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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER
1901

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER

A
REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME
AND ABROAD
FOR THE YEAR

1901

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor of the ANNUAL REGISTER thinks it necessary to state that in no case does he claim to offer original reports of speeches in Parliament or elsewhere. For the former he cordially acknowledges his great indebtedness to the summary and full reports, used by special permission of *The Times*, which have appeared in that journal, and he has also pleasure in expressing his sense of obligation to the Editors of "Ross's Parliamentary Record," *The Standard*, *The Spectator*, and *The Guardian*, for the valuable assistance which, by their consent, he has derived from their summaries and reports, towards presenting a compact view of the course of Parliamentary proceedings. To the Editors of the two last-named papers he further desires to tender his best thanks for their permission to make use of the summaries of speeches delivered outside Parliament appearing in their columns.



ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

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To all who, above the age of earliest childhood, were living within the British dominions in the early months of 1901 the opening of the new century must ever seem to have been clouded by a national sorrow altogether exceptional, alike in its intensity and in its diffusion. More than half, however, of January had, in fact, passed before the stroke of public bereavement fell, and, indeed, before any but the exceptionally well-informed had any reason to suppose that it was imminent. The presence of Queen Victoria at the heart of the Empire's life, her keen and watchful sympathy with the joys and sorrows, the cares and the hopes of all parts of it, were as vividly realised in the first few days of the new age as at any former period in her prolonged and gloriously eventful reign. In a brief message of characteristic simplicity and directness her Majesty conveyed through Lord Hopetoun, its first Governor-General, her "heartfelt interest" in the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth on January 1, and her "earnest wish that, under Divine Providence, it" might "ensure the increased prosperity and well-being of her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia." These few Royal words gave a happy touch of intimacy to the cordial participation of citizens of the mother country and of

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all parts of the Empire in the joy and pride with which the Australian people celebrated the achievement of their effective unity. To the high significance of that event a fitting tribute was paid in the somewhat more formal, but very felicitously chosen phrases of the message despatched on the same occasion on the part of the Queen's Government. They "welcomed" the Commonwealth of Australia "to her place among the nations united under her Majesty's sovereignty," "confidently anticipated for the new Federation a future of ever-increasing prosperity and influence," and "recognised in the long-desired consummation of the hopes of patriotic Australians a further step in the direction of the permanent unity of the British Empire." It was well done thus to emphasise the strengthening of the whole fabric of the realm through the political consolidation of States which, as the message from the Imperial Government also said, had always displayed, severally, a "generous loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Empire." It was well done, at a moment when the news from South Africa continued to illustrate the arduous nature of the Imperial enterprise undertaken there in 1899, and the distance still to be traversed before overt Boer resistance to British arms should be completely beaten down, to say nothing of the ultimate reconciliation of the Dutch element to the establishment of British authority over the territories of the former Republics. Very unpleasant New Year messages had come to hand both from the Transvaal and from Cape Town. In the last days of December, as people at home learned on January 1, a big gun had been "rushed" and carried off at the fort of Helvetia in the Eastern Transvaal, four officers and twenty-two men being wounded and eleven men killed and several taken prisoners at the same place, while on the railway near Standerton a train was derailed and several waggon-loads of supplies were got clear away. More disturbing intelligence still was that which told of the penetration of invading bands from the late Orange Free State to points even farther south in Cape Colony than they had come in January, 1900, and in particular of their arrival in the neighbourhood of such a centre of hostile Dutch feeling as Graaf Reinet. So serious was the situation recognised as being that on the last day of the old year and century a proclamation was issued by the Cape Government, calling upon the loyal inhabitants to form a colonial defence force to aid the military in repelling the invasion, guarding the lines of communication, and maintaining order in the disturbed districts. To this summons there was a prompt and enthusiastic response, which did much to relieve the discouragement undoubtedly caused at home by the various evidences of the activity and unbroken temper of the Boers.

Still the situation presented in the South African telegrams, when (Jan. 2) Lord Roberts reached England from the Cape contained so many elements of anxiety as to detract appreciably from the triumphal character which his arrival

would have assumed if he had returned shortly after the fall of Pretoria, and they cannot have failed to cast some shadow over his interview with the Queen at Osborne. He landed at Cowes and proceeded immediately on a visit to her Majesty, who conferred upon him an earldom, with a special remainder to his daughters and their heirs, in succession, and the Order of the Garter. Although each day's news showed how much Lord Roberts had been obliged to leave for others to do, there was a universal feeling that all that he had done had been well done, and that the country was under a deep debt of gratitude to him. At Paddington Station, on January 3, he was received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge and other members of the Royal Family, and an assemblage of eminent officers. Thence he passed by a route kept by troops, gaily decorated, and lined by enthusiastically welcoming multitudes, to Buckingham Palace, where he was entertained at luncheon, the Heir Apparent and his Consort acting as host and hostess, and a large company of the most distinguished persons in the land being invited to meet him. The popular greeting, both in London, at Southampton, and at stations along the line of route from the port to the capital, was extremely cordial, and even affectionate. What may be called the general's military pet name of "Bobs" was constantly heard in the shouts of welcome which his appearance excited, not only immediately after his arrival, but in many subsequent months. Rarely, indeed, has any soldier attained precisely the kind of hold on the public heart then enjoyed by Lord Roberts. The regard felt for him had sprung quite as much from the popular recognition of chivalry and absence of self-seeking in his character as from the admiration and gratitude called forth by his military achievements, conspicuous as those had been on many fields. It was felt to be in accord with his temperament that he should take the earliest opportunities available to him of shifting to the account of others as much as possible of the honour paid him for the recovery of success after repeated reverses suffered by British arms in South Africa. Thus at Southampton, in response to the bestowal upon him of the freedom of that city, after expressing his great regret that contrary to the hopes he had cherished "a troublesome and destructive war still continued and had to be put a stop to," Lord Roberts said (Jan. 3): "I have no fear whatever but that this much-desired object will be achieved ere long under the able guidance of the distinguished general officer to whom the conduct of the final stages of the war has been entrusted. As chief of the staff of the Army in South Africa, Lord Kitchener has been my right-hand man throughout the campaign, and I am deeply indebted to him for his wise counsels and his ever-ready help. No one could have laboured more strenuously or in a more self-effacing manner than Lord Kitchener has done. He has helped

me most loyally and without the slightest idea of self-aggrandisement. There is another debt of gratitude which I owe, and which I sometimes doubt I shall ever be able fully to repay, and that is to the grand men I had the privilege to command, and to whose courage, devotion and gratitude I feel that I owe the high distinction which you have to-day conferred upon me. The skill of the commanders, the intelligence of the staff, the self-sacrificing heroism of the regimental officers, the bravery of the rank and file, the uncomplaining fortitude of both officers and men, and the courtesy and chivalry displayed by all ranks to the women of the country in which our fighting has been carried on are a source of pride and gratification to me and will never be forgotten by me." The emphatic and comprehensive character of the tribute conveyed in the last sentence just quoted to the admirable behaviour of our soldiers in South Africa, to non-combatants as well as in the field of battle, was of special value in relation to accusations of misconduct and cruelty which had been to some extent, and were to be increasingly, put about by the hostile critics of the war in foreign countries. In respect to the task with which Lord Kitchener had still to cope, Lord Roberts had said at Cowes on the previous day, in reply to an address of welcome from the people of the Isle of Wight, that he doubted whether the difficulties of that task were sufficiently appreciated by those who were unacquainted with South Africa. They consisted, he said, partly in the "marvellous mobility of the enemy," but mainly in the "vast extent and absolute barrenness of the country" in which the operations were being carried on. "Nevertheless," continued Lord Roberts, "we need have no fear as to the result if we make our enemies clearly understand that we are determined, however long the war may last and whatever it may cost, to bring it to a successful issue, and not to allow the fruits of the past year's trials and labours to be thrown away." "The soldiers of Great Britain," he added, "and the soldiers of Greater Britain have pulled together as brothers fighting under one common flag and owing allegiance to one common Sovereign, beloved and revered equally by all. These unanimous outbursts of loyalty must, I think, be extremely gratifying to her Majesty and must be considered eminently satisfactory by all her Majesty's loyal subjects. For with our Empire firmly knit together we need fear no outward foe, so long as we are careful ourselves to see that there is no weak point in our armour."

The fact that, immediately upon his return home, Lord Roberts took over the duties of Commander-in-Chief unquestionably encouraged in the public mind the hope that the very numerous "weak points" in our military administration which had been painfully brought to light during the course of the war, and which had done much to add to the difficulties of our generals in the field, would be intelligently and firmly dealt with.

Satisfaction was also felt at the spirit in which the new head of the Army asked that all banquets which had been arranged in connection with his return should be deferred indefinitely in view of the present unhappy circumstances in South Africa.

There was very little political speaking during the first part of the month, but on Jan. 14, at the annual dinner of the Willenhall District Council, Sir Henry Fowler struck a strongly patriotic note. He took the opportunity, in view of the gravity of the Imperial situation, to express confidence in our officers engaged in the war, "above all in their distinguished Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener," and also in the "gallant men, soldiers and sailors, Reservists, Volunteers and Colonials, who were doing their best and enduring hardships for the Empire." Sir H. Fowler called attention to a phrase used in an address which a certain number of burghers in the Orange River Colony had issued to their brethren in South Africa with a view to the restoration of peace, as throwing a clear light on one of the disputed aspects of the origin of the war. "We have fought," these burghers said, "to get South Africa under one flag." "There was no talk there," said Sir H. Fowler, "about franchise, of independence, of capitalists, of the Outlanders. They had hit the right nail on the head. They had revealed the truth, and were honourable men. They had been fighting to 'get South Africa under one flag,' and England had been doing the same. That fight was inevitable. No diplomacy could have prevented it. The contest was bound to come sooner or later. It might have come at a time when England was involved in difficulties elsewhere. Our position in the matter, however, was clear. We were fighting for South Africa to be under one flag, and that flag was the Union Jack." Then, as if in response to Lord Roberts's above-quoted declaration at Cowes as to the spirit of unshakable determination in which the conflict must be carried on by England, Sir H. Fowler went on to say that "they had to recognise, and they wished Europe to recognise, that the people of this country, and the Parliament of this country, had definitely made up their minds that the fight in South Africa was a fight to the finish. They in England must put aside party recriminations and differences and determine upon the supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa. We had also made up our minds that all sections of the residents in South Africa, be they Boers or natives, should have all the rights, all the liberties, and all the equality in every respect which had been and was the right of all the other subjects of the British Crown in every part of the world. And the sooner the better. We meant that the people who inhabit South Africa should be endowed liberally, amply, and ungrudgingly with those institutions of self-government, that freedom of management for their own affairs, which had redounded so much to the happiness of the British colonies, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere, and which had not

only benefited the people who lived under them, but had also strengthened—as they had seen—in the hour of stress the whole of the British Empire.”

On January 14 Lord Roberts paid a second visit—this time a private one—to the Queen at Osborne, her Majesty being evidently anxious, with his aid, now that he had had the opportunity of fully reviewing all the news received since he left Cape Town, to form a clear view of the South African situation. On this occasion, as was understood afterwards, some considerable anxiety was felt by those nearest to the Queen as to the fatigue which would be entailed on her Majesty by a conversation upon so anxious a topic with her distinguished guest, for she had already begun to show signs of cerebral oppression. She declined, however, to have the interview in any way curtailed, and by a supreme effort of will constrained her declining powers to carry it through. In the same week the Queen's unfailing sympathy with the sorrows of her subjects, of whatever rank and on whatever scale, was manifested by a message of sympathy and a gift of 20*l.* to the surviving sufferers from a disaster to the Shetland fishing fleet. The death of Dr. Creighton, Bishop of London, on January 14, at the early age of fifty-eight, after a long and distressing illness, was alike in its public and its private aspects a very melancholy event. His force of character, his great learning, especially in the field of history, his intellectual distinction and practical wisdom, the breadth of his sympathies and his strenuous devotion to the arduous task of administering the great See which he had only occupied for four years, had attracted to Bishop Creighton the admiration and respect of persons of the most widely divergent views, despite the irony to which he was much addicted, and which is a quality apt to excite suspicion and even resentment among Englishmen. A great part had been anticipated for him in the guidance of the life of the Church of England in what promised to be anxious times, and the regret caused by his death was very genuine and widespread. On January 17 it was announced that Mrs. Creighton had received the following message from Princess Christian :—

“The Queen desires me to express to you her deep and heartfelt sympathy in your great loss, which she deplores, not only on her own account but on that of the Church, to which he was so valuable. May I add my own sincerest sympathy?”

On the following evening, that of Friday, January 18, there appeared in the *Court Circular* the ominous announcement that the Queen had not lately been in her usual health, that the “great strain upon her powers” entailed by the events of the past year had “rather told upon her Majesty's nervous system,” and that it had, “therefore, been thought advisable by her Majesty's physicians that the Queen should be kept perfectly quiet in the house, and should abstain for the present from

transacting business." The instinct of a devoted people at once perceived that behind this carefully worded announcement lay facts of the most gloomy significance. Nor was it possible, even if the desire had existed, to veil any longer the grave condition of the Queen's health. At noon on Saturday, January 19, a bulletin, signed by Sir Douglas Powell and Sir James Reid, physicians-in-ordinary, was issued at Osborne, stating that the Queen was suffering from "great physical prostration," accompanied by "symptoms that caused anxiety." At midnight on Sunday, January 20, her Majesty's condition had "become more serious, with increased weakness and diminished power of taking nourishment." During that Sunday the congregations in every place of worship throughout the British Empire were obviously possessed by one engrossing anxiety. The only approximately correct comparison illustrative of the universal state of feeling would be to say that the public demeanour was as if a very dear and deeply respected friend or relative of every one had been attacked by dangerous illness. With singularly correct appreciation the *Figaro* said that Queen Victoria was "to the English more than a Queen, being, as it were, the head of all English families," so that "filial piety" would animate the prayers offered in all churches for her recovery. The bitterest cynic could not doubt the intense earnestness of the petitions offered everywhere for the restoration of the Queen's health and the further prolongation of a life so intimately associated with everything best in English history through two generations. On Monday, January 21, the acute strain of public anxiety was very slightly relaxed. In the forenoon came the announcement, signed by the physicians already mentioned and by Sir Thomas Barlow, physician-extraordinary to her Majesty, and a special authority on diseases of the brain, that the Queen had "slightly rallied" since midnight, had taken more food, and had some refreshing sleep. But it was added that the symptoms which gave rise to most anxiety were those which pointed to "a local obstruction in the brain circulation." In view of this bulletin, grave as it undoubtedly was, having regard to the Queen's age, some hope was cherished in the public mind. Much satisfaction was also found in the telegrams, of which all the newspapers were full, bearing witness, not only to the absolute oneness of feeling existing throughout the Empire as to the critical condition of its beloved head, but also to the profound respect and regard entertained for the Queen in all countries of the civilised world, including those in which for many months past there had been manifold exhibitions of unfriendliness towards England. With these tributes, which, like the one quoted above from the *Figaro*, were often very happily phrased, there came also the expression of much sincere sympathy with English anxiety. Two things availed to touch and gratify British feeling more than anything else at this moment of distress. First, there was the manner in which the German Emperor broke off all the cele-

brations, which had begun, of the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Prussian Monarchy, and travelled as quickly as possible to reach the bedside of his Royal grandmother at Osborne. Secondly, there was the peculiar and, as it were, family warmth which marked the expressions of American sorrow and sympathy in regard to the illness of our Queen. For a few brief hours the whole civilised world seemed, and indeed was, united with the British race in their passionate craving for the preservation of the life of the venerable Monarch, whose influence was universally recognised as having been directed for sixty years and more, with a single eye, to the good of her own vast dominions, and through them to that of mankind at large. And then the blow fell. The "slight rally" was not maintained. By four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (Jan. 22) the Queen was announced to be sinking, having earlier in the day recognised the several members of her family, including the German Emperor, who were present, and at half-past six on that evening she passed away.

It is quite impossible to exaggerate the sense of bereavement which oppressed the whole British nation and Empire. To her subjects of every rank Queen Victoria's death meant the removal of what had appeared an essential feature in the framework of life, as all but the most aged among them could remember it. Contributions towards something like an analysis of the great and varied services rendered by the Queen to her realm will appear in the extracts in the ensuing pages from utterances by eminent statesmen and others qualified by special knowledge of one kind or another to pay fitting tributes to her worth, and it is not necessary to attempt at this point to offer any distillation of the estimates thus to be presented. But in recording the course of national affairs for the year 1901 it is right to say that the feeling of forlornness which pervaded the country was, alike in its diffusion and in its depth, of a kind such as has not been known in England since the death of King Alfred a thousand years before. A beneficent and inspiring presence had disappeared—one which seemed to come nearer to the British people of every grade individually and in their families than any personality outside their own immediate circles. The two successive Jubilee celebrations had served in a very powerful degree to assist a people, not naturally imaginative, to reflect on, and so to realise, the extraordinary advantage they enjoyed in owning allegiance to a Sovereign who united the very loftiest sense of public duty with singular tenderness of heart and all-embracing and all-observant sympathy. Since the Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, the immense hold already possessed by the Queen upon the reverence and affection of her people had been quite appreciably enhanced; and during 1900 the intensity of her participation in the South African anxieties of the nation, the pains she took to show herself on many occasions to large numbers of the people, and the spirit in which she conceived

and carried out her visit to Ireland, had combined to raise popular loyalty to an extraordinary level of sustained enthusiasm. The Queen, in a word, was felt to have re-established the British Monarchy in the hearts of the English people, and to have done more by her steady personal influence than any of her statesmen, however distinguished, towards the quickening of living ties between the mother country and the great outlying British communities.

Its firmament was darkened, but there was no check in the automatically ordered life of the British people, ruled by a constitutional monarchy. This was recognised, as it was interesting to observe, by the elected head of the other great branch of the English-speaking race. Immediately on hearing of the Queen's death, which was early in the afternoon of Tuesday, January 22, according to Washington time, President McKinley took the unusual step of ordering the flag on the White House to be half-masted, and addressed a telegram of condolence to "His Majesty the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight." It expressed "the profound sorrow" with which the President had received "the lamentable tidings of the death of her Majesty the Queen," and his own and the American people's sincere sympathy in the King's "personal bereavement, and in the loss which Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious Sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influence have promoted peace and won the affection of the world." On Wednesday morning, January 23, the King left Osborne for London, and at two o'clock held his first Council at St. James's Palace. Previous to the Council a proclamation was approved, and put forth on the part of "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted by those of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London," declaring the accession of his Majesty by the title of Edward the Seventh. Having been made aware of this proclamation, which bore ninety-one signatures, including those of the Duke of York, the two Primates, the principal officers of the Privy Council, and many other distinguished personages, the King entered the Council Chamber and delivered—it was said without notes—the following declaration :—

"YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you.

"My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother the Queen, and I know how deeply you, the whole nation, and I think I may say the whole world, sympathise with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavour will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a

Constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and as long as there is breath in my body to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented, great and wise father, who by universal consent is I think deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

The Councillors then begged that the King would allow his declaration to be published, and his Majesty assented to their request. He then subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, and signed a proclamation "requiring all persons being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late Queen to proceed in the execution of their respective offices" during the Royal pleasure. The proceedings terminated with the swearing of allegiance to the new Sovereign by the Councillors present. The style assumed by the King gave universal satisfaction, carrying forward as it did some of the most brilliant and cherished of the ancient traditions of the monarchy, and the tone of his Majesty's declaration, its directness and earnestness, and the reverent affection marking its allusion to the late Queen and her illustrious Consort, commended it to the feeling of the whole English people. The old forms and ceremonies were observed in connection with the public proclamation of the King's accession on Thursday, January 24, by the principal heralds at St. James's Palace and in the City of London, and also by the lord mayors and mayors in a large number of provincial cities and towns. The Heir Apparent, as was intimated in an Order in Council, issued on the same day, prescribing the necessary changes consequent upon the new reign in the Book of Common Prayer, was to be styled, for the present at any rate, "George Duke of Cornwall and York."

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 6 Anne, c. 7, which enjoins the sitting of Parliament immediately on the demise of the Crown, both Houses met on January 23. The first two days of the brief and mournful session were occupied by the taking of the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign, and it was not till Friday, the 25th, that the solemn duty of placing on record the national sense of bereavement could be proceeded with. In the meantime the world-wide sympathy on which King Edward had reckoned in the opening declaration of his reign had been manifested in every possible fashion, and with the most evident sincerity. Officially, by the words and acts of Sovereigns and Presidents, by the utterances of states-

men, and the resolutions of Legislatures, and unofficially, by the expressions of the press and the general attitude of the public mind, there was paid to the nobility of the character, and the beneficence of the influence, of Queen Victoria a tribute such as, in its earnestness and its universality, had very rarely, if ever, previously been rendered to any human being. She appeared, in a word, to have been looked upon in every direction as incarnating every quality for which the British race is anywhere regarded with respect, liking or admiration, and none of those by which it anywhere arouses suspicion or resentment. Ex-President Harrison, of the United States, where Queen Victoria's death was treated as a virtually domestic event of engrossing interest, affirmed that "no other death could have excited such general sorrow," and that may be regarded as a trustworthy estimate by a competent contemporary observer.

Within the English-speaking parts of the British Empire the grief manifested was, as need hardly be said, of the profoundest quality. Reverent devotion to the person of the Queen had been, as already observed, one of the main welding influences by which the self-governing Colonies, as they grew in population, wealth and importance, were drawn into increasingly close touch with the mother country, and they entered to the full into the sense of loss which had fallen like a cloud on the British people at home. Perhaps even more remarkable were the manifestations of respectful sorrow exhibited by the various non-British communities within the allegiance of the British Crown. Certain it is that among the French Canadians, among the Cape Dutch, and even the Boer prisoners, among the peoples of India, of the most diverse creeds and races, among the Maoris of New Zealand, and many other tribes of Asiatic, African and Polynesian blood, the signs of mourning bore every mark of genuineness. And thus, in truth, one pulse of sorrow seemed to be uniting the whole Empire when the Imperial Parliament devoted its first sitting of the new century and the new reign to the expression of mourning for the great Queen who had been taken away and loyal greeting to her eldest son and successor. On Friday, January 25, in the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury brought the following message from the King, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, the House uncovering:—

"EDWARD REX.

"The King is fully assured that the House of Lords will share the deep sorrow which has befallen his Majesty and the nation by the lamented death of his Majesty's mother, the late Queen. Her devotion to the welfare of her country and her people and her wise and beneficent rule during the sixty-four years of her glorious reign will ever be held in affectionate memory by her loyal and devoted subjects throughout the dominions of the British Empire."

Lord Salisbury then moved an address :—

“ To assure his Majesty that this House deeply sympathises in the great sorrow which his Majesty has sustained by the death of our beloved Sovereign, the late Queen, whose unfailing devotion to the duties of her high estate and the welfare of her people will ever cause her reign to be remembered with reverence and affection ; to submit to his Majesty our respectful congratulations on his accession to the Throne and to assure him of our loyal attachment to his person ; and further to assure him of our earnest conviction that his reign will be distinguished under the blessing of Providence by the anxious desire to maintain the laws of the kingdom and to promote the happiness and liberties of his subjects.”

The Prime Minister said that in submitting this resolution he had to perform the saddest duty that had ever befallen him. The late Queen had so many titles to their admiration that it would occupy an enormous time to glance at them even perfunctorily ; but that which would chiefly attach to her character in history was the fact that, being a Constitutional Monarch with restricted powers, she reigned by sheer force of character and by the loveliness of her disposition over the hearts of her subjects, and exercised a greater influence in moulding their destinies than she could have done even if she had been invested with the most despotic power. She had been a great instance of government by example, by esteem, and by love. The position of a Constitutional Sovereign was not an easy one, as duties had to be reconciled which sometimes seemed far apart. Her Majesty, however, always maintained and practised a rigorous supervision over public affairs, giving to her Ministers her frank advice, and warning them of danger if she saw there was danger ahead. She had an extraordinary power of divining what her people, and especially, Lord Salisbury thought, those of the middle classes, would think. Yet she never adhered to her own conception obstinately, but, on the contrary, she was full of concession and consideration. “ We owe her gratitude,” continued Lord Salisbury, “ in every direction—for her influence in elevating the people, for her power with foreign Courts and Sovereigns to remove difficulties and misapprehension which sometimes might have been dangerous ; but, above all things, I think, we owe her gratitude for this, that by a happy dispensation her reign has coincided with that great change which has come over the political structure of this country and the political instincts of its people. She has bridged over that great interval which separates old England from new England. Other nations may have had to pass through similar trials, but have seldom passed through them so peaceably, so easily, and with so much prosperity and success as we have. I think that future historians will look to the Queen’s reign as the boundary which separates the two states of England—England which has changed so much—and recognise that we have undergone the

change with constant increase of public prosperity, without any friction to endanger the peace or stability of our civil life, and at the same time with a constant expansion of an empire which every year grows more and more powerful. We owe all these blessings to the tact, the wisdom, the passionate patriotism, and the incomparable judgment of the Sovereign whom we deplore. The noble lord went on to say he had also to move that they should present their congratulations to his Majesty the King on his accession to the Throne. He felt assured that his Majesty's reign would be distinguished by an anxious desire to maintain the laws of the Kingdom and to promote the happiness and liberty of his subjects.

In seconding the motion, Lord Kimberley endorsed all that Lord Salisbury had said of the Queen's relations with her Ministers, and added that in one case he remembered having pressed upon her Majesty an opinion with which she did not concur, and being constrained afterwards by the course of events to acknowledge to her that her judgment had been sounder than his own.

A very individual and striking contribution to the panegyric of the Peers on the late Queen was furnished by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, speaking with much emotion, desired to be allowed to say something on behalf of the Church of England, which was connected by peculiarly close ties with the Sovereign.

"For myself," his Grace continued, "it is impossible to look back over her Majesty's reign without a deep sense of gratitude to God for having given us such a Sovereign to reign over us, a Sovereign whose powers of statesmanship and powers of advising those who had the Government in their hands have been already spoken of, but whose influence as a woman, and, I may add, as a truly religious woman, was far greater than anything which could be exercised by the wisest statesman or the cleverest administrator. Her influence, the character of her Court, the character of the domestic life, of which her subjects were allowed to know something, had a penetrating power which reached far beyond the possibility of our being able to trace it. There can be no question that all society has been the better because the Queen has reigned. There cannot be a question that it has been a blessing to very, very many who know not from whence the blessing flowed. . . . She was a religious woman. She prayed for her people. She was a good woman. She set up a true standard of such lives as Christians ought to live. She made us all feel that we were hers and that she desired to be ours, and so throughout the country good people are lamenting her departure. . . . We trust that the Sovereign who has succeeded her will follow in her footsteps as he has told us he means to do; and, whilst our sorrow at the moment seems stronger than any other feeling, we are yet able to add to that sorrow an expression of true loyalty towards the Sovereign who has succeeded."

The motion was agreed to; and the Lord Chancellor having read letters of sympathy with the nation in its loss from the single Chamber of the Greek Parliament and from the Senate of Roumania, their lordships adjourned till February 14.

In the Commons on January 25 the Speaker read letters of sympathy from the Greek Chamber, the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, and the Servian National Assembly. Mr. Balfour brought in a message from the King, and moved an address in reply; the forms being substantially the same as in the case of the other House. In speaking to the motion Mr. Balfour said that the emotion with which every heart was stirred was caused by our intimately and rightly associating the personality of Queen Victoria with the great succession of events which had filled her reign and the developments of the Empire over which she ruled. "In my judgment," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "the importance of the Crown in our Constitution is not a diminishing but an increasing factor. It is increasing, and must increase, with the growth and development of those free, self-governing communities, those new commonwealths beyond the sea, who are bound to us by the person of the Sovereign, who is the living symbol of the unity of the Empire. But it is not given, it cannot, in ordinary course, be given, to a Constitutional Monarch to signalise his reign by any great isolated action. The effect of a Constitutional Sovereign, great as it is, is produced by the slow, constant, and cumulative results of a great ideal and a great example; and of that great ideal and that great example Queen Victoria surely was the first of all Constitutional Monarchs whom the world has yet seen."

Mr. Balfour also touched very impressively on the life of continuous labour which her Majesty's position threw upon her. "Short," he said, "as was the interval between the last trembling signature affixed to a public document and final rest, it was yet long enough to clog and hamper the wheels of administration; and I remember when I saw a vast mass of untouched documents which awaited the hand of the Sovereign of this country to deal with, it was brought vividly before my mind how admirable was the unostentatious patience with which for sixty-three years, through sorrow, through suffering, in moments of weariness, in moments of despondency, it may be, she carried on without intermission her share in the government of this great Empire. The Queen had her reward," he added, "in the undying affection and immemorial recollection of all her subjects, wherever their lot might be cast. She passed away without an enemy in the world, for even those who loved not England loved her. . . . No such reign, no such ending has been known in our history before." Mr. Balfour concluded a striking speech by bespeaking the expression to the King of the confidence of the Commons that the great interests committed to his charge were safe in his keeping, and the assurance of their loyal support and wishes for all blessings upon his reign.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in seconding the motion, alluded happily to "a certain homely sincerity of character and life and purpose" in Queen Victoria "which, amid all the pomp and dignity of her august position, seemed to make the whole world kin." There was between the Queen and her people, at home and throughout the Empire, "a friendly, tender, almost familiar mutual understanding, which it is almost impossible to put into words. Who can measure," he asked, "the strength which the existence of a relation such as this between the Sovereign and her people must have given through all these years to this Kingdom and this Empire?" The Queen's reign Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman held to have been "the most beneficent that had been seen in any nation and in any age of the world." He then gave expression to the "well-founded confidence" existing that the King would "follow the same line of conduct and adhere to the same principles of life as have worked so much good in the past." Having alluded to the manifold public services in connection with schemes for the material benefit of the country which the King had rendered as Prince of Wales, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman concluded by saying that they knew that the King would devote himself, even to a greater degree than he had been able to do in the past, to the promotion of his people's welfare; and it was an additional satisfaction to them to know that his Majesty would have by his side his august Consort, "who had reigned in the hearts of the British people ever since she first set foot on their soil."

The address having been agreed to, the House adjourned till February 14.

It was generally felt that the sorrow of the nation and the universal sense of loss, personal as well as public, had received no unworthy expression in the debates above summarised. But Lord Rosebery had not been present, or at any rate had not spoken, in the House of Lords on January 25, and the public were conscious of a distinct and valuable addition to the tributes of statesmen to Queen Victoria in a speech delivered by him on January 30 at a special meeting of the governors of the Corporation of the Royal Scottish Hospital in London.

"I venture to say," observed Lord Rosebery, in the course of this impressive utterance, "that there is not an intelligent home, or scarcely an intelligent home, throughout the world that has not been profoundly moved by the death of this illustrious woman. . . . Probably every subject in Great Britain realises that he has lost his greatest and his best friend. But they do not understand of what enormous weight in the councils of the world we are deprived by the death of our late Sovereign. She gave to the councils of Great Britain an advantage which no talents, no brilliancy, no genius, could supply. She had reigned for sixty-three years. For sixty-three years she had known all that was to be known about the political condition of her country. For sixty-three years she had been in communication

with every important Minister and with every important public man. She had, therefore, a fund of knowledge which no constitutional historian has ever had at his command. That by the stroke of death is lost to us to-day. . . . But have you realised what the personal weight of the late Queen was in the councils of the world? She was by far the senior of all the European Sovereigns. She was, it is no disparagement to other Kings to say, the chief of all the European Sovereigns. The German Emperor was her grandson by birth. The Emperor of Russia was her grandson by marriage. She had reigned eleven years when the Emperor of Austria came to his throne. She had seen two dynasties pass from the throne of France. She had seen, as Queen, three monarchs of Spain, and four Sovereigns of the House of Savoy in Italy. In all those kingdoms which have been carved out of the Turkish Empire she had seen the foundation of their reigning dynasties. Can we not realise, then, what a force the personal influence of such a Sovereign was in the troubled councils of Europe? And when, as we know, that influence was always given for peace, for freedom, and for good government, we feel that not merely ourselves but all the world has lost one of its best friends. . . . She saw, and she perceived, and she realised that the essential dignity of the Throne does not lie in pomps and palaces, though these, too, are necessary in their way, but in the dignity of supreme example; and the watchwords of her life, so far as we could discern them, were duty and sympathy." Having dwelt on these aspects of Queen Victoria's life, Lord Rosebery concluded: "I think it will be said of the Queen by history that under her auspices we climbed the ascending path of empire for over sixty-three years, that she gave her name to an epoch beside which the glories of the age of Elizabeth seem poor and pale, that she enlarged and consolidated the foundations of the British Monarchy to an extent which would have seemed incredible to those who had known what the British Monarchy was at her accession. To us who lived under and with her she will not live as any of these; but rather as wife, as mother, as woman—woman who in the most conspicuous place in the world set a most conspicuous example of conduct and character."

Thus was the tribute of the statesmen made complete. That of the people was paid on many occasions and in thousands of places, but notably in the profoundly sorrowful aspect of the congregations of places of worship of all denominations on the Sunday immediately following the Queen's death, when the clergy and ministers everywhere made the Queen's character and life-work the subject of their addresses. But above all was the national mood exhibited in the demeanour of the populace on the day, or rather days, of the great public funeral. "In essence," as was pointed out by the *Spectator*, that ceremonial "was throughout of the simplest character possible—merely a

procession, first on sea and then on land, escorting the dead body to the tomb. But the number of those who claimed, and had a right, either personally or through their representative character, to follow the coffin was so great that out of the simple procedure of a military funeral grew a great pageant." A great pageant indeed it was, divided into three very clearly marked stages, each possessing its own peculiar impressiveness. It was the Queen's wish that her obsequies, as those of the head of all the naval and military forces of the British Empire, should be of a martial character, and so her funeral car from Osborne to Frogmore was a gun-carriage, borne on which her coffin was covered with a pall of white satin embroidered with gold and surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the Orb, and Sceptre. It was followed from the Queen's island home to East Cowes by his Majesty King Edward, as chief mourner, on foot, with the German Emperor walking on his right and the Duke of Connaught on his left, and other members of the Royal Family. Queen Alexandra and the Princesses also followed on foot. At East Cowes the coffin was carried on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*, which bore it thence to Portsmouth. From port to port, across the eight miles of sea, an avenue was formed, the northern side of which consisted entirely of British battle-ships and cruisers, while the southern was made up of eight British first-class torpedo gunboats, of ocean liners, including two which had the Lords and Commons on board, and of foreign men-of-war. Between these majestic lines, representing the naval and mercantile power of England and the fleets of sympathetic nations, the slight yacht passed, preceded by a double file of eight grim torpedo-destroyers, painted black from stem to stern, and followed by the *Victoria and Albert*, with the King and Royal party on board, the great German warship *Hohenzollern*, and other Royal yachts, on one of which was a band playing Chopin's "Funeral March." Its sad strains were taken up by the band of each of the great stationary ships, while the gunwales, bridges and tops of each of them were manned by bluejackets, and salutes were fired from their guns as the *Alberta* passed them with its sacred burden. Over all the scene of mournful and stately symbolism there shone the glow of a winter's sunset of singular beauty.

Having lain on board the *Alberta* in Portsmouth harbour through the night of February 1, the Royal coffin, with all the august mourners who had accompanied it from Osborne, proceeded on the following morning by the London, Brighton and South Coast line to London. No stoppage was made on the way, and the weather in the early forenoon was unfavourable, but not only at the stations through which the funeral train passed were many people gathered to pay their respectful and sorrowful salutes, but frequently, it was recorded, the touching sight was to be seen of "companies of labourers and country folk standing bare-headed in the pouring rain in the fields." Victoria Station was

reached about eleven o'clock. The route to Paddington Station, whence two hours later the bier of Queen Victoria was taken on by Great Western train to Windsor, lay by Buckingham Palace Road, the Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park from Apsley Gate to the Marble Arch, Edgware Road, Boundary Road and London Street. It was lined by over 30,000 troops, Regulars and Volunteers, backed, of course, by a large force of police, and along it there passed in advance of the coffin, to the length of a mile or more, a column representative of every branch of the land and sea forces of the Crown. This was headed by an officer of the Head-quarters Staff, followed by the bands of the Household Cavalry. Next came detachments of Volunteers, Yeomanry, Colonial Corps, Militia, the Hon. Artillery Company, and of several special services, as the Medical Corps and the Chaplains' Department. Then came Infantry of the Line, Foot Guards, Artillery, Cavalry of the Line, Household Cavalry, Marines and Bluejackets. After them rode the Military Attachés, the Head-quarters Staff, and the Commander-in-Chief. More military bands intervened between Lord Roberts and the Duke of Norfolk, who, as Earl Marshal, was mainly responsible for the ordering of the pageant. Then, immediately in front of the gun carriage bearing the coffin of the Queen, rode officers of the Royal Household and the Royal Aides-de-Camp. Encircling it was a small and privileged company of non-commissioned officers of the Guards and the Household Cavalry. Behind them, and completing the immediate escort, rode Major Count Gleichen, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Vice-Admiral Sir J. Fullerton and Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour. Then followed the Royal Standard, carried by another privileged non-commissioned officer of the Household Brigade; and then the King. He was in field-marshal's uniform, as also, riding on his right, was the German Emperor, on whom during this sad visit his Majesty had conferred that highest rank in the British Army. To the King's left was the Duke of Connaught, and then followed, also on horseback, an illustrious company of Royal and Imperial mourners. They were headed by the King of Portugal and the King of the Hellenes, and included the Archduke Francis-Ferdinand of Austria, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Aosta, and the Crown Princes of Denmark, Sweden, Roumania and Siam. In carriages there followed Queen Alexandra and her three daughters; the King of the Belgians and the three daughters of the late Queen who were in England (the health of the Empress Frederick had for long made it altogether impossible for her to bear the journey from Berlin); the Duchesses of Coburg, Connaught, and Albany, with Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe; and the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolsley and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Behind were ladies-in-waiting in state coaches. Non-commissioned officers and men of the German Army deputation and a closing escort completed the procession, the march past at any single point occupying nearly an hour.

It was, in all respects, a fitting and worthy pageant in honour of the memory of her who had for sixty-three years held the sceptre of the British Empire, and who had also become, as Lord Rosebery said, the chief of the Sovereigns of Europe. But infinitely the most impressive feature in the solemn proceedings of the day was the intent and reverent demeanour of the vast, unnumbered multitudes who thronged both sides of the line by which the procession moved, and occupied every point from which the slightest glimpse could be obtained of the bier of the Queen whom they had loved. There was a united testimony as to the temper and conduct of that immense concourse—their patience, their self-restraint, the gravity of their bearing through the long hours of waiting, and the wondrously intense hush of concentrated emotion which fell upon them everywhere as the coffin passed before their eyes. The words describing the universal bereavement of the Egyptians were fitly recalled. In very truth it seemed as if “there was not a house where there was not one dead.” The briefest record, however, of that day of mourning must not omit to mention the profoundly favourable impression produced by the bearing of the King. As the watching multitudes glanced from the bier of her in loving allegiance to whom they had all grown up, to him who had inherited the glories and the burdens of the Throne, they recognised in his resolute and dignified though sorrowful carriage and expression a steadfast purpose to maintain the traditions of the British Monarchy as she had revived and elevated them.

At Windsor, where the last public stage of the mournful ceremonial was reached, there was, for a moment, a painful interruption of the smoothness with which all the arrangements had hitherto been carried out. A gun-carriage stood ready at the exit from the station to receive the coffin, but one or more of the artillery horses harnessed to it became so restive that it was impossible to proceed with them. With singular promptitude, however, the threatened mishap was remedied, and much more than remedied, by the readiness and resource of the men of the Naval guard of honour. The fractious horses were taken out, and harnessing themselves to the gun-carriage bearing the Queen’s body the bluejackets drew it all the way from the station to St. George’s Chapel. To all who witnessed it, and to the nation when it became known, there seemed a peculiar fitness in this last service rendered to Queen Victoria by the representatives of the Navy. At Windsor the King, the German Emperor, and all the Royal and princely mourners, as well as the ambassadors and envoys of foreign States, followed the coffin on foot, thereby giving a certain domestic aspect to the procession, stately and splendid though it was, as it wound through the streets of the ancient town into the precincts of the magnificent home of the Royal Family, and through its courts to the western portal of St. George’s Chapel. Into that

glorious shrine, where there were assembled all the most distinguished men of the land, the coffin was borne, followed by the representatives of the sorrow of the Queen's family and kindred and of the world at large; and there, after due performance of sacred rite, it was left before the altar.

The actual interment took place two days later (Feb. 4). Then, in the presence of a congregation consisting almost entirely of relatives in various degrees (Queen Alexandra leading by the hand her eldest grandson, Prince Edward of York, and of members of the Royal household, Queen Victoria's body was laid, as she had always desired, in the same tomb with that of her husband.

On the same day there were issued three messages from the King—to "My People," to "My People beyond the Seas," and to "The Princes and People of India." In the first the King expressed his deep gratitude to the whole Empire for the "heart-stirring and affectionate tributes" everywhere borne to the memory of the Queen. His consciousness of the generous devotion and loyalty of his subjects, and of the feeling that "we are all sharing a common sorrow," had inspired him with courage and hope during the past most trying and momentous days; and he concluded with an earnest assurance of his resolve to follow in the Queen's footsteps and devote himself to the diligent and zealous fulfilment of the great and sacred responsibilities he was now called to undertake. The message to the Colonies cordially acknowledged the countless messages of loyal sympathy received from all parts of the Empire overseas, recorded the thankfulness with which Queen Victoria "saw the steady progress which, under a wide extension of self-government, they had made during her reign," and testified how warmly the late Sovereign appreciated the loyalty of her subjects throughout Greater Britain, and how proud she was of those who had "so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa."

In his message to the Princes and People of India the King-Emperor Edward, after greeting the ruling Chiefs of the native States and the inhabitants of his Indian dominions, recalled the fact that Queen Victoria was "the first Sovereign who took upon herself the direct administration of the affairs of India, and assumed the title of Empress in token of her closer association with the government of that vast country." He acknowledged the noble and patriotic assistance offered by the ruling Princes in the South African War, and the gallant services rendered by the native Army beyond the limits of their own country, and added that it was by the Queen's wish and with her sanction that he visited India and made acquaintance with the ruling Chiefs, the people, and the cities of that Empire. In conclusion, his Majesty asserted his fixed resolve to follow the great example of the first Empress-Queen, and work for the general well-being of his Indian subjects of all ranks.

CHAPTER II.

Departure of the German Emperor—Reinforcements for South Africa—Parliament Opened by the King—The King's Speech—The Address in the Lords—Debates on the Address in the Commons: Discussions of the Conduct of the War and Government Policy, Army Medical Service, China, Temperance, Irish Questions, Gibraltar, Imperial and Indian Exchequers, and Military Surrenders in South Africa—Address Carried—The Education (Cockerton) Difficulty—Meeting of the General Committee, National Liberal Federation—Resolution on the War and Government Policy—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Oxford—Progressive Triumph at London County Council Elections—Church Questions—New Bishop of London—Far Eastern Anxieties—Count von Bülow on Anglo-German Relations—Miners' Eight Hours Bill read a Second Time—Education Debate—Vote on Account Closed—Violent Outbreak of Irish Members—New and Severe Standing Order—War Office Debates in Lords—Lord Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne—Army Estimates—Army Reorganisation Scheme Explained by Mr. Brodrick—Civil List Committee Appointed—Sir H. Colville's Case—Debate on Army Reorganisation—Temperance Legislation—Navy Estimates—Mr. Arnold-Foster's Speech—Discussions on West Africa, Transvaal Concessions Commission, and Somaliland Expedition—Tien-tsin Difficulty Practically Arranged—Debates on Navy and Irish Local Government—Lord Lansdowne on the Chinese Situation—Cockerton Judgment Confirmed on Appeal—Demise of the Crown Bill—Debate on the Failure of Peace Negotiations.

THE Royal messages described at the end of the preceding chapter were welcomed as indicating not only the King's earnest resolve to take up worthily the splendid but tremendous inheritance which had devolved upon him, but also his discernment of the right note of thought and feeling to be struck in dealing with the different classes and races of his subjects. Thus the new reign, it was felt, had begun well.

The departure of the German Emperor on February 5 was made the occasion of a striking demonstration of the feeling which had been created by his Majesty's hurried journey to the death-bed of his Royal grandmother, and his continuous and prominent participation in the mourning of her house and of the British nation. As he passed through London from Paddington to Marlborough House, where he lunched, and thence to Charing Cross, whither he was accompanied by the King, the streets were lined with cheering crowds, who testified in the most unmistakable manner to the warm and grateful esteem in which he was held by the English people. All too soon, unfortunately, it became evident that large numbers of the German people, however sincerely they might have respected Queen Victoria, were far from favourably inclined towards her late subjects, and even resented the idea that their own Monarch was at all disposed to be drawn into specially friendly relations with England. Very brief, indeed, was the intermission in the sense of isolation amid an unfriendly Europe with which the burdens of empire were resumed under the new reign. There was, however, no slackening in the national determination to "see it through" in South Africa. The vigour and resolution with which the resistance of the Boers was still maintained and the great area which their activity covered, involving

operations, in the first half of February, on a considerable scale in the East and West Transvaal, in the Orange Colony and in the Cape Colony, made the end seem disagreeably far off. It was clear that while the British operations in various directions were in the main well devised and carried out, the effective forces under Lord Kitchener were neither numerous enough nor mobile enough to secure that rapid and strenuous following-up of the successes obtained which was essential to bring home to the Boers the entire hopelessness of the warfare in which they were engaged. There was, therefore, much satisfaction felt on all sides when it was announced (Feb. 7) from the War Office that the mounted forces at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa were to be reinforced to the amount of 30,000—consisting of 10,000 Imperial Yeomanry, 8,000 police, 5,000 new colonial contingents, and the remainder of cavalry and mounted infantry from the home establishment.

The first session (for the transaction of business) of the first Parliament of King Edward VII. was opened (Feb. 14) by his Majesty in person. He proceeded in state, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, and enthusiastically acclaimed by great crowds, from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, where their Majesties were escorted to the House of Lords by a grand procession, the whole ceremonial being a very splendid and picturesque reproduction of ancient practice. Unfortunately, however, the law prescribed at a conspicuous stage in the function a piece of procedure which wounded the feelings of a minority and was repugnant to the taste and judgment of a great majority of the King's subjects. As soon as the King and Queen Consort were seated on their thrones, and the faithful Commons had been summoned from their Chamber by Black Rod—a summons which they obeyed by a most undignified and helter-skelter race, in the course of which one or two senior Members were seriously injured—the King, as required by the Bill of Rights, repeated after the Lord Chancellor a declaration, not only of his disbelief in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, but of his solemn and sincere belief that “the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the masse as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous.”

The King, it should be said, recited this offensive expression of seventeenth-century bigotry in a voice so low as to indicate that the duty was by no means congenial to him. He then proceeded to read with a clear voice the Speech from the Throne.

Opening with an allusion to the circumstances of national and peculiarly severe personal bereavement under which he addressed the Houses, and to his desire to follow the example set by his “beloved mother during her long and glorious reign,” and having stated that relations with other Powers continued friendly, the King continued:—

“The war in South Africa has not yet entirely terminated; but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of com-

munication are in my possession, and measures have been taken which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed. I greatly regret the loss of life and the expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerilla warfare maintained by Boer partisans in the former territories of the two Republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interests, as, until it takes place, it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies institutions which will secure equal rights to all the white inhabitants, and protection and justice to the native population."

In regard to China, the King referred to the success of the allied operations there—towards which results "my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed"—and said that the Government of that Empire had "submitted to the demands insisted on by the Powers." Negotiations, he added, were proceeding "as to the manner in which compliance with these conditions should be effected."

A sympathetic allusion to the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth and to the late Queen's assent to the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to open its first Parliament in her name led up to the following happily worded paragraphs:—

"A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful; but I still desire to give effect to her late Majesty's wishes; and as an evidence of her interest, as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas, I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned, and shall be extended to New Zealand and to the Dominion of Canada.

"The prolongation of hostilities in South Africa," proceeded the King, "has led me to make a further call upon the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australasia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response, and that large additional contingents from those Colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date."

Highly eulogistic reference was then made to the conduct of the expedition organised for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti, by the signal success of which the King hoped that the chief impediment to the progress and development of that rich portion of his West African possessions had been finally removed.

"The suffering and mortality," continued the King, "caused by a prolonged drought over a large portion of my Indian Empire has been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall; but I regret to add that in parts of the Bombay Presidency distress of a serious character still continues, which my officers are using every endeavour to mitigate."

The review of the recent and present Imperial situation being thus completed, the King, addressing the Commons specially, went on to say:—

"The Estimates for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount, but the naval and

military requirements of the country, and especially the outlay consequent on the South African war, have involved an inevitable increase.

"The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a renewed provision shall be made for the Civil List. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor; and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you."

And then, addressing both Houses, the Royal Speech concluded as follows:—

"Proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military forces. Certain changes in the constitution of the Court of Final Appeal are rendered necessary in consequence of the increased resort to it, which has resulted from the expansion of the Empire during the last two generations. Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education.

"Legislation has been prepared, and, if the time at your disposal shall prove to be adequate, will be laid before you, for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale by landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland, for amending and consolidating the Factory and Workshops Acts, for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics, for amending the Public Health Acts in regard to water supply, for the prevention of drunkenness in licensed houses or public places, and for amending the law of literary copyright.

"I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations, and may bless them with success."

Their Majesties then left the chamber, in procession, as they had entered, and the assemblage dispersed.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne having been moved by the Marquis of Waterford and seconded by Earl Manvers, Lord Kimberley dwelt mainly on South Africa. While disclaiming any wish to criticise the military operations of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, Lord Kimberley desired to direct attention to the way in which the Government had taken their part in the war. It seemed that steps were taken too late, that efficiency was not assured, and that in consequence a state of things had arisen which might be called guerilla warfare, but which meant a war in circumstances of much difficulty and danger in South Africa. He contended that our commanders in South Africa were not provided with a sufficient supply of mounted men and appliances of war. Lord Kimberley said that he and his friends were prepared to support the Government in any steps which might be taken to bring the war to a close, and he earnestly pressed them to spare no means and no money and to send adequate reinforcements of efficient mounted men to our troops at once, so as to

enable our commanders to bring their operations to a successful issue. As to the promises in the Speech with regard to legislation, Lord Kimberley considered them either so vague that no kind of instruction could be gained from them, or else as referring to matters so trivial as to be hardly worth notice on the present occasion. In reforming our military system, he assured his Majesty's Government that they might count on every possible support from noble lords on the Opposition side of the House if they went into the subject in a thorough-going manner.

In reply, Lord Salisbury denied that there was any ground for the anxious tone in which Lord Kimberley had spoken. He referred to the length of time during which the operations required for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, the re-establishment of Federal authority after the American Civil War, and the establishment of Austrian authority in Bosnia had been protracted, as showing that there was nothing abnormal in the dragging-on of the war in South Africa. "Where," he said, "you have great enthusiasm—as in this case you undoubtedly have had—where you have a country that is difficult to fight in, and which gives opportunities for a lengthened and daring resistance, however great the power that you have at your back, however wealthy the country that is attacking may be, many, many months may elapse, if the resistance is persistently and obstinately continued, before complete tranquillity can be restored."

Lord Salisbury expressed himself as glad that Lord Kimberley had given no countenance to the views of the set of people, who might not be numerous, but were certainly noisy, who advocated some policy short of that of carrying the war to a successful issue. The security of the whole of our proud Colonial Empire required that the war begun by the insulting invasion of the Boers should be carried on our part to complete triumph. As to the questions raised by Lord Kimberley about the conduct of the war, they could not be judged until there had been full inquiry, which Lord Salisbury did not deprecate, but which could not be undertaken profitably until evidence could be had from those who had seen the facts on the spot.

As to Lord Kimberley's complaint of the slightness of the domestic bill of fare offered by the King's Speech, the fact was that there were more interesting things with which the time of Parliament would be occupied; but of course any legislative proposals from the front Opposition bench would be received by Ministers with "sympathetic interest." In concluding, the Prime Minister reiterated his wish that Lord Kimberley could impose his opinion upon those of his political co-religionists whose criticisms, though recognised at home as hollow and empty, yet created an impression in South Africa that the English people were not whole-hearted in the object they were pursuing.

The Address was then agreed to. The matter was not raised

immediately in the House of Lords, but the first day of the session was not allowed to pass without the formal communication to the Lord Chancellor of a document, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ripon, and twenty-eight other Roman Catholic Peers, on the subject of the declaration against Transubstantiation and other Roman Catholic doctrines and practices which had been read by the King at the outset of the proceedings. The signatories recognised that, as they had been previously informed by the Lord Chancellor, the Sovereign had no option, and was obliged by statute to use the words prescribed, but they urged that the expressions used in the declaration had made it difficult and painful for Catholic Peers to attend the opening ceremony in the House of Lords in order to discharge their official or public duties, and that those expressions could not but "cause the deepest pain to millions of subjects of his Majesty in all parts of the Empire, who were as loyal and devoted to his Crown and person as any others in his dominions."

In the House of Commons (Feb. 16) the Speaker informed the House that he had received addresses of condolence on the death of Queen Victoria from the House of Representatives of the Hungarian Parliament, from the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Uruguay, and from the Italian Chargé d'Affaires in this country on behalf of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The sessional orders were then reaffirmed, after Mr. James Lowther had renewed his wonted protest against the rule prohibiting Peers from intervening in Parliamentary elections. He pressed his opposition to a division, and was defeated by a majority of 326 against 123. Then began a long and, though diversified, dreadfully protracted debate. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*), after a few happy references to the commencement of the new reign, and the usual compliments to the mover, Mr. Forster (*Sevenoaks, Kent*), and the seconder, Sir A. Agnew (*Edinburgh, S.*), of the Address, turned, like Lord Kimberley, to a consideration of the state of affairs in South Africa. But there was a perceptible difference between the attitude of the two Liberal statesmen. Lord Kimberley had insisted only on the necessity of the adoption by the Government of all steps necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman emphasised that duty also, but laid quite equal stress on the importance of facilitating the conclusion of peace by holding out terms which the Boers might reasonably be expected to accept.

For a long time, he said, our forces on the spot had been insufficient, and peace was not likely to be secured by a policy of drifting. It was only when Parliament was about to meet that steps were taken to collect a heterogeneous force of 30,000 men who could hardly be efficient for service in the field before two or three months had elapsed. There would be no reluctance in Parliament to assist the despatch of such a number of troops as might suffice to clear our colonies of the invaders and to restore

the superiority of our arms. When that had been accomplished would be the moment for declaring such terms of settlement as would secure for the Empire all that we had contended for, and as would assuage the fears of the Boers, save their dignity, and induce them to lay down their arms. He blamed the Government for not having authorised the Commander-in-Chief to declare such terms of settlement after the occupation of Pretoria, and for having insisted on unconditional surrender. The burning of farmhouses he condemned as cruel, and he observed that the country was still without information as to the extent to which the policy of devastation had been carried out. The prolongation of the war might have been in large measure due to the policy of severe measures. He was not afraid of using the "mailed fist," but let the other hand hold out the olive branch. To preserve and strengthen the British Imperial power in South Africa was the end they all had in view; but a condition of success, if that object was to be attained, was the recognition of Dutch opinion. He implored the Government now, or as soon as possible, to make known a more generous policy. The legislative programme of the Government he described as "poverty-stricken," and he expressed regret that no attempt was to be made to take in hand such subjects as temperance reform, local taxation, and the housing of the working classes. With regard to the Civil List, he expressed his conviction that the Commons would cheerfully make adequate provision for the needs of the Crown.

Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), First Lord of the Treasury, after referring to the fact that this was the first Parliament of a new reign in the first year of a new century, reminded Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman that when his party were in power the speeches from the Throne were apt to be rich in promises but poor in performance. He thanked the Opposition leader for the promise of his support in the matter of the Civil List, and observed that there were no difficulties in connection with this subject such as had arisen in other days, and that there were no debts to make good. Replying to a question as to the behaviour of our troops in China, he said that he believed they had conducted themselves in an exemplary way, and that the arrangements made in regard to their transport, provisioning, and discipline reflected the highest credit on all concerned. With regard to the charge, strongly emphasised by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, that the Government had misled the country at the time of the general election by speaking of the South African war as over, Mr. Balfour confessed that they were mistaken, but held that they could not be greatly blamed for not foreseeing the continuation of opposition by unorganised guerilla forces. He assured the House that the Government had not lagged behind the demands of their generals, and had even rather exceeded the demands made by Lord Kitchener. He feared that the leader of the

Opposition was not absolutely at one with the Government, who held that the end which must be achieved was the absolute conquest and control of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. As to the terms of settlement, the leaders of the Boers knew perfectly well that they could lay down their arms at any moment with the certainty that their persons would be respected, that equal rights would be granted to the inhabitants of the two Colonies, and that when it should become possible free institutions would be granted. Apparently, the policy of the leader of the Opposition would be to promise to grant, immediately hostilities ceased, full representative institutions such as existed in Australia and at the Cape. The Government did not believe that that was a possible or a safe policy. It would be absolute insanity whilst the war was still fresh in every mind to give the Boers powers which might lead to internecine conflict or external war. The unconditional surrender which was required was only the surrender of the idea of independent government by the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The demand did not apply to individuals, but to institutions. Alluding to an allegation by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman that the farmhouses of the enemy had been burnt because the owners were our enemies, he described it as a gross misrepresentation. Upon the action of the Boer generals, who were carrying on a hopeless resistance, he did not wish to pass any harsh criticism. They were men of courage and heroism, but their treatment of peace emissaries had been excessively cruel, so that their patriotism was not unstained by brutality. The people whom he specially blamed were those in this country who used language which could have no other effect than to prolong the miserable struggle. He begged Members, therefore, to say nothing which could be twisted in South Africa into a suggestion that we meant to abandon the struggle. The Government and people had put their hands to the plough and would not withdraw. The struggle would be continued until it was brought to the only conclusion consistent with our honour. These vigorous declarations by the Leader of the House were loudly cheered.

In the course of the ensuing debate, Sir Howard Vincent (*Sheffield, Central*) complained of the "extraordinary absence" from the Royal Speech of any reference to social problems. Mr. W. Redmond (*Clare, E.*) enforced this complaint from the Irish point of view. Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucester*) also expressed the belief that the troops which the Government had lately sent out were haphazard hasty reinforcements, inadequately trained, or even untrained men, whom Lord Kitchener would not be able to use for two or three months. Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*) maintained that there was not the slightest evidence that any word said in the House had ever had the least influence with the Boers, and contended that the Government had never made it clear that they intended to offer terms merely excluding the future independence of the two

Republics. In his view we should be far safer if, instead of annexing the two Republics, we turned them into protected States, strictly disarmed, deprived of foreign relations, helpless for any kind of mischief, but did not make them Crown Colonies. Short of this, there was another plan, which he believed would be better than the plan the Government proposed. Let us endeavour to secure to the States something like the freedom enjoyed by Canada or Australia, subject to British supremacy in all matters in which British control was necessary. He did not assert that self-government could be conceded in South Africa at once. The country must first be pacified. But the Government must make a new departure and must convey to the Boers the assurance that they would not be subjected to an indefinite continuance of autocratic government, but that in a very short time they would enjoy self-governing institutions, under which they would possess all the freedom that was compatible with the prevention of future insurrection. It was only by a conciliatory policy that there was any chance of re-establishing permanent government in the two Republics, and of recovering the goodwill of the people at the Cape. In the absence of such a policy our difficulties would go on increasing, and our hands would be weakened in every other part of the world.

The debate then wandered off (Feb. 15) into a discussion of a demand, raised by Mr. Chaplin (*Sleaford, Lincolnshire*), and supported by Sir C. Quilter (*Sudbury, Suffolk*) and Colonel Kenyon-Slaney (*Newport, Shropshire*), for immediate and early legislation for the protection of the public against the arsenical poisoning of beer, from which nearly 100 deaths were said to have occurred in 1900 in Manchester alone. Mr. Long (*Bristol, S.*), President of the Local Government Board, declared that the Government was fully alive to the gravity of the epidemic mentioned and the importance of the wholesome beer question, but that legislation on the subject must wait until various scientific and technical points had been cleared up by a Royal Commission.

The next subject touched on in the debate on the Address was the medical treatment of the sick and wounded in the South African war. The report of the Royal Commission appointed in July, 1900, to inquire into this and cognate questions, after Mr. Burdett-Coutts's very painful statements, had come out on the very day of Queen Victoria's death, and therefore inevitably failed to receive the amount of attention which it would have secured under ordinary circumstances. At the outset the commissioners—Lord Justice Romer (chairman), Sir David Richmond, Ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir W. S. Church, Professor D. J. Cunningham, and Mr. Frederick Harrison, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway—stated that "the military and medical authorities certainly never anticipated when this war became probable that it would be of the magnitude it had since attained.

The Royal Army Medical Corps was wholly insufficient in staff and equipment for such a war, and it was not so constituted as to have means provided by which its staff could be very materially enlarged, or its deficiencies promptly made good. These deficiencies were felt throughout the South African campaign. . . . But the deficiency in the staff of the Royal Army Medical Corps before this war was not the fault of the Director-General and the staff of officers associated with him. They had for a considerable time before the outbreak urged upon the military authorities the necessity for an increase of the corps, but for the most part without avail."

Of course these deficiencies in staff and equipment inevitably caused much suffering among the sick and wounded. In the case of the hospitals at Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt for a limited period those sufferings were much aggravated by the fact that the railway service was almost entirely occupied in bringing up supplies for Lord Roberts's advance, so that the forwarding of many medical necessaries was much delayed.

The commissioners did not altogether excuse the medical authorities in South Africa from blame in not having drawn the attention of the War Office at an early stage to the fact that field hospitals were being abstracted from units already organised to supply deficiencies elsewhere. Of the officers of the Army Medical Corps as a whole, and of their services in South Africa, they spoke very highly, and they regarded the distrust of their professional skill entertained by many military officers as, in the main, ill-founded. But it was not altogether unfounded, and the commissioners strongly urged that steps should be taken to enlarge the staff permanently, to offer inducements which would attract men of good professional attainments, and to keep those who had joined thoroughly acquainted with the general progress of their profession.

These points, it was advised, should be referred to a Departmental Committee of experts, together with a number of other questions, such as the measures needed to enable surgeons and trained orderlies in sufficient numbers to be rapidly obtained and added to the ordinary staff of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the event of a great war, and to ensure a rapid supply of all hospital and other equipment required for the due care of the sick and wounded in such a war; the generally greater employment of female nurses in fixed hospitals; the appointment of properly qualified officers for sanitary work; and the adoption of improved types of ambulance waggons and hospital tents.

The commissioners also recommended that, as far as possible, hospital officers should relax the strict military rules at present enforceable in hospitals, and that it should be made perfectly clear that such officers are authorised and bound to buy for their hospitals, at Government expense, any necessaries not in hospital and not procurable without delay elsewhere.

In concluding their report, the commissioners desired to say that "in our judgment, reviewing the campaign as a whole, it has not been one where it can properly be said that the medical and hospital arrangements have broken down. There has been nothing in the nature of a scandal with regard to the care of the sick and wounded; no general or widespread neglect of patients, or indifference to their suffering. And all witnesses of experience in other wars are practically unanimous in the view that, taking it all in all, in no campaign have the sick and wounded been so well looked after as they have been in this."

With reference to this report, in the debate on the Address (Feb. 15) Sir Walter Foster (*Ilkeston, Derbyshire*) contended that it bore out nearly all the allegations of Mr. Burdett-Coutts and others as to the breakdown of the Army Medical Service. The commissioners, it was true, stated that there had been no scandal; but, at the same time, they made very serious admissions. He asked what steps the Government intended to take to promote medical efficiency in future, and pointed out that the opinion of those who, in December, 1899, suggested that a committee of sanitary experts ought to accompany our army had been justified by the report.

Mr. Guthrie (*Bow, etc., Tower Hamlets*), who had himself been a witness before the Hospitals Commission, analysed some of the evidence taken with the object of showing that it was not the best that could have been obtained. More credence, he regretted to say, had been given to the testimony of officers of the Army Medical Department, which was practically on its trial, than to the independent evidence of civilians.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts (*Westminster*) also maintained that the inquiry had not been conducted in a way calculated to elicit the whole truth, and that there was much in the report which would excite dissatisfaction and even derision among the rank and file of the army. In this connection he referred to the minimising language employed with regard to the grievance of the damp condition of the tents in one case and the acknowledged presence of bugs in an old building used as a hospital at Cape Town. Mr. Burdett-Coutts went on to say that a great mass of valuable evidence from soldiers who had been in the hospitals had been collected by him with the greatest care during nearly five months, but when the Commission left this country for South Africa, stating that the English evidence would be taken when the commissioners returned, his offer to submit this evidence on their return was peremptorily refused. Altogether, he maintained that the conclusions of the commissioners had been influenced by a desire to be lenient to the Army Medical Corps, whose inefficiency their inquiries had clearly established.

In the course of a general contribution to the debate on the Address on February 19, Mr. Brodrick dealt with the subject of the Hospitals Commission report in a very frank and con-

ciliatory manner. First, he reminded the House that some years ago a committee reported that there were too many Army doctors, and that they were too highly paid. Economy was insisted upon, and medical provision was made for two Army Corps abroad and three at home. But in Africa there were troops equivalent in number to six Army Corps, and consequently the strain had been severe. In addition to the difficulties caused by Parliamentary demands for economy there had been another disturbing influence, namely, the discouraging attitude of the medical profession towards the Department. The concession of military titles to Army doctors, the War Secretary acknowledged, had not produced quite as good results as were anticipated. The report of the Hospitals Commission, however, showed that there was no general disposition in the Department to shirk its duties, and that there had been great devotion shown among the medical men. If there had been indications of insufficient organisation, that defect could be repaired; and if, in some cases, there had been deficient skill, the explanation was that the officers had been so hard-worked that they had not had opportunities of studying their profession. He admitted that the experience gained in the war showed that the services of sanitary experts would have been useful; and he did not deny that the inquiry which had been held disclosed the existence of a certain amount of professional jealousy and some disinclination to benefit by external assistance in emergencies. Perhaps there had been a disposition to be bound by too much "red tape." He thought that those who had interested themselves in this subject had done good, and he believed that upon the report of the Commission drastic reforms could be based. The Government was determined to call to its assistance the heads of the medical profession, and hoped, by making the system more elastic and attractive, to secure the services of able men.

These declarations secured the almost entire cessation of Parliamentary complaint, for the time, in regard to the administration of medical relief to the sick and wounded in South Africa. But there was no check in the stream of hostile criticism and remonstrance in regard to the war generally from what had come to be known as the pro-Boer section of the British Opposition, their attacks being always sure of support, strenuous in form, but purely negative in its effect on English public opinion, from the Irish Nationalist Members. Discussions on farm burning and other points connected with the conduct of the war and with the kind of terms which, as was contended, might have been, or ought now to be, offered to the Boers in arms, formed, so to say, the continuous groundwork of the lingering debate on the Address, on which were embroidered discussions of entirely disconnected topics of home and foreign concern. The Chinese question was raised (Feb. 15) by Mr. J. Walton (*Barnsley, Yorks, W.R.*), who had travelled lately in

China and made a special study of British commercial interests there. He held that the net result of the negotiations with Russia and Germany to which his Majesty's Government had been parties was that we had not succeeded in maintaining an equal opportunity for British subjects to trade throughout the whole of China and to enter upon economic and industrial enterprise. As to the Peking negotiations, instead of asking for the heads of officials, we should encourage the reform party in China, seek for increased facilities for trade there, for revised commercial treaties, and for a complete opening of the waterways of the Empire, and British railway concessionnaires should be adequately supported by his Majesty's Government. He referred to the manner in which (though only for a time) Russia had taken possession of the railway from Tien-tsin to Shan-hai-kwan, which was under the control of British subjects (in pursuance of an agreement of which the Foreign Office had taken official note), as making possible British investors in Chinese railways feel insecure as to the adequate protection of their rights. He asked what, if any, undertaking had been obtained that Niu-Chwang, where British trade was very considerable, would be handed back to China by Russia, which had appropriated the civil and military administration of that port, and was collecting the Customs duties. On this last topic Mr. Moon (*St. Pancras, N.*) also pressed for information.

In reply, Lord Cranborne (*Rochester*), Under Foreign Secretary (speaking on Feb. 15 and 18) justified the demand of the Powers for the exemplary punishment of highly placed delinquents in China, but admitted the slow progress of the negotiations there. At the same time he expressed the opinion that if a special plenipotentiary had been sent (as had been suggested) from this country matters would not have been expedited. Having detailed the difficulties in the way of commercial and fiscal reforms in China, Lord Cranborne assured the House that the Government was fully alive to their importance. But delay was inevitable. Describing what had occurred in connection with the railway from Tien-tsin to Shan-hai-kwan, he said that the Government had made friendly representations to the Russian Government, and that those representations had been largely successful, the Russians having explained that the occupation was only temporary and dictated by military considerations. They had restored the railway material. Satisfactory assurances had also been given by the Russian Government with respect to the railway north of the Great Wall. They had also declared that any agreement with China with regard to Manchuria was in the nature of a *modus vivendi* in order to prevent disturbances. The Russian Government expected a guarantee against a recrudescence of disturbance after their withdrawal, but this guarantee would not take the form of the sequestration of territory or of a protectorate. Niu-Chwang had been occupied by the Russians on the ground of military neces-

sity, but the rights of the foreign community did not appear to have been interfered with, and restoration was promised. Speaking generally the Russian Government had met the British Government in a very friendly spirit.

The considerable satisfaction with which, as Sir W. Harcourt said, the House received the general effect of the Under-Secretary's statement was, no doubt, qualified by a lurking suspicion, to which Mr. C. Hobhouse (*Bristol, E.*) gave expression, that the British position in the Far East was not quite so good as it was officially represented. It was also felt that there was a certain presumption that his Majesty's Government were lacking in continuous and influential touch with the course of events at Peking, in view of the divergence between the opinions expressed on their behalf here and the line of action being taken there by Count von Waldersee. In the course of the first part of his speech (Feb. 15) Lord Cranborne had used language strongly unfavourable to any military expedition from Peking into the interior. Yet a telegram, dated the following day (Feb. 16), from the *Times* Peking correspondent stated that, in view of the unsatisfactory character of the communications received from the Chinese Court on the question of the punishment of high officials, a general order had been issued directing the forces under Count von Waldersee's command to prepare to take the field, with a view to an expedition in the spring to Tai-yuen-fu or farther. Asked (Feb. 18) as to this report, Lord Cranborne had no information that any foreign Government desired to undertake an expedition into the interior of China. By February 21 the Government had learned, as was stated through the mouth of Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary for India, that Count von Waldersee had issued an order announcing that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory progress of the peace negotiations, some larger movements might become necessary. The Government, he added, had asked for further particulars, and would, when they had received them, consider whether any fresh instructions ought to be sent to Sir A. Gaselee. No expedition took place, but it was believed by many that the menace of one, made apparently without any assent from, and indeed contrary to the views of, his Majesty's Government, exercised a powerful influence in extorting the consent (whether genuine or not appeared uncertain) of the Chinese Government to conform to the demands of the Powers as to punishments.

It was à propos of a refusal of Lord Cranborne to answer off-hand a question as to whether his Majesty's Government had acquiesced in the substitution of an order to commit suicide for the execution demanded by the Powers in the case of certain high Chinese officials — an acquiescence which the Under-Secretary subsequently repudiated on the part of our Cabinet — that a very brisk debate arose (Feb. 18) on the recent practice of refusing to answer "supplementary questions" on foreign

affairs. Mr. Balfour strenuously defended the innovation as required to guard against embarrassment to diplomacy, and even danger to peace. This view, however, was by no means universally accepted by persons of weight in the House and of authority in the sphere of foreign affairs. Mr. Balfour's "ukase" to the Under Foreign Secretary against answering supplementary questions was deprecated as an unnecessary, undesirable, and even humiliating fettering of the discretion of the occupant of that office. This line was taken not only by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, but by Mr. James Lowther and Sir E. Grey, and naturally by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, and in the division which followed on the motion for adjournment the Ministerial majority sank to 45—249 votes to 204.

An amendment to the Address was moved by Mr. Whittaker (*Spen Valley, Yorks, W. R., E.*), expressing regret at the absence of any indication in the King's Speech that the licensing laws and the subject of temperance reform would be at all adequately dealt with. The principal and a striking feature of the discussion which ensued was the evidence which was given by speech after speech from Conservative members of weight, such as Sir W. Houldsworth (*Manchester, N. W.*), Sir Mark Stewart (*Kirkcudbright*), Sir John Kennaway (*Honiton, Devon, E.*) and Colonel Pilkington (*Newton, Lancashire, S. W.*), that there was a considerable body of influential opinion on the Ministerial side to the effect that the Government would be greatly to blame if they neglected to bring forward a substantial though moderate measure of licensing reform, embodying some of the principal proposals on which the majority and minority of Lord Peel's Commission had agreed. Much good, it was urged by speakers of the type just mentioned, would be effected by practical legislation which left on one side for the present the thorny questions in which compensation was involved. In the course of his speech for the Government Mr. Ritchie (*Croydon*), Home Secretary, gave an emphatic recognition to the magnitude of the evils attending drunkenness, to which vice crimes of violence were largely attributable, but claimed that those who accused the Government of indifference and inaction should wait until the bill mentioned in the Speech from the Throne had been introduced. A full explanation of that bill would be given on its introduction; in the meantime he might say that it was not merely a "chucking-out" bill, as some imagined. It would contain the recommendations made by the commissioners as to habitual drunkards, special licensing inspection officers, and, he hoped, on other points.

The Home Secretary's speech by no means satisfied the anxieties of temperance reformers on the Ministerial side, as was shown by a speech from Colonel Pilkington, who warned the Government against disappointing the hopes of faithful followers; but very few, if any, Unionists were prepared to condemn the Government bill in advance, and as many of the

Irish members were unfavourable to drastic changes in the licensing laws, Mr. Whittaker's amendment was defeated by 273 to 146.

There were two amendments to the address dealing with Irish affairs, each of which occupied a full sitting. The first, moved (Feb. 21) by Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*), declared that the administration of the Irish Land Acts was not satisfactory to any class of the King's subjects in Ireland, and that a measure providing for the immediate creation of an occupying proprietary by the operation of a system of compulsory sale would afford the only permanent solution of the land question. The administration of the land system, Mr. Redmond said, did not command confidence, being regarded as partial, inefficient, and excessively costly. The condition of the tenants had not been materially improved by the legislation of 1881, while the landlords were being slowly but surely ruined. The beneficial operation of the existing Purchase Acts was too slow, and the time had come for a statesmanlike scheme of compulsory sale on terms which would be just to tenants and landlords alike. For the first time since the Union the north and south of Ireland were in accord, and his proposal was supported by 95 per cent. of the representatives of that country.

Weight was lent to this allegation of the preponderance of Irish feeling in favour of compulsory sale by a speech of great earnestness and even passion from Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, S.*). In seconding Mr. Redmond's amendment, he laid special stress on the just dissatisfaction which, as he maintained, was caused to the Ulster tenant farmers by the pro-landlord bias of the Chief Land Commission, shown in that court's treatment of appeals on rent questions generally, and of the tenant's right not to be rented on improvements in particular, and by the attempt of landlords and agents to destroy the Ulster custom by an abuse of the right of pre-emption given by the Land Act of 1881. The discontent caused by these things was much aggravated by the anomalous fact that purchasers under the existing Purchase Acts were in a far better financial position than tenants paying judicial rents. Thus the very success of the Purchase Acts necessitated the extension of the principle upon which they were framed. Mr. Russell concluded with an impassioned adjuration to Englishmen not to turn deaf ears to this constitutional demand, and not to wait until they were forced to grant it by those violent methods which he abhorred.

Mr. Balfour pointed out that under the Purchase Acts about one-tenth of the soil of Ireland had passed into the hands of the occupiers, and about 58,000 or 60,000 peasant proprietors had been created. That was a great result, but to make such a purchase compulsory would be a very hazardous step. He believed that the Irish tenantry were individually honest, but they might repudiate their obligations if called upon to do so by their leaders for political purposes. He questioned greatly

whether the industrial population of Great Britain would consent to imperil the credit of the country in order to carry out the purpose of the amendment. Certainly, at a time when we were engaged in a costly war, such a scheme would not be sanctioned by the people, and the Government would be regarded as lunatics if they gave it any countenance.

Mr. Flynn (*Cork, N.*) and other Nationalist members endorsed Mr. Redmond's claim, and speeches were also delivered in its support by Mr. Lonsdale and Mr. J. Gordon, Ulster Unionist members (*Armagh, Mid., and Londonderry, S.*).

Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*), on the other hand, urged that it would be a fatal error to remove from Ireland the loyal garrison, and to substitute a new set of landlords belonging to a class that openly professed to hate this country.

Mr. Wyndham (*Dover*), Irish Secretary, after observing that the Government agreed as to the desirability of developing and accelerating the formation of a peasant proprietary, entered with some detail into the question of the defects of the Land Act of 1881, which, he said, had paralysed by its operation the motives previously existing for the improvement and development of the land. He then defended the Judges whose duty it was to administer the acts against the strictures of Mr. Russell, vindicating especially, and with much effect, the judicial conduct of Mr. Justice Meredith against charges involving, as he said, practically either moral perversity or malversation. He contended that if an act for compulsory purchase were passed it would necessitate a most costly and elaborate system of inspection, valuation and appeal, and that all the legal difficulties to which so much objection was taken would be intensified. Finally, he referred to the vast number of impoverished people who would derive no practical benefit from such legislation as was proposed, and asked whether it was worth while to risk 120,000,000*l.* in carrying out a scheme which would still leave a large part of the land question unsettled.

Mr. Haldane (*Haddington*) thought the demand of the Irish members would have to be met, and

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who said he should vote with Mr. Redmond, laid great stress on the agreement which prevailed among the Irish members on this question. He insisted that the tenants ought all to have equal treatment, whereas now some had the opportunity of purchasing whilst others had not.

Mr. Macartney (*Antrim, S.*) having asked, but obtained no answer to, the natural question whether Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's speech was to be regarded as an indication that if the Liberal party came into power they would immediately proceed to carry out the policy of universal compulsory sale of agricultural tenancies in Ireland, the amendment was negatived by 235 votes against 140.

The second Irish amendment to the address was one of immense length, moved (Feb. 22) by Mr. W. O'Brien (*Cork*). It set forth that the aims of the United Irish League, being the creation of an occupying proprietary and the utilisation of large fertile tracts now let to graziers for the provision of adequate holdings to the peasantry of the congested districts, were of vital importance to the welfare of Ireland, and were being pursued by methods essentially identical with those recognised as being lawful when pursued by trade unions in England, but that, nevertheless, the operations of the league were hindered by all kinds of unconstitutional action and a perversion of the machinery of justice on the part of the Executive, which proceedings ought to cease, and trade union liberties be established for the Irish tenants by legislation. The record of the league, Mr. O'Brien maintained, had been virtually, since its formation three years ago, a crimeless one. Lord O'Brien, the Lord Chief-Justice of Ireland, had stated at the recent winter assizes in Munster that there had been no cause for the proclamation of the league as an unlawful organisation. Yet the Crown officials had engaged in the manufacture of bogus crime and the getting up of bogus charges of intimidation and conspiracy, the rights of public meeting had been capriciously suppressed, jury-packing by the Crown had been persistently resorted to, and the liberty of the press had been violated.

Mr. O'Brien's contentions were supported by Nationalist Members from various parts of Ireland (but not in this case by any Irish Unionists nor by any English Liberals). The Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Atkinson (*Londonderry, N.*), maintained, in a speech which was much and angrily interrupted by the Irish Members, that, while the United Irish League had indeed not been proclaimed, because evidence was absent of illegality in its objects, yet illegal methods, and boycotting in particular, had been resorted to and advocated by its members, from Mr. W. O'Brien downwards. Intimidation and tyranny of a kind which was unquestionably criminal under English law, by whomsoever practised, had been advocated and brought to bear against individuals for exercising, as in the case of so-called "grabbers," their undoubted legal rights. The Government were bound to take action for the defeat of such intimidation. As to the alleged jury-packing, the Crown officials had only, as under previous Governments, Liberal and even Home Rule, as well as Conservative, exercised the right of setting aside jurymen whom they had reason to believe likely to act unfairly. No man was set aside on account of his faith.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (*Scotland, Liverpool*), having scoffed at this contention, claimed that both the present Irish Secretary, in his speech on Mr. Redmond's amendment, and his predecessor (Mr. G. Balfour), in authorising the purchase of the Dillon estate for the purpose of enlarging the small holdings of

peasantry in Mayo, had shown themselves to be converts as to the necessity of the main object of the United Irish League's agitation. In pursuance of that object it was justifiable to use "means of persuasion" falling short of official crime. The United Irish League had united the Irish party after ten years of disorganisation. Mr. Wyndham (*Dover*) contended that, in fact, the application of the law affecting trade union operations, supposing that it could be made applicable to agricultural combination in Ireland, as the amendment suggested, would be strenuously resisted by all the Nationalist Members. He vindicated in the very few cases where it had happened the prevention of meetings as necessary to the preservation of peace and the protection of individuals against intimidation. As to its objects the United Irish League had plagiarised from the Government, but its illegal action retarded the legal pursuit of those objects by the Congested Districts Board. The League varied, however, in its methods at different places, and therefore could not justly be proclaimed as an illegal conspiracy. He welcomed the prospect of discussing Irish questions in the House with the Irish members. The amendment was rejected by 203 votes to 109.

The subject of the defences of Gibraltar was raised (Feb. 25) by Mr. Gibson Bowles (*King's Lynn*), who formally moved an amendment asking for further inquiry with regard to the works under construction at Gibraltar and with regard to the dangers to which they were exposed. He anticipated and received a favourable reply from Mr. Balfour, who recognised that the ever-changing conditions of modern warfare rendered it necessary to review from time to time the adequacy of the works at a great naval base like Gibraltar. As the question might raise international and strategical problems which it might not be desirable to thresh out on the floor of the House, an inquiry, in which the Government would ask Mr. Gibson Bowles to take part, would be the best way of dealing with it. After a short discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

On the same day (Feb. 25) an ethical aspect of Imperial questions was discussed for some hours on the initiative of Mr. Caine (*Camborne, Cornwall*), who called attention to the transference of certain financial charges from the Indian to the British Exchequer in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, and proposed an amendment to the effect that as no provision had been made for the repayment of the arrears of these charges they ought to be repaid in the form of a liberal grant in relief of the Indian famine.

After debate, in the course of which Mr. Schwann (*Manchester, N.*) and Sir M. Bownaggee (*Bethnal Green, N.E.*) supported the amendment, and Sir R. Mowbray (*Brixton, Lambeth*) opposed it, Lord G. Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), Secretary for India, in resisting the proposal, pointed out that the Imperial Government did not make a profit out of any

charge imposed upon India. The commissioners having recommended that liberal treatment should be extended to our great dependency, charges hitherto borne by India, amounting to 257,500*l.*, had been transferred to the British Exchequer. As the commissioners declared that the charges had in the main been just, there was no ground for pressing for arrears. But if this claim for arrears were entertained, from what sources, he asked, was the money to come. In spite of the famine and other difficulties a surplus was anticipated in India this year, whereas in this country there would probably be a deficiency of many millions. In those circumstances it was preposterous to expect him to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide a large sum for alleged arrears. The terrible sufferings of a portion of the Indian population, which had been dwelt upon by some speakers, were due, Lord George pointed out, to the intensity and extent of the recent drought, and not to any general increase of poverty. But if it could be shown that in any particular district the land assessment was too high, as had been stated, or that the condition of the people was deteriorating, he would cause a thorough inquiry to be made. Whilst he was compelled to oppose the amendment, he hoped he would not be thought wanting in sympathy with the Indian people.

Sir H. Fowler did not approve the financial conclusions of the commissioners. He regarded the arrangement that had been come to as temporary, and looked forward to a time when the House would reconsider the subject in a more liberal spirit than the Commission. He agreed with Lord George Hamilton that no claim could be made on behalf of India for arrears, as suggested in the amendment. He would have been glad if twelve months or two years ago a generous advance had been made to India in connection with the famine. But a good deal had happened since then, as Lord G. Hamilton had pointed out.

A division was taken, and the amendment was negatived by 204 votes against 112.

Also on February 25, there was a brief and, considering its painful subject, not unsatisfactory debate raised by Mr. Lambert (*South Molton, Devon*) on the frequent surrenders of considerable bodies of British troops in South Africa. On this question, at least, party feeling was allowed to remain in abeyance. The chief speech was that of Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), War Secretary, who said that it was but just to remember that the conditions of the war were very unusual. The enormous extent of the field of operations and the isolation of many of the troops were points which ought not to be lost sight of. Ninety-nine courts of inquiry had been held with regard to twenty different operations. As a result ten officers had been dismissed from the Army or put on half-pay, and penalties had been imposed on others. In some cases officers had been given to understand

that their chances of promotion had been impaired. When an inquiry established a *prima facie* case against an officer he ought to be tried by court martial, and in cases of trial by court martial there must be publicity. But the view of the Duke of Wellington was that in the interests of the Army cases of misconduct in the field ought not to be brought before the public unless it was necessary. Lord Roberts was of the same opinion, and held that it was for the Commander-in-Chief to take action by making recommendations in regard to action in the field. He had made a large number of such recommendations which had led to the removal of officers. With regard to the pledges given by the Government to the effect that there would be a full inquiry into the war, he said they would be redeemed if it was desired; but that inquiry could not be held before the war had terminated, for until then many witnesses would, of course, be detained in South Africa. He asked the House to repose some confidence in Lord Roberts, and stated that within a fortnight of his selection as War Secretary he had resolved that no officer, whatever his rank and previous record might be, would be employed in any home command on his return from Africa excepting on the direct recommendation of Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener. Whilst prompt punishment would follow misconduct, merit would be promptly rewarded.

Urged by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman that the promise by the Government of a full inquiry into the war had not been conditional, Mr. Balfour agreed, and said that they would adhere to their pledge unless absolved from it. It was understood that in all cases of surrender, in regard to which there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence against any individual to justify the holding of a court martial, one would be held, and its results published, and any other cases would be included within the general inquiry. On this understanding the amendment to the Address, moved by Mr. Lambert, was, on the advice of Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*), withdrawn.

The end of the debate on the Address, like its beginning and middle, was devoted to the policy and conduct of the war. Among the speakers on the Opposition side there was a great preponderance of the section of British Liberals which had throughout condemned the war, and of Irish Nationalists whose sympathies with the Boers had always been openly declared. Mr. Lloyd-George (*Carnarvon District*) violently denounced (Feb. 18) various measures of coercion adopted by British generals with a view to the shortening of the war—the burning of Boer farms and villages, and the order reported in a telegram from Pretoria, published in the *Times* of January 18, that in the concentration camps the families of Boers on commando were to be on a lower scale of rations than those of Boers who surrendered. Mr. Brodrick interjected that there was not a particle of evidence for this report, to which Mr. Lloyd-George retorted that the

telegram could not have come through unless passed by the censor. He proceeded to speak of the "infamy" which was being perpetrated in the name of Great Britain, which, he said, was the real cause of the prolongation of the war. In a very successful maiden speech, Mr. Winston Churchill (*Oldham*) maintained that the Government would not have been justified in restricting their commanders in the field from any methods of warfare supported by modern European and American precedent, and affirmed, from what he had seen of the war, that, on the whole, it was carried on with unusual humanity and generosity. He strongly deprecated the idea of giving representative institutions to the Transvaal until after the return of the Outlander population. Sir R. Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*) hoped the Government would see their way to offer the Boers a full amnesty and to promise them local self-government. They ought also to be assured of assistance to repair their farms and to meet their mortgages.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply marked at some points by considerable acerbity, refuted the contention of some Opposition speakers that the war could have been brought to an end by an offer of reasonable terms to the Boers after the occupation of Pretoria. Peace could then only have been obtained by an unconditional surrender on our part of all the objects which we had in view. With regard to the policy of the Government he stated that he had nothing to add to what he had said in August and December. The policy of the Government had never varied. When the first shot was fired by the Boers they declared that the Republics should not retain a shred of the independence which they had abused, and that was their policy still. But they also intended to establish equality between the white races and to protect the native population. Self-government would be granted as soon as it could be safely conceded. But there must be an interval. After commenting on the fact that six pro-Boer speeches had been delivered in the course of the debate, he said he regretted the House was not unanimous, because unanimity would certainly strengthen the hands of the Executive, and language such as that which had been used by the leader of the Opposition and others must encourage the Boers. In the absence of unanimity it would be well if they could have a definite issue so that the House might express an opinion upon it; but a definite issue was what the Opposition shirked. To offer the Boers an immediate armistice to be followed without any interval by self-government would be to place in the hands of the Boer population the power of frustrating every object for which the war was undertaken; yet that was the ridiculous policy which he supposed the leader of the Opposition approved. Discussing what could be done to communicate the views of the Government to the Boer rank and file, he said that various means had been tried, and alluded to the cruel usage to which the peace emissaries had been sub-

jected. He mentioned that he was in communication with Sir A. Milner and Lord Kitchener, who would tell him if anything further could be done. Of the determination of the British people to prosecute the war to the end there could be no doubt. Although it had lasted longer than any one anticipated, the country would grudge no sacrifice to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

On Feb. 19, Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) made a vigorous, but not altogether successful, attempt to defend the Opposition against Mr. Chamberlain's strictures. He criticised the speech of the Colonial Secretary, describing it as provocative and unprovoked. By fastening the epithet "pro-Boers" on Opposition speakers the right hon. gentleman, he held, was putting gratuitous obstacles in the way of that Parliamentary unanimity on the African question which he professed to desire. Yet Mr. Asquith had to say that he "did not in the least concur" with the attack made by Mr. Lloyd-George on the methods by which the war was being carried on. It was a delusion, he contended, to suppose that a considerable number of the Opposition were in favour of revoking the annexation of the two Republics and of restoring the *status quo ante*. For his own part he believed that there was no practicable alternative to annexation. The Colonial Secretary had also erroneously ascribed to the leader of the Opposition the opinion that after the Boers had accepted terms the grant of self-government must immediately follow. In the circumstances an attempt to erect the machinery of constitutional government as soon as the war came to an end must fail. An interval would be necessary before the work of reconstruction could be undertaken. But military government ought not to continue a moment longer than was necessary, and when the administration of the two colonies assumed a civil character some representative element ought to be introduced in order that the Government might keep in touch with the sentiments and interests of the people. He did not agree with those members on his side of the House who thought that peace could have been secured after the occupation of Pretoria, but he was not surprised at the failure of the steps taken subsequently for the purpose of ending the war. The proclamations, for example, were not sufficiently clear, and the destruction of farmhouses, though carried out as humanely as possible by officers and men, was a wasteful and almost futile measure. To secure an honourable peace two things were necessary—a strong mobile army and a scheme of pacification which it would not be derogatory for us as victors to offer or for the vanquished Boers to accept.

Mr. Brodrick, after saying that the tone of Mr. Asquith's speech compared very favourably with that of the speeches of other occupants of the front Opposition bench, dwelt on the inexpediency of party recrimination at such a time as the present. By the proclamations that had been issued the Boers as

individuals had been offered terms such as had never before been granted to a vanquished nation. In the first instance, prisoners had been set free on parole, but they had abused this lenient treatment. Then they were deported; but so great was the Boers' dread of the sea that many had preferred to remain in the field rather than to surrender. A third policy was consequently adopted; and those who surrendered were now sent to laagers where they were protected with their families. Surrender had thus been made easy. He scouted the idea that promises of even restricted independence should be given to a general like De Wet, who flogged and killed peace emissaries. Of the Stop-the-War Committee and the Conciliation Committee he spoke in terms of strong condemnation. One of those bodies was responsible for the gross accusation that Lord Kitchener had given orders to his men to shoot Boer prisoners. Atrocious statements of that kind were disseminated throughout Cape Colony and embittered the feelings of the Dutch population. Describing next the steps taken by the Government to bring the war to a conclusion, he stated that they had endeavoured to anticipate Lord Kitchener's demands. Since the announcement a short time ago that more mounted men were wanted, more colonial troops than were asked for had come forward, and 2,500 cavalry and mounted infantry had left this country for the seat of war. Some 10,000 men had been enrolled in the African colonies, and the response to the call for yeomanry in this country had been highly satisfactory. By the end of March he hoped to have increased Lord Kitchener's mounted troops to the extent required. Care was now taken to send horses to Africa a month before they would be required in the field, so that they might become fit for service. This diminished waste. In a little over three months 30,000 horses had been sent out—an unprecedented feat. Lord Kitchener had procured besides 13,000 horses locally and 4,000 mules, and the supply was now, in his opinion, satisfactory. The Government hoped that before long Lord Kitchener would be able to reduce greatly the area of the operations.

Two or three more speeches by members with pro-Boer sympathies were made on the same evening, which was briefly enlivened by the attempt of Mr. J. O'Donnell (*Kerry, W.*) to address the House in the Irish language. The Speaker, however, firmly insisted that such a proceeding was not in order, notwithstanding Mr. J. Redmond's reference to the fact that Maori members are allowed to address the New Zealand Legislature in their own language, and Mr. O'Donnell then, on his leader's advice, deferred to the Chair, and sat down, declining to put his observations into an English garb. Late in the evening of February 26 Mr. Dillon began, and completed on February 27, a speech of great vehemence in support of an amendment to the Address, condemning the practices pursued by the British generals in South Africa as contrary to the usages of civilised war, and

demanding that an effort be made to end the war by offering such terms as brave and honourable men might be expected to entertain. He maintained that widespread devastation had been effected, and that farms had been burned, for the most part, not punitively, but for the purpose of making the country uninhabitable by the enemy. He quoted letters from troopers at the front in support of this contention, as well as a report in the *Times* of January 4 of a meeting of burghers addressed by Lord Kitchener, at the end of which report were the words: "Orders have been issued forbidding the burning of farms unless to punish the wrong acts of the inhabitants," which implied that the contrary practice had prevailed. The forcible deportation of women and children he denounced as disgraceful and cowardly, and he even maintained that there was sufficient evidence to demand investigation in support of the statement that Lord Kitchener had issued secret orders that no quarter was to be given to the Boers. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Channing (*Northampton, E.*), who besought the Government not to adopt in their dealings with the Boers a policy of exasperation and extermination.

Mr. Brodrick deprecated the passion, invective and terrible exaggerations of Mr. Dillon, and taunted members like Mr. Lloyd-George, who did not scruple to quote in support of their groundless allegations documents which had been "doctored" by the Conciliation Committee. He then vindicated the conduct of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, which Mr. Dillon had arraigned. Dealing with some of the hon. Member's specific charges, he asserted that it was not true that there had been a wholesale devastation of the country in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. A large number of deserted farms had been looted and burned by Kaffirs. But farmhouses had, of course, been destroyed by order for punitive purposes. Our generals had been compelled to deal in this way with the dwellings of treacherous inmates, and he approved of their action. Other houses had been destroyed because it was absolutely necessary to protect the lines of communication. This war, however, he maintained, in point of humanity compared favourably with any previous campaign. In no previous war, for example, had generals undertaken to feed the wives and children of the enemy. He insisted that we had a right to be proud of the humanity of our officers and men. Our generals had power to communicate freely with the Boer commanders on the question of the terms of peace, and it was well known to all Boer leaders in the Transvaal that there was no reluctance to meet them on the part of his Majesty's representatives. The Government meant to prosecute the war vigorously, but were still willing to grant unusually favourable terms of peace to those who were ready to surrender their arms and return to their homes.

The closure having been carried, after some further speeches, by 226 votes against 117, the amendment was negatived by 243

votes against 91. The leader of the House then claimed that the main question should be put, and, this having been sanctioned by 297 votes against 78, the Address was agreed to.

During the long continuance of the debate on the Address in the Commons the Upper House had had very little occupation. On February 26 Lord Avebury moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the hours of labour in shops, and whether any, and if so what, steps could be taken to reduce them. Lord Salisbury assented to the motion, but took care to intimate that no Government would be in any way bound by any report which might be made by the proposed committee. He also expressed the hope that evidence would be obtained as to the feelings of working men, whose choice of hours for purchasing the necessities of life would be limited by any such legislation as Lord Avebury contemplated.

On the previous afternoon (Feb. 25) there was a short conversation in the House of Lords on a subject which was to play a considerable part, positive and negative, in the session of 1901. This was the situation created by the judgment delivered on December 20, 1900, by the Queen's Bench Division in the case *Regina v. Cockerton*, which had excited much anxiety and apprehension in School Board circles. Mr. Cockerton was an auditor of the Local Government Board, who, in the discharge of what he conceived to be his official duty, had disallowed certain payments made by the London School Board, and surcharged some of the members of that body therewith. These disallowances, being appealed against by the London School Board, were endorsed by the judges (Justices Wills and Kennedy) in the Queen's Bench Division, in judgments of very uncompromising quality, the effect of which was to declare illegal any application of the School Board rates (*a*) to the provision and maintenance in day elementary schools of advanced instruction in science or art, conducted in accordance with the "Directory" of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, with a view to obtaining grants from that Department; and (*b*) to the provision of similar instruction, or to the instruction of adults at all, in evening continuation schools.

There could not be any serious doubt that in the case of the first of these developments of the work originally imposed upon them by the Education Acts, as well as in the establishment of "higher grade" teaching under the provisions, and aided by the grants, of the Whitehall Education Code, spirited School Boards had received sanction, and even direct encouragement, from the Central Education Authorities. The Education Department at Whitehall had indeed sometimes refused to pass plans for school extension or construction prepared with a view to the setting up of a science and art section, to be carried on with the aid of South Kensington grants, as being *ultra vires* of School Boards. On the other hand, there were certain

conspicuous cases—notably at Manchester and South Shields in 1893 and 1899 respectively—in which the approval of the Education Department had been given to schemes embracing the provision of instruction of the kind in question. The Science and Art Department itself, over a period of several years, set itself to induce and persuade School Boards to give systematic science teaching in accordance with its Directory, with a considerable amount of success. In regard to the character and scope of the teaching in evening continuation schools and the age of the scholars, both School Boards and the managers of voluntary schools had been encouraged by successive developments of the Evening School Code issued by the Education Department at Whitehall to enter upon large extensions. Especially had this been so with the Evening School Code issued in 1893, under the auspices of Mr. Arthur Acland. From that time forward the evening continuation schools had included in their curriculum such subjects as modern languages, political economy, science and mathematics of advanced kinds, and many branches of technical instruction. Also, under the same code, what had been the maximum age limit of twenty-one was removed.

Having regard to these circumstances, it might be perfectly true that, as the Queen's Bench Division had emphatically declared in their judgment of December 20, 1900, there was not and never had been any legal authority for the application of rates to advanced scientific education of the South Kensington type, or to the education of adults. But it could not be denied that School Boards had a considerable amount of excuse for supposing, almost to the last year of the nineteenth century, that the Central Education Authorities had no wish for them to interpret their rating powers in at all a rigid manner. In or about that year there was no doubt a modification in the attitude of the Education Department, or, as it must now be called, the Board of Education (under which was, at least potentially, included, in pursuance of the Board of Education Act of 1899, the old Science and Art Department). The Board of Education, of which the Duke of Devonshire and Sir John Gorst were the Parliamentary chiefs, evidently became possessed with the belief that, with a view to the satisfactory co-ordination of secondary and elementary education, it was very desirable that School Boards should be restricted to the control of the latter and not encouraged to trespass over the border-line into the field of secondary education. For this view there was a great deal to be said, both theoretically and practically—indeed it was generally held by educationists not associated with the School Board system. Those who were so associated, however, feeling, quite justly, that they had filled a gap in the border-territory between primary and secondary education during several critical years, resented the new attitude of the Board of Education, and

deplored the Cockerton judgment, against which the London School Board appealed.

After these few words of explanation of a somewhat complicated situation, it may be recorded that on February 25, in the House of Lords, Lord Reay, the chairman of the London School Board, asked the Lord President of the Council whether the Board of Education contemplated any administrative or legislative measures to deal with the difficulties created by the Cockerton judgment. The Duke of Devonshire entirely refused to follow the lead offered by Lord Reay. He could not concur, he said, in the suggestion that the Board of Education should introduce certain administrative and legislative measures in order that further litigation might be avoided. Indeed, the learned judge in delivering his judgment described the questions raised as being of such great importance that it was desirable that they should be decided by the House of Lords. The Vice-President of the Council had already stated in the other House that until the appeal had been heard the *status quo* would be maintained, and therefore no one would be prejudiced by any delay which might occur. As at present advised, the Duke considered that the code for elementary day schools contained all that was essential for elementary education properly so called, and on the part of the Government he could not accept, or make any approach to accepting, any contention which would make School Boards the authorities in this country for secondary education.

The annual meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation, which was held at Rugby (Feb. 27), was chiefly remarkable for an almost desperate attempt to maintain a semblance of Liberal agreement on the South African question. Other subjects, of course, were touched upon. Thus a resolution was passed regretting the absence from the King's Speech of any promise seriously to undertake social legislation, notably as to the questions of temperance and housing; viewing with grave apprehension the ever-increasing national expenditure, and objecting to the "squandering of public money in doles to favoured classes," and in particular to the proposed renewal of the Agricultural Rating and Tithe Relief Acts. A resolution was passed in favour of the policy called "Home Rule all round," or local legislatures for purely internal business in each of the countries of the United Kingdom, with the management of joint and Imperial affairs left to the existing Imperial Parliament; and to this declaration was appended the interesting expression of opinion that "the Colonies should be invited to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament as soon as they desire to share with the mother country the burdens of Empire." In regard to the war, the product of much closet discussion before the open meeting was the withdrawal of all amendments, and a general acceptance of the following long and ineffective resolution:—

"That this committee records its profound conviction that the long continuance of the deplorable war in South Africa, declared for electioneering purposes to be over last September, is due to the policy of demanding unconditional surrender, and to a want of knowledge, foresight and judgment on the part of the Government, who have neither demonstrated effectively to the Boers the military supremacy of Great Britain, nor so conducted the war as to induce them to lay down their arms; this committee bitterly laments the slaughter of thousands of brave men on both sides; the terrible loss of life from disease, owing in no small degree to the scandalous inadequacy of sanitary and hospital arrangements provided for our forces, and the enormous waste of resources in actual expenditure upon the war, in the devastation of territory, and in the economic embarrassments which must inevitably follow; the committee calls upon the Government to announce and to carry out, on the cessation of hostilities, a policy for the settlement of South African affairs which will secure equal rights to the white races, just and humane treatment of natives, and such a measure of self-government as can honourably be accepted by a brave and high-spirited people."

This compromise-declaration was spoken to by Liberals of very diverse points of view, and, after the proposal and withdrawal of an amendment specially denouncing Sir Alfred Milner, was carried unanimously.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was not present at the Liberal Federation Committee's meetings, but in a speech which he delivered (March 2) at a joint dinner of the Eighty and Russell Clubs at Oxford he took occasion to put his own construction, which would hardly have been accepted in its entirety by all parties to the South African resolution, upon what had passed at Rugby. After that meeting, he said, there was no question at all as to what was the Liberal policy. "It was directed to two main objects—(1) that we should clearly make known to the peoples of the belligerent States, not in vague but in definite terms, that our purpose was not conquest but conciliation, not humiliation but friendship and true freedom; (2) these terms should include the re-establishment in their homes of burghers who by capture or by the operations of war had been dispossessed and the establishment, as soon as order was restored, of free, self-governing institutions." He further trusted that the Liberal party would adhere to and maintain and persist in its objection to the establishment of what we knew as the Crown colony system of government in South Africa.

If the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation had held its meetings a few days later its members would have found material for mutual congratulation in the victory of the Progressive party in the London County Council elections. The polling, which took place on March 2, resulted in the return of

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84 Progressives, 2 Independents and only 32 Conservatives and Unionists, as the *quondam* "Moderates" had called themselves in the campaign preceding these elections. The change of name had certainly done them no good, for the Progressive majority at the 1898 elections stood at only 22, and in 1895 each party returned an equal number of candidates. Having regard to the immense majority of Unionist Members of Parliament returned by the metropolis in 1900—51 to 8 Liberals—it was clear that large numbers of electors reasonably insisted on voting at the municipal elections for the candidates, or the party, they thought best fitted for municipal responsibilities, independently of their views on Imperial questions. Rightly or wrongly, on this occasion the average voter looked upon the ex-"Moderates" as less concerned for his interests than, for example, for those of the shareholders in the water companies, who had lately been making an endeavour, which they were constrained to abandon, to force some irritating new regulations upon their customers. And, generally speaking, the Progressives were looked upon as more sympathetic towards social reform—housing, licensing and other—than their opponents, though perhaps less concerned to keep down the rates.

The "crisis in the Church," or the perhaps always somewhat artificially cultivated belief that there was one, showed no signs of reviving in the early months of 1901. Under date January 16, there had been issued what, but for the immediate absorption of the national mind in the illness and death of Queen Victoria, would have excited a good deal of public interest—a letter signed by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England to the clergy on the subject of obedience. With great earnestness the prelates maintained collectively the duty of submitting to the decisions recently given by the Archbishops, on questions of ritual and practice referred to them in accordance with the directions in the Book of Common Prayer. Acknowledging thankfully the very general recognition of this duty given by the clergy, they observed that unfortunately this obedience was not universal, and that its absence, even in a few instances, was certain to hinder the fulfilment of any hope or desire of obtaining for the Church a real measure of self-government. The prelates asked for the help of the clergy as a whole in setting the Church "free from the injury and discredit which she suffers when men see within her cases of persistent disregard of her constituted authorities."

No member succeeded in raising ecclesiastical questions during the debate on the Address, discursive as it was, but on February 28, in response to a question of a somewhat controversial character from Mr. C. M'Arthur (*Exchange, Liverpool*), Mr. Balfour said he believed the efforts of the Bishops had had, and were having a great effect in diminishing practices in the Church of England which were unlawful or inexpedient. He had heard of no employment of the veto by any Bishop except

in the case of Colonel Porcelli, who was not a parishioner of any of the London churches of which he complained, and represented no responsible body or association.

It may well be recorded here that the vacancy in the See of London was filled by the promotion of Dr. Winnington-Ingram, Suffragan-Bishop of Stepney, who in that capacity, and for several years previously as head of the Oxford House in Bethnal Green, had secured an exceptionally strong hold upon the working men of the East End of London. This was the first of a series of selections for vacancies on the episcopal bench which, exceptionally numerous in 1901, were filled in a manner that elicited, on the whole, general satisfaction among Churchmen of all parties.

The somewhat sluggish interest with which affairs in the Far East had been followed since the relief of the Pekin Legations was stimulated in March by two series of incidents, both of which excited, at least temporarily, the traditional irritability of the British public in regard to Russia. The first was the attempt of that Power, while negotiations were proceeding between the representatives of the Allied Powers at Pekin and those of the Chinese Government in regard to the measures of expiation and redress to be accorded by the latter for the outrages of the previous year, to come to a separate arrangement with China on the subject of Manchuria. It was reported, and generally believed here, that the Convention on that question pressed by the Russian on the Chinese Government was of such a character as to place Russia permanently in a position of exclusive advantage and influence, if not of technical sovereignty, in Manchuria, and of extensive privilege even in Mongolia. A despatch from Sir Charles Scott, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg (published here March 8), reported a conversation with Count Lamsdorff, in which that Minister had assured him that it was untrue that there was any attempt or desire to establish a virtual Russian protectorate over Manchuria, or to alter in any way its permanent position; and that all that was on foot was the endeavour to arrange for a *modus vivendi* pending the evacuation of the province by Russian troops. This view, however, did not appear to be accepted by the representatives of the Allied Powers, for, France excepted, they all—Germany, Austria, Italy, the United States and Japan—were reported to have, with England, urged China not to conduct negotiations, at the present time, with any individual Power, tending to impair her sovereignty over any part of her territory, and Japan was said to have threatened that, if Russia obtained the virtual possession of Manchuria, she would insist on "compensation" elsewhere. In the end—to anticipate slightly—Russia's diplomatic representatives were instructed (April 3) to inform the Courts to which they were accredited that, in order to avoid involving China in "various difficulties," Russia renounced any

attempt to conclude a special agreement about Manchuria, and would "quietly await the further course of events." As Russia was in military occupation of Manchuria, and could practically fix her own time, if any, as well as her own conditions for withdrawal, it did not appear perfectly clear that the opposition offered by the Allied Powers to the Manchurian agreement had secured any permanent result.

The other question which excited considerable interest and even anxiety in this country for several days was a dispute with reference to the limits of the new Russian concession at Tien-tsin and the property of the Pekin Railway, which was under the control of British subjects. This led to the dangerous situation involved in an entrenchment of British and Russian troops—though in small numbers—over against one another, with French soldiers hard by, openly sympathising with the latter. There was some excited writing in the newspapers, but, as will appear from a statement shortly to be recorded as made by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords, the question was amicably arranged.

It was disagreeable, but not surprising, that in the German Reichstag Count von Bülow was under the necessity (March 8) of explaining that the German Emperor's long visit to England at the time of Queen Victoria's illness and death was a proceeding dictated entirely by human feeling, and was not to be regarded as in any way inconsistent with the neutrality observed by Germany with respect to the South African war. In language which, though irreproachably correct, was cold, and compared markedly with the emphasis with which he went on to speak of the "great and momentous interests uniting" Germany with Russia, Count von Bülow said that there had been no political change in German relationships with England since the declaration in December, 1900, that Germany would be "most willing, on the basis of mutual consideration and absolute parity, to live with England in peace, in friendship, and in harmony." The Minister had been particularly challenged on the subject of the bestowal of the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts, and he was at pains to point out that the Emperor enjoyed, under the Prussian Constitution, the absolute right to bestow Prussian Orders on whomsoever he chose for such honours, and that, for the rest, Lord Roberts not being a political personage, the distinction conferred upon him had no political significance. All this was not the most pleasant reading here, but it was observed with satisfaction that Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, who spoke on the same occasion, stated that while the German Government condemned the harsh treatment which they held that some innocent Germans had suffered at the hands of the military authorities in South Africa, the Germans who had violated their neutrality must share the blame for such treatment.

Before reverting to the story of the session, there may con-

veniently be mentioned here an incident in the sphere of foreign policy which did not form the subject of Parliamentary debate—the reply of Lord Lansdowne to the communication of the American Secretary of State's hope that the amendments introduced by the Senate in December, 1900, into the Isthmian Canal Convention arranged between Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Hay early in the same year “would be found acceptable” to the British Government. On March 11 Lord Pauncefote, as was immediately announced, notified to Mr. Secretary Hay personally the negative answer of his Majesty's Government, and left with him Lord Lansdowne's despatch, the text of which was issued on March 25. It was entirely courteous and friendly in tone, but quite clear and decided. Lord Lansdowne briefly reviewed the circumstances in which negotiations had been opened, at the wish of the United States, with a view to the modification of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, in so far as they stood in the way of the construction of a Trans-Isthmian Canal by the American Government, and pointed out that the British Government had accepted unconditionally the convention proposed by the American Government on this subject, “as a signal proof of their friendly disposition and of their desire not to impede the execution of a project declared to be of national importance to the people of the United States.” The American Government, Lord Lansdowne recalled, had “expressed satisfaction at this happy result and appreciation of the conciliatory disposition shown by her Majesty's Government.” Lord Lansdowne then proceeded to deal *seriatim* with the amendments introduced by the Senate into the convention which had been thus agreed upon between the two Governments, beginning with that which, in form at least, was the most remarkable of them—the amendment introduced into Article II., declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is “hereby superseded.” He argued temperately, but effectively, that the joint result of the Senate's amendments would be to place Great Britain in a position of exceptional disadvantage. The details of this despatch, however, need not be set forth here in view of the favourable course of the negotiations which, in accordance with an invitation virtually extended in its concluding sentence, were reopened later in the year for a new Isthmian Canal Convention.

In the Commons, on the night (Feb. 27) on which the Address was at last agreed to, Mr. Balfour moved the sessional order allocating twenty days, with a possible addition of three more, for the consideration of Supply. The order differed from those introduced in former sessions in one particular, supplementary votes presented for war expenditure being excluded from the operation of the rule. The revival of the order was advocated by Sir H. Fowler from the front Opposition bench; but Mr. J. Redmond and several of the Nationalist members protested against it on the ground that it prevented adequate discussion

of the Irish votes. An amendment proposed by Mr. Dalziel, asking that the number of extra days which might be devoted to Supply should be increased by two, was supported on the following day (Feb. 28), to which the debate was adjourned, by Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, S.*), as being necessary to secure an adequate discussion of Irish questions, including the working of the new system of local government. No other Unionist spoke for the amendment, but on a division it was only defeated by a majority of 38—179 votes to 141. This result, which was naturally hailed with loud Opposition cheers, was one of the first of many incidents in the session illustrative of slackness on the Ministerial side, either on the part of the Whips or rather—which was much more probable—in the response they secured. In an hour or so, however, the supporters of the Government had rallied; an amendment, moved by Sir T. Esmonde (*Wexford, N.*), that six out of the allotted days should be set apart for Irish Estimates was defeated by 213 to 141, and the sessional order was shortly afterwards carried by 257 to 104—majority, 153.

Then followed the recurrent debate on the second reading of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, with inevitably very much the same arguments and some of the same speakers as on the day (Feb. 28, 1900), almost exactly a year before, when the subject was last discussed, but with an opposite result. The second reading was moved by Mr. Yoxall (*Nottingham, W.*). Besides insisting, on what he claimed as expert authority, that the economic effects would be slight, and also, he believed, transient, Mr. Yoxall dwelt on the need of restricting the daily duration of employment under conditions shown by figures as to casualties to be so dangerous as those in mines. On the other side, Sir A. Hickman (*Wolverhampton, W.*), in moving the rejection of the bill, insisted that legislation of this kind would be disastrous to our coal, iron and steel industries. The bill, he contended, could not be defended successfully even on humanitarian grounds, for if it passed the work in mines would have to be carried on at high pressure—as Mr. Yoxall had incidentally recognised—and consequently the risk of accidents would be greater. This last point of view was also sustained by Mr. Fenwick (*Wansbeck, Northumberland*). He earnestly protested, on behalf of Northumberland miners, against legislation which, even if it made the difference of only sixpence or threepence per ton in the cost of raising coal, would do much to drive the coal-owners of that district, whose dealings were mainly with foreign countries, out of their principal markets. On the other hand, Mr. Atherley-Jones (*Durham, N.W.*) supported the bill in the interest of the boys, whose long employment in the mines, he maintained, on the strength of the reports of Government Commissions and of his own observation, caused them to deteriorate morally, mentally and physically. The bill, having been further supported by Mr. Keir Hardie

(*Merthyr-Tydvil*), and opposed by Mr. Higginbottom (*West Derby, Liverpool*) and Sir J. Joicey (*Chester-le-Street, Durham*), the closure was moved by its friends. With some hesitation, having regard to the shortness of the debate, the Speaker put the motion, when it was carried by 231 to 184—majority 47, and the second reading was then carried, amid loud cheers, by 212 to 199—majority, 13.

Hardly had the House of Commons settled down to the business of the session when there were indications of the intention of the Nationalists to make the wheels of the Parliamentary machine move as slowly as possible, not merely, or even perhaps mainly, by what could be called directly obstructive proceedings, but by the development of minute criticism (followed by divisions) on points in themselves more or less open to criticism. Some four hours were thus spent in discussions upon, and divisions on motions for the reduction of, supplementary estimates, amounting in all to less than 12,000*l.*, for such purposes as the warming of art and science buildings in Great Britain, for expenses connected with diplomatic and consular buildings abroad, and for post-office buildings in Great Britain. These proceedings were maintained principally, though not quite entirely, by the Nationalist members, the points of criticism having sometimes reference to some ingenious suggestion of an Irish grievance, sometimes to questions of alleged deficiency in business-like departmental management. It might be difficult to say that any individual discussion was of an illegitimate or obviously obstructive character. But the repeated taking of divisions was obviously so, and there could be no doubt that if the estimates generally were dealt with in the same fashion, the House of Commons would not get through its work if it sat for twenty-four hours on every day in the year. In connection, however, with the consideration in Committee of Supply of supplementary estimates for sundry public buildings, there was a useful discussion, in which Mr. Buxton took part, urging, with other Members, that several of the items set down need not and ought not to have been placed in a supplementary vote at all. This view was practically sustained by so good a financier as Sir E. Vincent (*Exeter*) on the Unionist side, and notwithstanding that Mr. Akers-Douglas (*St. Augustine's, Kent*), First Commissioner of Works, had maintained that most, though not all, of the items in question had been necessarily unforeseen, Mr. A. Chamberlain (*Worcestershire, E.*), Financial Secretary to the Treasury, gave the assurance that in future everything would be done to limit supplementary estimates as strictly as possible. Later in the same evening (March 1) a discussion, raised by Mr. Dalziel (*Kirkcaldy Burghs*), took place on the propriety of the arrangement under which, since Lord Salisbury gave up the Foreign Secretaryship on the reconstitution of the Ministry in October, 1900, the sinecure office of Lord Privy

Seal, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, was attached to his tenure of the position of Prime Minister. No one had a word to say in depreciation of Lord Salisbury. It was contended by Liberal members, however, that on the one hand there was a certain want of fitness in the remuneration of the head of the Government at a lower rate than his principal colleagues, and, on the other hand, that the most suitable office for the statesman exercising supervision over all the King's Ministers was the post of First Lord of the Treasury. A feeling was also indicated against the re-establishment of a salary in connection with the office of Lord Privy Seal, which since 1884 had had no duties and no pay. Mr. Balfour, however, maintained that the office of Lord Privy Seal might quite suitably be associated with that of Prime Minister (which though the most important in the Ministry is not formally recognised by the Constitution); that, when so associated, it certainly must be a salaried office; and that, if, as was the fact in the present instance, the Prime Minister was satisfied with, and had even suggested, a relatively low rate of emolument, nobody else need complain. A motion for the reduction of the Privy Seal office vote was rejected by 183 to 107.

In view of the inordinate number of sittings occupied by the debate on the Address, and of the indications referred to above as to the intentions of the Nationalists in regard to the extravagant consumption of Parliamentary time, no surprise could be felt at the measures proposed by Mr. Balfour (March 4) for preventing in two specified ways the delay of public business. The first of the resolutions moved by the leader of the House deprived members of the right of moving amendments to the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, thereby assimilating the Standing Orders in that respect to the rules regulating the business of Supply. This proposal was opposed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and other Liberal, and also by some Unionist, Members, but its necessity was maintained by Mr. Elliot (*Durham*), one of the most independent of the Ministerialists, and the resolution was carried by 255 to 161. So, by 237 to 144, was a second resolution giving precedence to financial business on Tuesdays up to Easter, whenever set down by Government. The situation being what it had already become there was indeed no case against these Governmental raids on the preserves of private members, but neither was there any obvious answer to the censure directed by Mr. Bartley (*Islington, N.*) from the Unionist side, as well as by the leader of the Opposition, on the Government for not having called Parliament together earlier. In Committee of Supply on the same evening certain Supplementary Naval Votes were considered, including one for 600 extra men comprised in the Australian contingent, which had rendered very valuable and conspicuously gallant services in China. The votes were, of course, carried, but not until on proposals of reductions, on the closure and on the main question, four divisions had been taken by the Irish Nationalists.

The temper of that section of politicians was illustrated next day (March 5) by a scene of extraordinary and scandalous violence. Before its occurrence, however, there had been a debate of considerable interest on education. The House having gone into Committee of Supply on a vote of account of 17,304,000*l.* for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments, Mr. Yoxall (*Nottingham, W.*) moved a reduction in the vote for the Board of Education in order to take the sense of the House on various points of which he complained in the Board's administration. In particular, he complained that in interpreting a minute which it had issued in 1900 on higher elementary schools the Board was persistently discouraging the development of higher teaching on the lines which various School Boards were desirous of pursuing, and which, he maintained, were in accordance with the legitimate needs of the country. The work of science classes in elementary schools, he complained, had been paralysed, and that of evening continuation schools had been irretrievably damaged by the Cockerton judgment, and he referred to the fact that in the committee for fighting that case against the School Boards Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. E. Cecil were prominent. A long discussion followed, in which Sir John Gorst (*Cambridge University*) spoke twice. He entirely repudiated, on behalf of the Board of Education, any responsibility for the initiation of the Cockerton case, but maintained that the minute on higher elementary schools had been drawn up and administered with the intention of facilitating adjustments of curriculum to legal requirements, on the part of any schools which the judgment (always anticipated at Whitehall) in that case might deprive of resources on which they had been depending. Most of the larger School Boards, however, had "boycotted" the minute thus benevolently designed. Sir J. Gorst attributed the irritation felt among them to the disappointment of their desire to become Secondary Education authorities. He expressed a distinct disapproval of that ambition, holding that its gratification would lead, besides having other disadvantages, to the multiplication of a type of school "tainted with the defects of the elementary school system." That there must be a single local authority for education of all grades Sir J. Gorst maintained with much earnestness. Only so could overlapping and waste be prevented, and order be introduced into the existing chaos. The Vice-President did not, indeed, in his references to the Education Bill to be introduced on behalf of the Government, indicate that it would establish any such single local authority. He rather seemed to suggest that it was for Parliament to decide the scope and limits of legislation on the subject. The debate, however, was sustained with so much vigour and intelligent interest and so little of a merely polemical spirit by Members on both sides as to fully justify, in appearance at any rate, the hopeful inferences drawn from it at its close by Mr. Asquith. Having regard, he said, to

the manifest indications of a universally predominating interest in this topic, and to the willingness of all parties to co-operate, could not the Government give this year, when they had an unexampled opportunity for it, a chance of making a long step forward? As to what could be done by legislation, it was clear that the time had come when a practical step could be taken towards the achievement of what had long been an educational ideal—namely, the co-ordination of our various systems of primary, secondary, and more advanced education into something like a harmonious and logical system. At the same time Mr. Asquith urged that the temporary difficulty should be met by a modification of the Education Code, authorising the continuance of the existing facilities in the higher branches of elementary schools.

This encouraging debate on a topic of first-rate national importance naturally occupied the whole evening, and it was not till midnight that the reduction moved by Mr. Yoxall was divided on, and negatived by 225 to 130. Thereupon Mr. Balfour moved the closure on the main question—the vote on account, that is to say, for over 17,000,000*l.* This, doubtless, shut out, for the time at any rate, opportunities for discussion on various administrative points which many Members might have liked to raise, and a portion of the Nationalist party proceeded to execute a violent protest against the exclusion in this way of a number of Irish topics for debate. The main question having been put by the Chairman, the Nationalist Members shouted out loud cries of “Gag,” and refused to leave their places to go into the division lobbies, although repeatedly requested to leave by the Chairman. Mr. Flavin, who called out that it was necessary to make a protest against the manner in which Irish business had been closed, was loudly cheered by his countrymen, and the uproar was great. The Speaker having been summoned, the circumstances were reported to him, and he ultimately named twelve Members for disturbing the business of the House and disregarding the orders of the Chair.

Mr. Balfour at once moved that they be suspended, whereon the greatest confusion ensued, most of the Members named refusing to leave the House when directed to do so. The Speaker called upon the Serjeant-at-Arms to remove them, but his efforts to induce them to go quietly were quite unavailing, and a number of constables, as well as House of Commons messengers, had to be called into the House. Then one by one the following nine of the Members named were removed by force: Mr. Crean, Mr. Cullinan, Mr. P. M’Hugh, Mr. London, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Doogan, Captain Donelan, Mr. Gilhooly, and Mr. Flavin. As each Member was pulled from his seat and taken struggling out of the House, his comrades cheered loudly, cried “Shame,” and sang “God save Ireland.”

The resolution suspending the recalcitrant Members and the vote on account were then passed without further disorder. On

March 7, Mr. Jordan (*Fermanagh, S.*), who had been erroneously included in the list of members reported and consequently "named" by the Speaker, and who had not refused to retire, received due apologies from the Chairman, Mr. J. W. Lowther (*Penrith*), and the suspension was rescinded so far as he was concerned. Mr. Balfour then proceeded to move a resolution providing for severe treatment of any future Parliamentary outrages of the kind committed two days previously. In so doing he was undoubtedly acting in accordance with public feeling, which had been much moved by the blow inflicted on the dignity of the House of Commons. The resolution which he moved provided that, in future, when any Member or Members had been suspended from the service of the House and refused to withdraw, the Speaker should call attention to the fact that recourse to force was necessary, and that the contumacious Members should thereupon, without question put, be suspended for the remainder of the session. He pointed out that under the existing standing orders the summary punishment which could be inflicted, a week's suspension, was inadequate. For cases in which the Speaker's directions had been resisted with violence, what he proposed was an immediate method of dealing with an immediate evil. At a future time it might be desirable to re-survey generally the standing orders dealing with disorderly conduct.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, holding that what must be guarded against was actual physical resistance to compulsion, suggested that the proposal of the leader of the House should be modified, and that severe punishment should only be meted out to members who refused to obey the direction of the Speaker to withdraw, and disregarded the action of the Serjeant-at-Arms when he advanced to enforce the Speaker's order. By such a modification of the amendment they would guard sufficiently against the recurrence of such scenes as occurred the other day, whilst leaving members in a position to make a final protest, which some might deem not undignified, against the enforcement of the decision of the House. Suspension for the remainder of the session he was inclined to regard as too severe a punishment for contumacy, for in some cases the suspension might occur early in a session. For the deplorable scenes of the previous morning there could be no excuse or justification. At the same time, when a large vote on account was closed after one night's debate the action of the Government was likely to cause a state of feeling contributing to disorderly conduct.

Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*) then delivered a speech often referred to afterwards as an authoritative statement of the Nationalist point of view as to "Ireland at Westminster." He maintained that there was no precedent for the application of the closure on a vote on account, including millions required for Scotland and Ireland, after a discussion on one single topic. The moral responsibility for what occurred on the previous

morning rested with the leader of the House and the Government, who seemed to be determined to stifle independent criticism on the estimates and to prevent the discussion of grievances. The Irish Members, Mr. Redmond said, did not regard the infliction of penalties in that House as a reproach, but as an honour. The Irish Members were a foreign element in Parliament and therefore a danger. They looked upon the British Parliament as an instrument for the oppression of their country, and as long as they held that opinion no regulations, however drastic, could save that Parliament from injury and degradation in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Balfour, after intimating that he was willing to accept the modification of his resolution suggested by the leader of the Opposition, justified the application of the closure on the vote on account, showing that the course then taken was in accordance with all the recent precedents, and that by limiting the debate on the vote time was saved for the discussion of the ordinary estimates of the year. Replying to Mr. Redmond's complaint that Irish Members had not a fair share of the hours at the disposal of Parliament, he stated that the consideration of Irish questions had taken up a quarter of the time of the House this session and that Irish Members had made eighty-four speeches already; yet they complained that they were gagged. The views expressed by the leader of the Nationalists afforded ample justification for the amendment of the standing orders, for the hon. member did not wish the dignity and traditions of the House to be maintained. Subsequently Mr. Balfour agreed, on the motion of Mr. Dillon, to introduce words rendering it necessary that the Members should be summoned "severally" to obey the Speaker's order to withdraw by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and the resolution was amended accordingly.

Mr. Balfour, however, resisted an amendment, also moved by Mr. Dillon, placing the amount of penal suspension in the discretion of the House on each occasion, and it was defeated by 413 to 79. He opposed an amendment, proposed by Lord Hugh Cecil, in favour of imprisonment during the pleasure of the House for Members guilty of violent disorder, and the Nationalists refusing to allow it to be withdrawn, it was negatived by 426 votes against none. An amendment moved by Mr. Labouchere, substituting suspension for two months, instead of for the remainder of the session, was defeated by 224 to 97, and in the end, but not until 5.40 A.M., March 8, the resolution with the amendments accepted by Mr. Balfour was carried by 264 to 51.

In the earlier part of the same week the proceedings of the House of Lords had attracted a large amount of public attention, owing to an unexpected revelation of the unfortunate relations which had prevailed—as had been, indeed, pretty widely supposed—between Lord Wolseley, as Commander-in-

Chief, and Lord Lansdowne, as War Secretary. On March 4 the Duke of Bedford called attention to defects in the present system of military administration, complaining that all power was taken from the Commander-in-Chief, and that more duties were laid on the Secretary for War than he was able adequately to discharge. Lord Raglan (Under-Secretary for War) having maintained that the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief was precisely that which the Commander-in-Chief chose to make of it, Lord Wolseley took the opportunity of expressing his great regret that the scheme initiated by Mr. Stanhope in 1888 had been superseded by the Order in Council of November, 1895, which practically abolished the office while leaving the name of Commander-in-Chief, and virtually handed over the command and entire management of the Army to a civilian Secretary of State, assisted by subordinates with whom he dealt directly. He held that the Commander-in-Chief ought to have the right to make his views public whenever the occasion arose. He would even go further, and require of him a yearly report that the Army was in proper order and fit and complete at every point. It was known that Lord Wolseley held these views, and he expressed them without conveying any attack, collective or individual, on the Ministers under whom he had held the highest military post. The surprise was furnished by the latter part of the speech of Lord Lansdowne. On the general subject he maintained that the real question at issue was whether we should again centralise in the Commander-in-Chief the whole of the enormous and varied work which was conducted at the War Office, and that the answer to that question must, certainly, be in the negative. The Order in Council of 1895, he contended, assigned duties of immense importance to the Commander-in-Chief; and he went on to suggest that had Lord Wolseley paid more attention to the discharge of those duties he might have enabled the War Office to turn to better account the large number of auxiliary forces which we had in this country, and which had been not a little neglected during the past five years. He might also have told them before war broke out in South Africa that Ladysmith was not a favourable station for the British forces to occupy, and he might have warned them that it would take more than one army corps to subjugate the two South African Republics. The debate was adjourned to the following day (March 5), when Lord Northbrook and Lord Chelmsford, who, with Lord Dunraven, gave a general support to the position taken by Lord Wolseley, rebuked Lord Lansdowne for the personal attack he had made on the late Commander-in-Chief. Lord Spencer, dealing only with the principles involved, strongly deprecated the idea of any reference to the public of differences between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State. The Duke of Devonshire also was strongly against any return to the system of 1888. He having maintained that Lord Lans-

downe had not made a personal attack on Lord Wolseley, but had only offered him a challenge, Lord Rosebery declared that, in his opinion, an attack both "lamentable and unseemly" had been made. While holding that any reference to the public of differences between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State was impossible, Lord Rosebery suggested the possibility of a secret Parliamentary committee to meet the Secretary of State and the First Lord of the Admiralty, and their respective chief officials, "to test to some extent by personal examination what is the real efficiency of our naval and military forces."

Lord Salisbury, after dismissing the idea that there had been any personal attack on Lord Wolseley, emphasised the supremacy of the civilian element as an essential feature of our system of Parliamentary control of the Army, which could not be radically changed. The success of our military system and the results of all our efforts were not attained by any machine, however theoretically just and however carefully polished, but they would be attained as they had been in every age of history by the strength and brilliancy and vigour of the men whom we employed.

Lord Wolseley, having expressed his surprise and pain at the personal turn which the Foreign Secretary had given to the debate, asked their lordships to reserve their judgment until they had evidence before them bearing on the allegations which had been made against him. The subject dropped, but was raised again ten days later (March 15), when Lord Wolseley moved for all papers bearing upon the allegations made against him by Lord Lansdowne, and upon his statements in reply. In making this motion, Lord Wolseley remarked that the first charge, that he did his business fitfully, was a general accusation, and, in order to enable him to answer it, it would be necessary that his numerous minutes during the last five years, embodying proposals connected with the different departments of the War Office, should be laid upon the table. As to his alleged failure to supervise the auxiliary forces, he demurred entirely to the charge, and quoted from minutes in which he had urged their being supplied with suitable artillery. Then he mentioned that for a long period before the war he considered the defence of Natal, and pointed out to Lord Lansdowne the Biggarsberg position beyond Ladysmith which it would be desirable to hold in the event of war. He never thought, however, that the town of Ladysmith, with the hills immediately surrounding it, was a tenable position, and he never contemplated that it would be held. With regard to the belief that one army corps would suffice to subjugate the two Republics he freely admitted that, in common with all other persons and authorities who had expressed an opinion on the question, he did underestimate the fighting power of the individual Boer. His error was occasioned, not by inattention to schemes of

offence, but by the fact that the obstinacy displayed by the Boers in making and in continuing resistance was not in accordance with all previous experience of them. On June 8, 1899, he advised the noble lord that, in the event of war with the Transvaal, we should require, in addition to the force in South Africa, which was then about 10,000 fighting men, "one complete army corps, one cavalry division, one battalion mounted infantry, and four battalions for lines of communication." He also advised that that army corps and the other troops which he asked for should be at once mobilised on Salisbury Plain—an arrangement which, he believed, would have had a good political effect in South Africa, and would, in any case, have provided a large force ready for embarkation at any moment.

Lord Lansdowne maintained that the allegations he had made were not of the nature of a personal attack, but were strictly relevant as a reply to Lord Wolseley's contention that the Order in Council of 1895 crippled the usefulness of the Commander-in-Chief. He had no recollection that when the prospect of a war between this country and the South African Republics became imminent the noble lord told them that Lady-smith was a dangerous position to hold. Again, since the present notice was placed on the paper he had been unable to obtain any trace of a suggestion by the noble lord that one army corps with its accessories was not amply sufficient for the purpose of carrying the operations in South Africa to a successful issue. The noble lord admitted that he had greatly underestimated the fighting power of the Boers, and if any member of the Government were to blame for that miscalculation the noble lord, who was their principal military adviser, must be content to bear his full share of the responsibility. It was true that during the summer of 1899 the noble lord repeatedly pressed upon her Majesty's Government certain proposals for taking important military measures as preparations for hostilities in South Africa. Although they acted upon some of this advice they certainly did not act upon all of it; and, in particular, they did not accept the noble lord's recommendations that they should mobilise a large force at Aldershot or on Salisbury Plain. In view of the political circumstances of the moment the Government considered it was impossible to give effect to that proposal, as negotiations of an extremely hopeful character were going on. He did not intend to suggest that the noble lord had never done anything for the auxiliary forces, but he thought he never realised their importance as a valuable military asset. He was unable to accept the motion for papers, as it would involve the production of confidential War Office minutes of the most secret character. Lord Northbrook and Lord Spencer having, under the circumstances, supported the demand for papers, Lord Salisbury expressed the willingness of the Government to produce any papers which might have been quoted by Lord Lansdowne in the debate if

Lord Wolseley would indicate which they were. Lord Rosebery, who again expressed deep regret for the treatment which had been meted out to Lord Wolseley, suggested that a representative of that gallant Peer and of the Government respectively should go through the papers and decide, if possible, in agreement which were relevant and should be produced. To this, however, the Prime Minister objected, and on a division a motion so framed as to ask for the papers written by Lord Wolseley referring to Lord Lansdowne's allegations was negatived by 62 to 38.

The painful and inconclusive character of the debates just summarised had doubtless something to do with the misgivings expressed by several peers in a brief discussion raised by Lord Sandhurst (March 18) as to the possible effects of a wide general inquiry into the war such as had been referred to several times in both Houses. Lord Salisbury said that the Government had never been in favour of such an inquiry, but they could not, without exposing the Army to unjust suspicion, refuse an inquiry if it were demanded. If instituted, however, it could not be an "anodyne and impersonal inquiry," and he could not look forward to it with complacency.

In the meantime the House of Commons had been engaged upon the consideration of the Government scheme of Army reorganisation. It was expounded in a speech of marked ability by Mr. Brodrick on the motion (March 8) for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. At the outset of his previously issued explanatory memorandum the Secretary of State exhibited the following comparison:—

	1900-1.	1901-2.
Vote A - - -	430,000	450,000
Votes 1-16 - - -	£88,999,400 (including Supplementary Estimates)	£87,915,000

As regards vote A (men), 220,000 might be regarded as forming the permanent establishment of the Army, the balance being temporary additions due to the war in South Africa and operations in China.

The 87,915,000*l.* was accounted for as follows (the first item embracing the normal services):—

(a) Permanent additions voted in 1900-1 and earlier years, including automatic increases	- - -	£25,451,000
(b) Permanent additions to be voted 1901-2	- - -	1,912,000
(c) Temporary increases	- - -	2,322,000
(d) War services	- - -	58,230,000
Total	- - -	<u>£87,915,000</u>

In the sum of 1,912,000*l.*, representing the permanent additions to be voted in 1901-2, there were included charges for:—

- (a) The formation of "garrison" battalions for service on the Mediterranean and other non-tropical stations abroad.
- (b) Measures affecting the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers.
- (c) Provision of Staff for Army Corps, and reorganisation of Army Medical services.
- (d) Extension of system of registration of horses and transport required on mobilisation.
- (e) New system of clothing throughout the Army.

All these measures and other points affecting Army re-organisation were to be dealt with on the introduction of the Army Estimates.

The temporary increase of 2,322,000*l.* represented a further instalment for the rearmament of our fortresses and for stores.

The war charges of 58,230,000*l.* were based on the assumption that for the first four months of the new financial year the field force in South Africa would be maintained at full strength, and that a gradual diminution would subsequently take place.

Provision was made for the transport home of the troops, and the gratuities payable on demobilisation, as well as the special war gratuity, which, though voted in the previous financial year, would not, owing to the prolongation of the war, be paid to any large extent until 1901-2.

(There is a certain irony in the bare recording of these formal, but also very genuine, evidences of the optimistic anticipations indulged in at the War Office, when the estimates for 1901-2 were framed.)

The War Secretary then gave explanatory observations on the votes, one by one.

The abstract of the figures as submitted to Parliament is annexed on the following page.

It was on March 8 that Mr. Brodrick made his expected statement in the House of Commons. He said that the events of the last fifteen months had taught us that the country must be prepared to send more than two army corps abroad, that those army corps must be organised satisfactorily, and that there must be an efficient military organisation for home defence. It had become obvious that our artillery must be strengthened, that a large number of mounted troops must be provided, that the medical and transport services needed reform, and that reform was also necessary in drill and training. With regard to home defence, the question was whether we should rely on a voluntary system or on compulsion. The Government felt that it was incumbent on them to exhaust every means at their disposal before proposing compulsion. But if in respect of recruiting and the necessary expenditure upon our military forces the war fever should be followed by a peace collapse, the Government would be pusillanimous if they did not bring forward fresh proposals.

He held that, in addition to an adequate provision for home defence, we ought to be ready at any moment to send abroad three army corps with a proper complement of cavalry. In

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Votes.		Net Estimates.		Difference on Net Estimates.	
		1901-2.	1900-1.	Increase.	Decrease.
A	I.—Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Numbers.	—
	Number of men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India - -	450,000	430,000	20,000	—
	II.—Effective Services.	£	£	£	£
1	Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments) - -	21,857,500	18,450,000	3,207,500	—
2	Medical Establishment: Pay, etc. - -	1,088,600	905,000	183,600	—
3	Militia: Pay, Bounty, etc. - -	2,662,000	2,288,000	374,000	—
4	Yeomanry Cavalry: Pay and Allowances - -	375,000	144,000	231,000	—
5	Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances - -	1,220,000	1,780,000	—	500,000
6	Transport and Remounts - -	15,977,000	19,800,000	—	3,823,000
7	Provisions, Forage and other Supplies - -	18,782,000	18,300,000	582,000	—
8	Clothing Establishments and Services - -	4,825,000	5,530,000	—	705,000
9	Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair - -	13,450,000	13,300,000	250,000	—
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs: Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services - -	3,281,000	4,730,700	—	1,449,700
11	Establishments for Military Education - -	119,200	113,800	5,400	—
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services - -	218,200	206,900	11,300	—
13	War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges - -	305,000	275,000	30,000	—
	Total Effective Services	83,970,500	85,574,000	—	1,602,900
	III.—Non-Effective Services.				
14	Non-Effective Charges for Officers, etc. - -	2,271,000	1,861,000	410,000	—
15	Non-Effective Charges for Men, etc. - -	1,485,000	1,379,000	106,000	—
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances - -	188,500	186,000	2,500	—
	Total Non-Effective Services	3,944,500	3,426,000	518,500	—
	Total Effective and Non-Effective Services - -	87,915,000	88,999,400	—	1,084,400
NOTE.—The provision for Ordinary and War Services is as follows:—					
		1901-2.	1900-1.		
	For War Services:—	£	£		
	South Africa - - - - -	56,070,000	61,286,700		
	China - - - - -	2,160,000	3,460,000		
		58,230,000	64,786,700		
	For Ordinary Services - - - - -	29,685,000	24,262,700		
	Total - - - - -	87,915,000	88,999,400		

order to effect these objects the country would be divided into six army corps districts. In each district in time of peace there would be the various arms that were necessary to make up an army corps. There would be a full staff in each district, and the stores would be massed for each army corps in each district, and the troops would meet for manœuvres. The transport would be under the commander of the army corps, and each corps would be complete in artillery and mounted troops. Only those officers would be appointed for peace command who were certified by the military authorities as fit to command in war. Lord Roberts had decided that all future appointments should be made not for five but for three years, with a power of extension. A large amount of the authority which was now exercised from Pall-Mall would be delegated to the commanders of the army corps. The first three army corps were intended for foreign service or for home defence in the first instance. The first of them would have its headquarters at Aldershot, and would include among the infantry a brigade of four battalions of the Guards. The Guards would cease to act as part of the garrison at Gibraltar. The second army corps would have its headquarters on Salisbury Plain, the third in Ireland, the fourth at Colchester, the fifth at York, and the sixth at Edinburgh.

In the last three army corps there would be sixty battalions of Militia and Volunteers. The Volunteer battalions would have special training, and would be invited to undergo it on special terms. The Militia and Volunteers would be given for the first time a certain number of field guns. Explaining how it was proposed to obtain the necessary troops for the purposes he detailed, his plan was to free the Regular troops now employed in garrison duty in Mediterranean stations, and in order that this might be done eight special battalions were to be formed of men who had fourteen years' or, in some cases, twelve years' service, and who were leaving the Reserves. To these men a pension would be given on a new system, which he described. Eight battalions having been freed for field service in this way, he intended to get five more by substituting for the British garrisons of certain fortresses in the Tropics five Indian battalions. Then the War Office thought the time had come for the Admiralty to take over our smaller coaling-stations abroad, and if that were done five more battalions would be released for home service. There would thus be a total gain of eighteen battalions.

Another part of Mr. Brodrick's scheme was to raise the Militia from its present strength of 100,000 men to its full complement of 150,000. In order to attract recruits and to keep them the position of Militiamen would be improved in respect of pay, and the old system of bounties would be reconstituted. He also intended to establish a genuine Militia Reserve composed of Militiamen who had completed ten years' service and of Lines-

men who had served fourteen years with the Colours and in the Reserve. He hoped to get 50,000 men in this way.

From the changes contemplated in connection with the Yeomanry, Mr. Brodrick expected great results. It was intended to make the Yeomanry force the nucleus of the large body of mounted troops that was required in modern warfare. The force would be increased largely, and the title which would be given it was Imperial Yeomanry, a name rendered illustrious by services rendered in South Africa. Having given particulars as to the training which the Yeomanry would undergo, the pay and allowances which they would receive, and the special steps which were to be taken to obtain horses for their use, he said that his hope was to raise 25,000 men.

With regard to the Volunteers, numbers were not so much desired as efficiency. To the battalions of Volunteer infantry which would join the army corps special terms would be given, and they would be maintained in camp for thirteen days. Special training would also be given to the fifteen batteries of Volunteer field artillery which would form part of the army corps. Other Volunteers would have the opportunity of training in camp as heretofore, but under more stringent conditions.

The net result of his proposals would be this—a very considerable body of Regulars would be freed for field service; the Militia would be made up to war strength; adequate artillery and mounted troops would be provided for all the army corps; and the Volunteers would be better trained. The total number added to our forces would be 126,500 men, and the cost would be under 3,000,000*l*.

Dealing next with the artillery, he said that the opinion of Lord Roberts was that our field gun was a good and effective weapon, but that in some respects it ought to be improved. The experience of the war having shown that more heavy guns ought to accompany an army in the field, the Government had given an order for 200 4·7 guns.

Turning to the question of drill, Mr. Brodrick said that in future there would be less barrack-square drill and "sentry-go," the intention being to make the life of the soldier easier. There being ground for believing that Woolwich and Sandhurst did not provide all the training that officers ought to have, a committee would be appointed to report on the education given in those institutions. He recognised the desirability of reducing the expenses of officers, but did not believe in the enactment of sumptuary laws for this purpose. Influence, however, could do much, and Lord Roberts intended to call colonels of cavalry together in order to bring before them the difficulty of obtaining cavalry officers in consequence of the great expenses to which they were put. He proposed to introduce a system under which all officers would be able to get their uniforms at cost price from the Army clothing establishments.

With regard to the reform of the War Office, he stated that

Lord Roberts wanted to obtain more experience of the department before making up his mind as to the changes which ought to be effected. He therefore asked the House to consent to defer this question for a short time. He could not contemplate any kind of struggle between himself and the Commander-in-Chief for predominance. Between them there should be mutual understanding and co-operation. He believed that great changes were necessary at the War Office, and a committee was to advise him upon the subject. At the same time he thought that to indict the War Office without reservation was unjust, and that the way in which it had met the calls upon it during the war merited recognition. Mentioning some of the defects of the present system, he commented on the dilatory methods of the department, and stated that he had already made some changes in regard to the conduct of correspondence. He was of opinion that the division which existed between the military and civil sides of the office should be broken down. Having described how it had been the custom of Secretaries of State to lie, as it were, "in laager" surrounded by civilians, he stated that he had taken steps to alter that practice, and in support of his statement referred to the recent appointments of military men to important positions. He wished to do still more in the same direction, for he held that a great number of posts in the department ought to be held by officers who were no longer on the active list.

Summing up the results of his proposals for strengthening the Army, he said he asked for 680,000 men, including 155,000 Regulars, 90,000 Reserves, 150,000 Militia, 35,000 Yeomanry, and 250,000 Volunteers. The field army would absorb 260,000 men, and our garrisons at home 196,000. The Volunteers for the defence of London would be 100,000, and 4,000 men would be connected with various staffs. Thus there would be 560,000 men allotted to various positions, giving a margin of 120,000 for recruits not trained, the sick, and other deductions in time of war. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to Parliament to support the Government in its endeavours to carry out the great national work of Army reform.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman having, amid general cheering, congratulated the Secretary of State on his effective speech, the motion before the House was withdrawn, and the House then went into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates for the Army, and on the vote of 3,000,000*l.* for expenditure due to the war there was a protracted discussion on the item relating to the remounts for the troops in South Africa, with special reference to the great mortality among the horses that had been sent out. Sir C. Dilke said that it had been greater than in any war in history, but he expressed the belief, after Lord Stanley's statement on the part of the War Office, that everything that could be done would be done to profit by the lessons of the war in this regard. Mr. Dillon moved to reduce the vote in pursuance of his policy of opposition to the war. The amendment

having been negatived by 185 votes against 41, the Nationalists challenged a division on the vote itself, which was carried by 184 votes against 38.

On March 11 the first steps were taken to make provision for the fitting maintenance of the King and the Royal Family in the new reign. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman seconded, the appointment of a committee chosen from both sides of the House to consider the provision that should be made for the Crown. Mr. J. Redmond intimated his intention of opposing the necessary measures at every stage, unless some assurance were given that the declaration against Transubstantiation taken by the King would be made the subject of review. Mr. Balfour understood that a committee of the Lords was likely to be appointed to consider the terms of the declaration, and added that Ministers would have no objection to a joint-committee of the Houses. Mr. Redmond thereupon withdrew his opposition to the motion. The names of the twenty-three members proposed for the committee were then severally agreed to, after amendments to secure the appointment of an additional Scotch and a Labour member had been defeated by 300 to 25 and 307 to 17 votes respectively.

It may be mentioned here that a brief discussion took place in the House of Lords (March 19) on a motion by Lord Herries for a joint-committee of the two Houses to consider the terms of the Royal declaration against Transubstantiation. So strong a Protestant as the Earl of Portsmouth spoke decidedly as to the need for removing the offensive language from that declaration, while retaining the repudiation by the Sovereign of any belief in the doctrine in question. Lord Salisbury, who had spoken very unhopefully (Feb. 22) as to the chances of getting through any legislation on the subject, now, not only deplored "the indecent violence" of the declaration, but offered himself to bring forward Lord Herries' motion on a following day. This was accepted by the mover, and on March 21 the Peers resolved, *nem. con.*, on the motion of the Prime Minister, that it was desirable for a committee of both Houses to consider the declaration required of the Sovereign, on his accession, by the Bill of Rights, "and to report whether its language can be modified advantageously, without diminishing its efficacy as a security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession."

When, on March 11, the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates was renewed, a very painful debate was interposed. It arose on an amendment moved by Mr. Douglas (*Lanark, N.W.*), a Liberal, and seconded by Mr. Gretton (*Derbyshire, S.*), a Conservative, declaring that a full inquiry ought to be made into all the circumstances connected with the removal of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Colville from his command at Gibraltar. This incident had excited a good deal of attention in the first week of the year, when Sir H.

Colville, on being ordered home from Gibraltar, addressed a very unwisely worded letter to the press, practically appealing to public opinion against the unfavourable judgment passed by the War Office upon certain features of his South African record. Mr. Brodrick now stated that in the opinion of Lord Roberts General Colville did not take the steps which he ought to have taken to save the guns captured by the Boers in the affair of Sanna's Post, but not removed by them for several hours after that engagement. Instead of marching with his fresh troops to relieve General Broadwood's shattered force, he went off in a different direction, and the guns were carried off. Subsequently occurred the Yeomanry incident at Lindley, when General Colville received Colonel Spragge's message asking for help, but disregarded it, thus finding himself on a second occasion unable to attempt the relief of troops in a difficulty.

Mr. Brodrick went on to state that, it appearing from the official papers that Lord Wolseley had not asked the opinion of Lord Roberts as to the advisability of reinstating Sir H. Colville in his command at Gibraltar, he thought it right to communicate himself with Lord Roberts, whose report in answer was very unfavourable to the general. He regretted that Sir H. Colville did not take the opportunity of resigning when he had it, for by that expedient he would have prevented publicity. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon him on General Colville's behalf, but he had disregarded it as he would disregard all future attempts to influence him socially in favour of an officer. He asked the House to place confidence in the Commander-in-Chief, and to refrain from discussing cases of this kind in public, for frequent debates on such matters must militate against the discipline of the Army.

The debate was adjourned to March 12, when Mr. Lawson Walton (*Leeds, S.*) made an elaborate speech in defence of General Colville, maintaining that there were good military grounds, which he specified, for his action on both the occasions referred to, and that Lord Roberts had formed his opinion on *ex parte* statements. The case for further inquiry was supported on the Ministerial side by Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (*Chippenham, Wilts*) and Mr. Yerburgh (*Chester*), and on the Opposition side by Colonel Nolan (*Galway, N.*), Mr. Pirie (*Aberdeen, N.*), and Mr. Munro-Ferguson (*Leith Burghs*), who had letters from officers testifying to General Colville's efficiency and courage. Mr. Winston Churchill (*Oldham*) maintained the unanswerable view that in the interests of the Army the duty of selecting capable and dismissing incompetent officers must be left to the Commander-in-Chief, unless, indeed, there was ground for thinking that he had acted from malice or was corrupt. Mr. Churchill's position was strenuously maintained by Mr. Balfour. Mr. Asquith went so far as to argue that the Sanna's Post case had only been brought in as an after-thought to bolster up a decision already taken, and that the ordinary rules of common justice had been

disregarded in General Colville's case. This contention Mr. Chamberlain described as an attack on the Commander-in-Chief. The amendment was defeated by 262 to 148, there being some cross-voting in the division.

On March 14, in continuance of the debate on the motion for going into committee on the Army Estimates, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, besides contending that the system of army corps outlined in Mr. Brodrick's speech of March 8 was not suited to our military needs, which called for a fluid Army, with interchangeable and elastic units, said that he must withhold his assent from the scheme of the Government on the broad ground that it pointed to a departure from the policy of prudence to which this country ought to adhere, and to the encouragement of a military spirit which would alter vitally the character of our nation and Empire. Sir W. Harcourt also regretted to find indications of a contemplated departure from the traditional policy of British statesmen, and inquired, with much gravity, whether military responsibilities and alliances unknown to the country had been entered on. Mr. Balfour entirely denied that anything of the kind existed, but justified Mr. Brodrick's scheme as called for and calculated to enable the country to meet its obvious requirements and responsibilities. To provide facilities for a full discussion, without delaying the absolutely necessary votes, Mr. Balfour undertook (March 15) that after Easter resolutions should be submitted embodying the main features of the Army scheme. This arrangement was accepted by the front Opposition bench, and the first two votes were obtained on the same evening — not, however, before Sir C. Dilke had given expression to a feeling of serious disappointment with the scheme, as, among other things, holding out no promise of an adequate number of mounted men, as generally wanting in provisions for stimulating recruiting, and at the same time as indicating the apparently excessive importance attached by the Government to the mere numbers of our troops as compared with their efficiency.

By this time it had become tolerably evident that what with debates on the conduct and policy of the war, the reorganisation of the Army, a Budget which, in the nature of the case, must press heavily in many quarters, and the general determination of the reunited Nationalist party to prove itself a "foreign body" at Westminster, the chances of social legislation in the session of 1901 were poor, unless in regard to causes which were largely, influentially and strenuously supported in the country. The friends of temperance reform, very doubtful, moreover, whether any measure of any magnitude in that connection was to be expected from, or indeed was likely to be accepted by, the existing Government, set themselves in some important cases to promote individual items of progress. In the House of Lords (March 14) the Bishop of Winchester moved the second reading of a Licensing Sessions Bill designed to give effect to various

recommendations on which the members of the Peel Commission had been unanimous as to the conditions in which persons should and should not be disqualified from acting on, or under, licensing authorities. Lord Belper was instructed by the Home Secretary to give his general assent to the second reading of the bill. At the same time he intimated that the disqualifying clauses would have to be seriously considered in committee, though it might be advisable to let the bill pass through the Upper House without amendment, and reserve discussion on contentious points for the House of Commons, where Mr. Ritchie hoped to introduce a measure dealing with most of the points raised in this and the succeeding bill as well as with some others. The bill was read a second time, and the Bishop of Winchester then moved the second reading of the Habitual Drunkards Bill, which also was framed upon recommendations common to the majority and minority reports of the Peel Commission. It proposed that any man who had been convicted three times in one year, or nine times in all, of certain offences specified in the Inebriates Act of 1898 might—not must—be placed by the court upon a black list, when penalties would fall alike upon anybody serving him with intoxicating liquor and upon the man himself if he endeavoured to obtain it. Lord Salisbury was quite cordial in the expression of his approval of this measure and even of his hope that it might become law in the present session. He wished to draw as strong a distinction as he could between the legislation which punished only the intemperate and that which sought to reach them by restricting the natural liberty of temperate consumers. The bill was read a second time. Neither this measure, however, nor the Licensing Bill, though, with various amendments, they passed the Lords, got any chance of progress in the Commons.

No even temporary good fortune attended a third measure introduced by the Bishop of Winchester restricting, in ways recommended by the majority of the Peel Commission, the privileges of the *bona-fide* traveller. This failed to win the sympathy of Lord Salisbury, and the second reading was refused (March 21) by 51 to 45. On the previous day in the House of Commons there was obtained the first augury of the much better fate to be secured by another attempt at bit-by-bit temperance reform—what came to be known as the Children's Bill. This measure, of which Mr. Crombie (*Kincardineshire*) moved the second reading, enacted penalties for any licensed holder serving intoxicating liquors to a child apparently under the age of sixteen, for consumption either on or off the premises. The Government observed a neutral attitude, but the Home Secretary, who was absent through indisposition, informed the House through Mr. Collings that he personally favoured the principle though not all the details of the bill. It was read a second time by the overwhelming majority of 372 to 54. This measure ultimately became law in a reduced form, the

age limit being fixed at 14, and permission given for children to fetch sealed bottles of liquor from public-houses.

The following is an abstract of the Navy estimates for 1901-2 and a comparison, showing increases and decreases, with the corresponding votes for the preceding year :—

Votes.		Net Estimate.		Difference on Net Estimates.	
		1901-2.	1900-1.	Increase.	Decrease.
A	I.—Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.
	Total Number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coast Guard and Royal Marines - - -	118,625	114,880	3,745	—
1	II.—Effective Services.	£	£	£	£
	Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen and Boys, Coast Guard and Royal Marines - - -	5,760,000	5,527,000	233,000	—
2	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy - - -	1,892,300	1,715,300	177,000	—
3	Medical Establishments and Services - - -	219,000	208,800	10,200	—
4	Martial Law - - -	16,200	13,300	2,900	—
5	Educational Services - - -	100,600	92,300	8,300	—
6	Scientific Services - - -	65,800	66,900	—	1,100
7	Royal Naval Reserves - - -	292,100	271,100	21,000	—
8	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—				
	Section I.— <i>Personnel</i> -	2,684,000	{ 2,512,000 11,000 }	161,000	—
	Section II.— <i>Matériel</i> -	5,306,500	{ 4,084,000 55,100 }	1,167,400	—
	Section III.— <i>Contract Work</i> -	6,685,500	{ 6,329,000 410,000 }	—	53,500
9	Naval Armaments - - -	3,919,700	{ 3,004,700 753,200 }	161,800	—
10	Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad - -	1,023,100	{ 845,800 40,000 }	137,300	—
11	Miscellaneous Effective Services - - -	359,500	271,200	88,300	—
12	Admiralty Office - - -	279,600	267,100	12,500	—
	Total Effective Services -	28,603,900	25,208,500 1,269,800	2,180,700	54,600
18	III.—Non-effective Services.				
	Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay - - -	790,900	786,700	4,200	—
14	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances - -	1,140,100	1,123,600	16,500	—
15	Civil Pensions and Gratuities -	340,600	343,500	—	2,900
	Total Non-effective Services - - -	2,271,600	2,253,800	20,700	2,900
16	IV.—Extra Estimate for Services in connection with the Colonies.				
	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters—Annuity payable under -	—	60,300	—	60,300
	Grand Total - - -	80,875,500	27,522,600 1,269,800	2,204,400	57,500
		Net increase -		£2,083,600.	

In the course of his printed explanation of the Navy Estimates, the First Lord of the Admiralty observed that the plans for strengthening and developing the system of Reserves, referred to in last year's statement as under consideration, had been given effect to by the passing of an Act of Parliament to establish a new Reserve force, to be called the Royal Fleet Reserve. It would consist partly of men who had served in the Navy or Royal Marines and left without taking pension (Class B), and partly of men who had been pensioned (Class A). The Seaman Pensioner Reserve would be superseded eventually by the new Royal Fleet Reserve, but the present Royal Naval Reserve was not affected. The first entries in the new force would be made from March 1, 1902, and it was hoped to eventually raise the numbers of Class B to 15,000. The men in the new Royal Fleet Reserve would undergo periodical drill.

The recent figures with regard to the numerical strength of the Naval Reserve were not satisfactory. They showed that on December 31, 1900, the total number of seamen borne, as compared with the numbers voted, was :—

Class.	Number Voted, 1900-1.	Numbers Borne.	
		31/12/00.	31/12/99.
Qualified Seamen - - - -	11,700	2,937	2,080
First Class, old system - - - -		7,978	8,921
Seamen - - - -	11,300	4,218	3,406
Second Class, old system - - - -		5,996	7,555
Totals - - -	23,000	21,129	21,962
		1900.	1899.
Numbers embarked for six months' naval training - -		784	980

"The falling off in numbers borne and in those embarking for naval training is attributed," Lord Selborne said, "to the unpopularity of this compulsory training owing to insufficient pay as compared with what the men earn at their proper vocations (fishing, yachting, merchant ships, etc.), and the length of time required to serve, which interferes with their employment. Arrangements are being made to readjust the pay and to reduce the period of training from six to three months, which it is hoped will induce more men to embark. We regret this unavoidable diminution of the training period; but it is believed that a readjustment of the system of instruction will go far to neutralise the loss of time. The negotiations for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve in the North American Colonies, to which reference was made in last year's statement, have been proceeded with, and fifty

seamen from Newfoundland have been embarked in his Majesty's ships on the station for six months' training."

The First Lord mentioned several additions which had been made to the fleets in Chinese waters and in the Mediterranean, those to the former station comprising the *Glory*, the *Argonaut*, and two destroyers, and to the latter eight destroyers and four first-class torpedo boats, and stated that these and other additions to the sea-going fleet in commission involved complements to the extent of 7,200 officers and men.

He added: "It is worthy of note that these ships have been commissioned without reducing the *personnel* at home below the strength required for mobilisation of the ships in reserve, without any interruption or diminution in the work of the various schools and training establishments, and without drawing upon any of the Naval Reserve forces. The ordinary reliefs on foreign stations, which were due during the latter portion of the year 1900, had unavoidably to be delayed, but are all now either being or about to be carried out."

Under the heading "Coaling of the Fleet," Lord Selborne stated: "The system of supplying coal to fleets and naval stations by colliers under Admiralty control or under the orders of the Commanders-in-Chief is working well, and will be extended as far as circumstances permit.

"The experiments with patent fuel have been satisfactorily concluded, and suitable quantities will be stored to form adequate reserves at foreign stations. Schemes for further trials with liquid fuel have been considered, and some manufacturers have undertaken to submit designs and particulars of trials. Two of these plans are about to be tried, one with a marine water-tube boiler on shore, and one, if the arrangements are suitable, on board H.M.S. *Surly*."

Having mentioned various points in which the training of officers and men had been, or was about to be, developed and improved, the First Lord went on to deal with ship construction. "There has been," he said, "no relaxation of activity in ship-building and engineering operations generally during the past year, better progress having been made than in recent years with the ships under construction for the Royal Navy, and it is anticipated that the aggregate expenditure on new construction will closely approach the provision made in the Estimates, and will largely exceed that of any previous year.

"The steps taken by the various contractors to increase the output of armour and machinery have begun to show their effect, and the rate of progress has greatly increased during the latter half of the year. This is especially the case with armour, the total output of which for Admiralty use in the present year will be from 45 to 50 per cent. greater than last year. The rate of delivery during the latter half of this year indicates that the new plant is now in effective working order. Moreover, a fifth firm has undertaken armour manufacture,

and has advanced considerably with the necessary plant. The outlook in regard to the future supply of armour is therefore favourable. The total output of new construction in the financial year now drawing to a close will probably exceed that of 1899-1900, which was previously the greatest on record by about a million."

Of battleships, the *Glory* had been completed and commissioned; the *Albion* had been delivered, and had commenced her trials, but defects in her machinery had been discovered which postponed her completion. The *Vengeance*, the last ship of the *Canopus* class, had been detained at Barrow by an accident to the entrance of the dock, but it was hoped that she would be able to pass out in April, after which her trials and completion would be accelerated as much as possible. The six battleships of the *Formidable* class had been considerably advanced, one being on the point of completion, and two others likely to be completed early in the coming financial year, a fourth about December, 1901, and the remaining two about May, 1902. Two similar ships had been commenced. The six vessels of the *Duncan* class had also been well advanced, and should all be completed in 1902-3.

The First Lord then proceeded to record in detail the progress made in construction of lesser types of war vessels. Of armoured cruisers he said that twenty were in course of construction—six of the *Cressy*, four of the *Drake*, and ten of the *Monmouth* class—and four were on the point of being launched. In regard to the destroyers, now numbering in all 113, he mentioned, among other things, that "of the five destroyers with trial speeds of over thirty knots two had been delivered and had completed their trials, viz., the *Albatross*, which attained thirty-one and a half knots speed on trial, and the *Viper*, fitted with Parsons' steam turbine, which attained on trial a speed of over thirty-three and three-quarter knots, combined with an almost entire absence of vibration. The *Cobra*, which had similar machinery to that in the *Viper*, was tried with a load on board largely in excess of that usually carried on speed trials by destroyers, and maintained for three hours a speed slightly above thirty knots. A fourth vessel, of thirty-two knots speed, was expected to commence her preliminary steam trials about June, 1901. The alterations on the Royal yacht, mentioned as necessary in the previous year's statement, had been carried out, and she had satisfactorily completed her steam trials and shown ample stability.

The provision of fleet auxiliaries was under the careful consideration of the Board. Three colliers were now working with the fleet; a repairing and distilling ship had been purchased and was being fitted up; provision was made in the estimates for another distilling ship and for a dépôt ship.

During the year a new arrangement had been made with nearly all the great steamship companies, by which their finest

vessels were held at the disposition of the Admiralty for employment as armed cruisers when required. In their main features the new agreements would be similar to former agreements, but in some particulars modifications had been made, based on experience, and more of the great companies were now embraced.

With regard to the interesting question of submarine vessels, Lord Selborne said that five of the type invented by Mr. Holland had been ordered, the first of which should be delivered in the autumn of 1901.

"What the future value of these boats may be in naval warfare can only be a matter of conjecture. The experiments with these boats will assist the Admiralty in assessing their true value. The question of their employment must be studied, and all developments in their mechanism carefully watched by this country."

Satisfactory progress, the First Lord said, had, on the whole, been made during the current year on new construction in the dockyards. It was anticipated that, despite some delays which had occurred in deliveries of armour and work on propelling machinery, and the large amount of repairing work performed on ships in reserve, the amounts voted for labour and issue of ordinary materials would in almost every respect be fully realised.

In regard to the new shipbuilding programme, Lord Selborne's statement was as follows:—

"It is proposed to lay down in the coming financial year three battleships, six armoured cruisers, two third-class cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops, and five submarine boats (ordered and work commenced in 1900). Of these, two battleships, one armoured cruiser and two sloops will be built in the Royal dockyards. The rest will be built by contract. The total vote proposed for new construction is 9,003,256*l.*, of which 8,465,406*l.* will be devoted to pushing forward the ships already in hand to the utmost of our power and to work on the submarine boats, and 537,850*l.* to starting work on the additional ships to be commenced. The object aimed at in this distribution of the money is to advance the work on the many ships now under construction as far as possible towards completion, and to place the ships to be newly commenced in such a position that the utmost possible amount of work can be put into them in 1902-3. The arrears in the delivery of hulls, armour plates, guns, gun mountings and machinery have been a continual source of anxiety equally to the last and the present Board. The financial position of Messrs. Maudslay and of Messrs. Earle greatly contributed to the difficulties experienced in the deliveries of machinery. A committee has been appointed to thoroughly investigate the causes of the arrears in every case, and to advise how a recurrence of the evil can best be obviated. The committee consists of Mr. H. O.

Arnold-Forster, M.P. ; Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. ; Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G. ; and Sir Francis Evans, K.C.M.G."

The amount required under the Naval Ordnance Vote was larger than the original vote for 1900-1 by 915,000*l.* An additional estimate of 753,200*l.* was, however, taken under this vote during the year, so the net increase over 1900-1 was 161,800*l.* It was explained that "A sum of 420,000*l.* is included in the estimate in practical completion of the policy of increasing the reserves of guns and ammunition. Provision is also included for the continuation of the issue of armour-piercing shell to the fleet. Deliveries of the new design of 12 inch B.L. wire gun have been made, and these guns are now mounted in the battle-ships of the *Formidable* class. Some delay has occurred in the completion of the new 9·2 inch B.L. guns, as the trial of the first gun showed that a slight modification of design was necessary. Deliveries are, however, now being made, the first two guns having been mounted in his Majesty's ship *Cressy*, and it is hoped that the guns for succeeding ships will be ready by the time they are required. A new gun of 7·5 inch calibre has been tried satisfactorily, and has been approved. A 5 inch B.L. gun has been converted to take the Welin breech screw, and the design has been approved . . . Wireless telegraph apparatus has been obtained and supplied to a certain number of ships at home and abroad."

After explaining the progress made under the Naval Works Loan Acts, the enclosure and defence of harbours, and the adapting of naval ports to the present needs of the fleet, as well as with the works at the Naval Barracks, Lord Selborne added that a Naval Works Loan Bill to provide during the next two years for certain works and for the expenditure on works already authorised would shortly be introduced.

On the same day as that on which the First Lord's statement was issued there appeared also an interim report from the Water-tube Boiler Committee appointed by the Admiralty in September, 1900. Briefly, the committee, which was a strong one, while approving the water-tube boiler system in principle, reported, with one exception, in terms markedly unfavourable to the Belleville type, as to which they recommended that it should only be retained in completed ships, or in ships so far advanced that any alteration in the type of boiler would delay their completion. They further suggested that if a type of water-tube boiler had to be decided on at once for use in the Navy, some or all of four types, which they specified, other than the Belleville, should be taken. The First Lord's statement contained a paragraph to the effect that all outstanding orders for boilers should be reconsidered, and, if necessary, revised in the light afforded by the Boiler Committee's report.

Mr. Arnold-Forster (*Belfast, W.*) so long known as an unsparing critic of the administration of the war services, made an

interesting speech when (March 18), as Secretary to the Admiralty, he introduced the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons. He desired, as he said, to show that value would be obtained even for the unprecedentedly large sum of 30,875,676*l.*—a net increase of 2,183,776*l.* upon the total figures for the preceding year. There was an increase of 233,000*l.* for the *personnel*, and an addition of 1,436,700*l.* for the construction of ships and kindred services, including guns. In the *personnel* there would be an addition of 287 officers, 1,150 seamen, 1,000 marines, 500 stokers, and 100 electricians. The net result would be that the Admiralty would have available for manning the fleet in case of war 118,625 men upon the active list, 28,650 men in the Royal Naval Reserve, and 7,300 in the Royal Fleet Reserve, or a total of 154,575 men. As to the garrisons of the coaling stations Mr. Arnold-Forster said that the Admiralty must have more time to consider the War Secretary's grave proposal that it should take over responsibility for them.

Turning to the question of *matériel*, he drew attention to the vote for guns, which showed an increase of 161,000*l.*, and stated that now the delivery of guns would continue with absolute regularity, and that there was to be a new gun which would be equal, if not superior, to any gun in the Navy of any foreign Power. The Admiralty was now in a position to supply the fleet with armour-piercing projectiles, and the adoption of a new powder, which, it was hoped, would be less destructive to the tubes of our guns, was under the consideration of the Explosives Committee. The amount of ammunition for gunnery training-ships would be increased, and steps were being taken to render our coaling arrangements throughout the world adequate to the growing needs of the Navy. He announced that sixteen obsolete vessels had been struck off the list of effective ships. A certain number of ships with muzzle-loading guns, however, remained on the list, and must do so until they could be replaced. For construction 9,000,000*l.* was put down, which was the largest sum ever devoted to this purpose in one year. The Admiralty had completed, or commenced, or asked authority to commence, since the completion of the *Majestic* class, twenty-three battleships. Of these five were built, and authority was being sought to commence three more. Since the completion of the *Diadem* class the Admiralty had commenced, or asked authority to commence, thirty cruisers, of which the majority were armoured, and many of them would be available at an early date. Commenting on the delays in construction, he said he believed the causes of delay were diminishing and would pass away, for the plant of the armour makers had now been greatly increased. The delays in the delivery of machinery were largely due to the engineers' strike, for since that strike not one ship had been completed within the contract time. The arrears were deplorable, but their amount had been exaggerated, and as a matter of fact we still maintained our pre-eminence

in regard to rapidity of construction. The only Power that approached us was Germany. The Admiralty were taking steps to prevent arrears, and had appointed a committee to inquire fully into the question. The year's programme of construction included three battleships, six first-class armoured cruisers, two third-class cruisers, ten destroyers, five torpedo boats, and five submarine vessels. All these would be commenced. He was glad that submarine boats were to be built, because it was necessary to gain a practical experience of these vessels. With regard to the subject of water-tube boilers, which was agitating the minds of many people, he said the only satisfactory solution of the question would be one that gave absolute security to the fleet. He did not blame those who were responsible for the introduction of these boilers into the Navy. In fact, the committee recently appointed endorsed the opinion that water-tube boilers ought to be used. The committee, whose impartiality and competence could not be questioned, had in an interim report condemned the Belleville boiler, whilst it had not committed itself to approval of any of the alternative boilers. That left the Admiralty in a difficult position. Further experiments were to be made, and it was hoped they would not cause great delay. For his part, he did not think there need be such delay, for there were two kinds of boilers which might be found serviceable. He asked the House not to entertain any exaggerated notions as to the danger of these boilers, for scores of ships, both men-of-war and merchant vessels, were fitted with them, and were making very satisfactory voyages. The Admiralty intended to make the change which the committee had recommended, and to make it retrospective, if that could be done without delaying unduly the completion of ships under construction; but they could not consent to weaken the fleet in order to comply with what they imagined was an exaggerated and fanciful view of the situation. He submitted the estimates to the House in the confident assurance that they would be sanctioned readily, as the nation was determined that the Navy should be able to protect this country effectually.

Before Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement a good deal of time had been occupied in a discussion raised by Mr. J. Redmond, on a motion for the adjournment, of the action of the Government in grouping together the outstanding nineteen Supplementary Civil Service and Revenue votes, amounting to 898,316*l*. Objection was taken to this course on behalf of the leader of the Opposition, who was unavoidably absent, and also by one or two Unionist members. Mr. Balfour, however, justified what was proposed as an emergency measure necessary for the progress of business, combined with the adequate discussion of the votes, seeing that the estimates must be passed in time to allow of the introduction of the Appropriation Bill that day week, and that if these votes were separated two

whole parliamentary days might be spent in fifty-seven divisions upon them. The adjournment was negatived by 205 to 119. After Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement, the Consolidated Civil Service and Revenue Supplementary Estimates were taken, and on the item—included in them, however oddly, as being part of the Colonial Services vote—of the cost of the Ashanti war, Mr. Lough (*Islington, W.*) and Mr. Buxton (*Poplar*) reviewed the preceding events, and charged the Colonial Secretary or local officials with mismanagement and indiscretion.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, explained the principles upon which the policy of the Government in West Africa was based. He said that, having succeeded in settling satisfactorily the boundaries of our protectorates and spheres of influence, they had made preparations for the attacks of native tribes by forming the West African Frontier Force, which had already done such good service. The war in Ashanti he ascribed to our interference with the cruel customs of the natives, such as human sacrifices and slavery, and to the fact that they were determined to try conclusions with the British. The collection of the revenue was not the cause of the outbreak. He approved fully of Sir F. Hodgson's attempt to secure the King's golden stool, as that was regarded as the symbol of supremacy, and our possession of it would do more to assure peace than almost anything else. Of our agents in the Colony he spoke in terms of great appreciation.

On the following day (March 19) the discussion was continued, mainly by Radical and Nationalist members; but a reduction on the vote challenged was defeated by 254 to 137. Later in the evening, in a discussion on a vote for military expenditure in East Africa, connected with an expedition to avenge the murder of Mr. Jenner, a British officer, Mr. Buxton, who had placed upon Mr. Chamberlain the responsibility for the Ashanti troubles, expressed his wish that, in the interest of business-like administration, the charge of the East African Protectorate should be handed over to the Colonial Office.

On the same evening, on which also Mr. Chamberlain had had to announce the failure of the peace negotiations which had been conducted between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, he was challenged by Mr. Markham (*Mansfield, Notts*) on account of the inclusion of Mr. Loveday on the commission which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lyttelton (*Warwick*), had held an inquiry into the concessions granted by the late Government of the Transvaal. Some sensation was caused by the violence with which Mr. Markham accused a certain firm, having great interests in the Transvaal, with being neither more nor less than a gang of common thieves and swindlers. He was prepared, he said, to stand an action for libel from the firm attacked, and therefore would repeat his language outside the House. His complaint was that Mr. Loveday was a member of a firm controlled by the firm in question, and that therefore

(though not himself a dishonourable man) he was an unsuitable person to inquire, on the part of the Government, into the Transvaal concessions, and that his appointment illustrated the danger that the Government were in of acting in the interest of a capitalist clique. Mr. Markham ultimately desired, but was not allowed, to withdraw his motion for a reduction, lest it should be regarded as in any way a reflection on Mr. Lyttelton, who emphatically vindicated the character of Mr. Loveday and his fitness to serve on the Concessions Commission. On the general question of Ministerial subservience to capitalists, Mr. Chamberlain had in the meantime made some interesting remarks. He knew very little, he said, of the capitalist element in South Africa, and he did not intend to be influenced by it in any policy which he might recommend to his colleagues. At the same time, he was not going to debar himself from utilising the services of men who might have been connected at some time or other with the capitalists, for in excluding them he would be excluding all the men of conspicuous capacity, zeal, and public spirit in South Africa. If, however, anything was known to the discredit of any person appointed to an administrative post inquiry would be made, and where the circumstances justified it the appointment would be cancelled. Mr. Loveday, he added, was a burgher who had fought against us; so the Government could not be accused of restricting their appointments to their own friends.

Before the sitting of March 19, which was of an extraordinarily comprehensive character, came to an end, the Somaliland expedition had been explained and defended by Lord Cranborne, who stated that it was undertaken in order to check the depredations of a Mullah who posed as a Mahdi on a small scale. The tribes had asked for protection against his attacks, and if such protection had been refused they would probably have made friends with the enemy. Though the Abyssinians had fortunately defeated the Mullah, it was desirable that he should be subdued finally. Of the trade and revenue of Somaliland the noble lord gave a favourable account, and his vindication of the active policy which had been pursued there was endorsed by the defeat of a reduction on the vote involved by 235 to 112.

For several days considerable public anxiety had been felt in regard to the situation at Tien-tsin, where in the support of English and Russian claims to the same piece of ground detachments of soldiers representing the two Powers had been stationed in distinctly dangerous proximity to one another. On March 21, in the House of Lords, in reply to a question from Lord Spencer, the Foreign Secretary, after describing the circumstances which led to the dispute between the British and the Russians at Tien-tsin, said he was glad to state that the Government had heard that morning from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the effect that Count Lamsdorff had mentioned the matter to him and desired the Ambassador to propose im-

mediately to his Majesty's Government that they should agree to reserve the whole question of title and proprietary right for examination between the two Governments, and, meanwhile, that they should at once send orders for the withdrawal on both sides of the troops from the disputed points so as to avoid accidents. He at once telegraphed in reply expressing the entire concurrence of his Majesty's Government with the view which Count Lamsdorff had expressed. His Majesty's Government had sent orders to our military authorities in China, desiring them to carry out a simultaneous withdrawal from the disputed points; and they added that in their opinion it might be desirable that the withdrawal should be carried out to the satisfaction of Count von Waldersee, so that there might be no room for misunderstanding in regard to matters of detail. In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne expressed a hope that the effect of the correspondence which he had communicated to their lordships was to show that the incident was virtually at an end, and that what was really a very small matter of strictly local importance would not be allowed to disturb the relations between the two countries.

It was doubtless by an accident, but hardly one of those that occur in entirely well-regulated Cabinets, that when on the same afternoon Mr. Balfour was asked by the leader of the Opposition in the Commons if he could give that House the effect of the statement which had been made in "another place," he could only answer that he had "not the smallest idea" of what that statement was. The result was the waste of two hours on the following afternoon (March 22) in a warm discussion raised by a motion for the adjournment by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in protest against the way in which the representatives of the people had been treated.

To go back to March 21, on the adjourned motion for a Committee on the Navy Estimates, Mr. E. Robertson (*Dundee*), speaking from the front Opposition bench, calculated that this year the Government would require 33,000,000*l.* for naval purposes (adding in the 2,000,000*l.* that would be required under the Naval Works Act) and 31,000,000*l.* for the Army, without reference to the war. Contrasting our naval expenditure with that of France and Russia, he declared that in 1901-2 we should spend 12,000,000*l.* more than those two countries taken together. Our estimates were, in fact, equal to the sum of the estimates of the other four naval Powers of Europe. He contended that the country ought not to be asked to sanction this tremendous outlay except upon information proving it to be necessary, and as yet no such information had been vouchsafed. While upon the subject of the cost of the Navy, he expressed a strong opinion that this great Imperial burden ought to be shared by the self-governing Colonies, for whose defence the fleet existed as well as for the defence of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir J. Colomb (*Great Yarmouth*) indicated his strong concurrence with that view, and then dealt with the question of the education and training of the officers and men in the fleet, asking that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into and report upon that momentous subject, if the Board of Admiralty had not time to look into it.

Mr. Allan (*Gateshead*) maintained that the Belleville boilers having been condemned unequivocally by the committee that had recently reported, the Admiralty were not justified in retaining them in any of our ships. The condemned boilers ought to be taken out of all our ships successively.

To an effect markedly different from that of Mr. Robertson's utterance, Sir C. Dilke (March 22) argued that the fleet ought to be powerful enough to deter two or even three naval Powers in combination from attacking us, and referred to the German estimates, which were avowedly based on calculations of which one factor was the possibility of war with England. Touching upon the water-tube boiler question he laid stress on the importance of having perfectly trained stokers, water-tube boilers being very delicate things, requiring very careful management.

The House having gone into committee, Mr. Arnold-Forster, replying upon the whole debate, and justifying the magnitude of the estimates, said that we could not ourselves put a limit to our naval expenditure, which must depend upon the action of other countries. Numerical equality with the Navies of the two most important Powers on the Continent must be maintained. Large as the estimates were, they were framed with a strict regard to that consideration. As to the question of the training of our seamen, he explained that in present circumstances it was impossible to return to a masted squadron, and that in consequence of the great increase of the *personnel* no fewer than sixteen new ships would be required for mast and sail training. The Admiralty were, therefore, in the right when they refused to take any precipitate action. With regard to the use of Belleville boilers the Admiralty proposed to take the only practical course. Water-tube boilers, they held—contrary to Mr. Allan's opinion—must be used in the Navy; but the difficulty was to select the best type of boiler. The United States Naval Bureau after the blockade of Cuba had spoken in terms of high praise of the Babcock & Wilcox boiler, and it was with that boiler that the Admiralty were now experimenting. As he had stated when introducing the estimates, the Admiralty could not undertake to remove the Belleville boilers from all the ships which were fitted with them; the withdrawal of the boilers would be gradual.

On March 23—when at last, after several hours' further discussion, the votes for the *personnel* of the Navy and for the pay and allowances (5,700,000*l.*) were carried, the Nationalist members furnishing the only "Noes"—Mr. Arnold-Forster assured the committee that there was no shortage in the

staff of engine-room artificers. With regard to the promotion of engineer officers, he said it must be arrested at a point short of executive command. But the importance of the engineer branch of the service could not be exaggerated, and all reasonable steps would be taken to satisfy its demands. He dealt also with the subject of victualling, saying that he hoped the committee appointed to inquire into it would shortly make valuable recommendations.

In the latter part of March some few domestic subjects enlisted a small share of Parliamentary time and attention. Lord Raglan and Lord Lansdowne explained, in a discussion raised by Lord Spencer (March 26), that about 1,000,000*l.* had been spent on central ranges for the Regulars, and that these ranges were partly available for the auxiliary forces. Moreover, 170,000*l.* had been allocated last year for the special purpose of providing Volunteer ranges; and when that sum had been spent Volunteers would practically have the ranges they needed, except in London, where the Volunteer officers had been unable to accept the proposals of the County Council.

In the Commons (March 26), Mr. Burns (*Battersea*), on behalf of the London County Council, moved the second reading of a bill to enable that body to purchase the undertakings of the London Water Companies. In opposing the measure, Mr. Long (*Bristol, S.*), President of the Local Government Board, said the Government adhered to the recommendation of Lord Llandaff's Commission—that the body controlling the water supply should be representative of the whole area concerned, and that the terms of purchase should be fair to both parties. These requirements the bill did not meet. Next year the Government hoped to bring in a bill of their own to deal with the subject, and it was being prepared. The Council's bill, which was supported by, among others, Mr. Asquith, though he acknowledged that it would have to be considerably modified in committee to provide for the protection of outside authorities, was thrown out by 253 to 176.

On the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill on the same evening, Sir T. Esmonde (*Wexford, N.*) arraigned the Irish Local Government Board in a speech of considerable length, his main charge being that the department interfered unwarrantably with the administrative action of the County Councils, and forced them to pay excessive salaries to surveyors and other officials over whom they had no control. Other Irish members maintained accusations of arbitrary and arrogant action against the Board, and Lord E. Fitzmaurice (*Cricklade, Wilts*) declared that in the official departments in Ireland endeavours were too often made by administrative methods to nullify the benefits conferred on the people by the Legislature.

Mr. Wyndham, in his reply, denied that the Board in its relations with the County Councils had been precipitate,

arrogant, or unjust. When a sweeping reform like the Irish Local Government Act was made it was necessary to provide for the protection of public servants, and accordingly the act of 1898 contained transitory provisions which threw upon the Board the duty of determining in cases of dispute what increase of salary should be given to old officials whose work was increased under the new *régime*. That duty the Board was bound to perform. It was true that in one case which had been tried in the law courts action taken by the Board had not been approved, but he contended that at most it had only committed a technical illegality. If, however, it should appear on inquiry into the Wexford case, which could be treated as a test case, that the Board had made some error in its calculations as to the salaries of officials, the fact should be taken into account.

Mr. Dillon altogether declined to accept the Chief Secretary's defence, and the Nationalists divided against the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, which was carried by 143 to 51.

The friends of the "pure beer" movement had a triumph for the time on March 27, when Mr. Purvis (*Peterborough*) moved the second reading of the Beer Bill, the main object of which was to indicate the use of substitutes for barley malt in beer by requiring beer so made to be labelled as "part malt beer." The use of substitutes for hops it forbade altogether. In moving the rejection of the bill Colonel Milward (*Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire*) argued that it would not help British agriculturists, and would play into the hands of foreign brewers. Sir M. Foster (*London Univ.*) held the bill to be scientifically unsound, and it was also opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he believed it could not be enforced, though he allowed that there was nothing in it which would interfere with the revenue. The bill was read a second time by 245 to 133, but never afterwards made any substantial progress.

The situation in China was the subject of a lengthy statement by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords on March 28. Replying to Lord Spencer, Lord Lansdowne remarked that he was not yet in a position to say that the compliance of the Chinese Government with the conditions required by the Powers was of such a character as to justify the withdrawal of the allied forces; but it would be our earnest desire to press the negotiations forward, and he hoped that before long it would be possible for us to withdraw or largely to diminish the number of our troops. On certain broad questions of policy there was practical unanimity among the Powers. Those principles were that we were not at war with China, that we desired to derive no territorial advantage from recent events, that we recognised the binding nature of existing treaty obligations; and that in regard to commercial and economic questions we wished to observe the policy of the "open door," and that within the spheres where preferential rights had been accorded to certain Powers there should be equality of opportunity for all

the other Powers concerned. Lord Landsdown proceeded to explain that the Powers thought, in regard to the war indemnities, that their claims ought to be limited to the actual cost incurred in these operations, and in the case of private indemnities they desired to exclude indirect and consequential claims. Moreover, the Powers were of opinion that they ought to avoid imposing on China a burden which could properly be described as being of an overwhelming nature; and again, they did not desire to take advantage of this opportunity to urge China to make a number of internal reforms. At the same time, he should be sorry to have it understood that they despaired of seeing reforms carried out in China. Adverting next to the agreement entered into between this country and Russia in 1899 on the question of the northern railways, the noble lord said his Majesty's Government distinctly regarded these arrangements as being still in force, and they did not admit that the temporary disturbance of existing arrangements in any way modified the binding nature of the agreement. With regard to the Anglo-German agreement, the German Government had given them to understand that in their view Manchuria was not a place in which they considered they had influence; but he did not think this point deserved too much attention; and he pointed out that all the Powers, including Germany, had repeatedly declared their policy to be that the integrity of the Chinese Empire should be maintained. Referring to the question of the supposed Russo-Chinese Convention with regard to Manchuria, he said that the Government did not take an exaggerated view of our interests there, and would not be disposed to criticise in a carping or pedantic spirit any arrangement of a temporary character; but some of the versions of the text of the agreement seemed to contain covenants derogatory to our treaty rights in China. Until all doubts on the subject had been removed his Majesty's Government could only adhere to the view which they had already intimated to the Chinese Government—and Germany had held almost precisely the same language—namely, that it was desirable that China, at a time when she was negotiating with the whole of the Powers at Peking, should not simultaneously enter into a private and separate engagement with any individual Power.

In the Commons on the same evening, replying to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. J. Walton (*Barnsley, Yorkshire*), Lord Cranborne gave information of the same character as that given by the Foreign Secretary in the Upper House, and vindicated the Government against the charge of having neglected to sustain British interests in the Far East.

An event of much interest in the educational world occurred on April 1, when the decision of the Queen's (now King's) Bench Division in the Cockerton case was unanimously confirmed by the Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices Collins and Romer. The judgment given by the Master of the Rolls was even more emphatically

unfavourable to the contention of the London School Board than was the judgment of Mr. Justice Wills in the court below. He declared that "no effort of imagination" could describe the system of education set forth in the South Kensington Directory as elementary education, and in his opinion the Whitehall Code embraced elementary education up to its high-water mark. He pointed out, very decidedly, that the act of 1870 dealt solely with the elementary education of children, and never referred to adults or to higher education or to South Kensington; nor was there anything in later Acts to warrant the extension of the authority and the spending powers of the Board.

With reference to the situation thus emphasised Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. Yoxall (*Nottingham, W.*), said (April 2) that the Government would be prepared at the proper time to make such recommendations as seemed advisable. In the meantime he could assure the House that no school which was doing good work would be compelled to close its doors in consequence of the judgment. This declaration supplemented a statement by the Duke of Devonshire in the Upper House (March 30) that in one House or the other an Education Bill was to be introduced, on behalf of the Government, immediately after the Easter recess.

On April 2 the House of Commons spent a few hours, not very seriously, in discussing the Demise of the Crown Bill. The object of this measure was, as explained by the Attorney-General in moving its second reading, to render unnecessary the reappointment of certain officials on a demise of the Crown, and it was to take effect as from the commencement of the present reign. He did not believe that Ministers who had been reappointed by the King to the places they held under her late Majesty had vacated their seats in the House of Commons, and he quoted the opinion of Speaker Abbot that "to accept the same office under a new commission has never in practice been held to vacate a seat"; but the bill would remove all doubts on the matter. To the retrospective functions of the bill objection was taken as making it virtually an Act of Indemnity for Ministers, who, it was said, had really vacated their seats on being reappointed, and had thus incurred pecuniary penalties of serious magnitude; and it was therefore contended that they ought frankly to ask for an indemnity. In the end, however, the bill was read a second time by 155 to 72.

The South African question came up in various forms during the last fortnight before the Easter recess. On March 25 Mr. Ellis (*Rushcliffe, Notts*) challenged the vote for the South African Land Settlement Commission, which had consisted of Mr. Arnold-Forster and Mr. Southey, a gentleman of great farming experience in South Africa, and had inquired into the possibility of settling soldiers in South Africa and finding employment for them. Mr. Ellis, in language which was strongly

reprobated by Mr. Chamberlain, deprecated the idea of planting in the conquered territories, as agricultural settlers, "undersized, town-bred starvelings," such as, he said, were being sent out as Yeomanry. On behalf of the Government, it was maintained by Mr. Chamberlain that the publication of the report of the commission might be premature in existing circumstances, and at any rate it could not be published without Sir A. Milner's sanction. Mr. Balfour denied that the commissioners, as had been suggested, were opposed to the Government's policy, and the Colonial Secretary assured the Opposition that Ministers had no intention of expropriation or confiscation.

The most important debate was that which related to the failure of the peace negotiations conducted by Lord Kitchener and General Botha. Since the fact of that failure had been announced a Parliamentary paper had been issued (March 22) giving telegraphic correspondence which had passed as to the negotiations. A telegram from Lord Kitchener (March 20) gave the terms of the final offer to the Boer general, the most important points of which may be thus summarised :—

In the event of a general and complete surrender the King's Government were prepared to grant an immediate amnesty in the two new colonies for all *bond fide* acts of war; British subjects, if they chose to return to Natal and Cape Colony, would be liable to be dealt with under the special laws passed about treason, which in the case of the Cape Colony had greatly mitigated the ordinary penalties. Prisoners of war were to be brought back as soon as possible; military administration was to be replaced by civil administration in the form of Crown colony government, a nominated unofficial element being introduced at the outset, and as soon as practicable a "representative element" with the ultimate prospect of self-government. A high court, independent of the executive, would administer the "law of the land" in each of the new colonies. The Dutch language would be allowed in courts of law and taught in schools where parents desired it. Church property and public trusts would be respected. A sum of 1,000,000*l.* would be set aside to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the Republican Governments and commandants; no special war tax would be imposed, and loans would be given to assist farmers in replacing the losses which they had incurred during the war. Military firearms would be allowed, when needed for protection, to burghers who had taken the oath of allegiance, on due registration. Finally, with regard to the Kaffirs, it was stated that their legal position would be the same as in Cape Colony, but that no franchise would be granted to them until representative government was introduced, and then it would be so restricted as not to endanger "the just predominance of the white races." Such were the terms which were offered to General Botha, and the correspondence closed with the brief intimation that he did not feel disposed to recommend them to

the consideration of his Government, and that his Government (which had apparently considered them without his recommendation) and his chief officers shared his views.

The despatches showed that Lord Kitchener had stipulated as a condition of any interview between himself and General Botha that the question of the independence of the Transvaal and Orange Colony should not be discussed in any way; that nevertheless at the interview (Feb. 28) Botha, who "showed very good feeling, tried very hard for some kind of independence," but Lord Kitchener declined to discuss it, and they proceeded to talk over the nature of the future Government under the British flag, and other details. In this conversation it was clear that Lord Kitchener treated as possible some concessions to the Boers which the British Government, and in one case Sir A. Milner, very definitely regarded as imprudent. The point on which Sir A. Milner distinctly deprecated concurrence with Lord Kitchener's suggestions, as embodied in a draft despatch to Botha, was that of an amnesty (subject only to disfranchisement) to the colonial rebels. He thought such a concession would have a "deplorable effect" in the Colonies, and the Imperial Government accepted a modification in Lord Kitchener's draft, suggested by the High Commissioner, which practically brought the terms ultimately to the sense indicated in the above summary, on the question of the rebels. Other points on which Lord Kitchener had shown readiness to go beyond what the Government deemed wise were the creation, upon the close of the war, of an elective assembly, to advise with but not to control the nominated executive, and the bestowal of pecuniary assistance by gift and not by way of loan to repair injury to farm property during the war. On this last point Sir A. Milner agreed with Lord Kitchener.

Considerable, however, as was the difference between Lord Kitchener's draft (and perhaps even more his telegraphically reported observations to Botha) and the terms finally offered, it was noteworthy that such papers as the *Cologne Gazette* and the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, which had not been remarkable for friendliness to England during the war, expressed astonishment at the moderation of the British demands and the incomprehensible refusal of the Boers to accept them. Early in April in an interview with Mr. Kruger, published in the *Matin*, the ex-President was reported to have emphatically denied that Botha ever had any idea of accepting any terms which in any way impaired the independence of the Transvaal, or ever used an ambiguous word on the subject. This report tended to give an academic and unreal air to any discussion of the causes of the breakdown of the negotiations such as took place at length in the House of Commons on March 28. Before it began on that day Mr. Balfour announced, in reply to Sir R. Reid (*Dumfries*), that the Government would not propose that Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, of the Afrikaner Bond, should be heard as they

desired at the bar of the House on the question of the settlement in South Africa. On the motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Ure (*Linlithgowshire*) and Mr. Robson (*South Shields*), both Liberal lawyers, expressed the opinion that the terms offered by the Government were generous and well conceived. Mr. Arthur Elliot (*Durham*) also supported the Government's policy, but deprecated any positive statement that we would never go further than we had gone, and also argued that Sir A. Milner, for whom he avowed the greatest regard, was not now the man best qualified to succeed in drawing together the British and the Boers.

Mr. Bryce, while admitting that some of the changes made by the Government in the terms discussed between Lord Kitchener and General Botha were reasonable, took exception to the policy of subjecting the colonial rebels to the law of treason, and dwelt on the inexpediency of satisfying the vindictive feelings of the extreme loyalist faction at the Cape. History, he maintained, showed that a policy of amnesty was generally successful. He recognised that there must be a special form of administration, either military or civil, for an intermediate period, but he protested against the introduction of the arbitrary system of Crown colony government. He regretted the failure of the negotiations and trusted that they would be resumed by the Government when we had gained another military success.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated an allegation that in regard to the peace negotiations he had sought to shift responsibility which he ought to have borne himself on to the shoulders of Lord Kitchener and Sir A. Milner. The reason why he had made their opinions public was to give the House and the country information which he thought they ought to have. If that information had been withheld the Opposition would at once have protested. Alluding to a previous statement of his that General Botha objected to Sir A. Milner, he explained that the objection was to Sir A. Milner's appointment as head official of the Transvaal. He did not believe, however, that this was the reason of General Botha's refusal to make peace. With regard to the terms of settlement, he said that a way must first be found to bring about a peace that would be both honourable and lasting. To an amnesty for the Cape rebels Sir A. Milner and the Government had been consistently opposed. These rebels had no grievance, and the fact that they sympathised with the Transvaal was no justification for their conduct. They must be punished, for it must not be thought, as it had been in the past, that it was better to be a rebel than a loyalist in South Africa. Nothing could be more mischievous or more likely to lead to future trouble than to allow rebels to go unscathed. It was not correct to say that Lord Kitchener recommended an amnesty, though possibly he suggested it; and it did not appear that he differed from the views of the Government when he learned what they were. As to the question of assistance to

Boer farmers, he had thought it right to announce that the Government were not going to give money to men who had been fighting against us; but in cases of special hardship the justice of making a free gift would be considered. If every injury done to the enemy in war, however, was to be compensated by a gift of money, the claims of our friends, including those connected with the mines, would have to be met in a similar way, and this would involve an enormous expenditure. He justified the proposal to make loans to Boer farmers on grounds of policy; but stated that preference must be given to the claims of loyalists, and that no payment would be made for goods willingly surrendered for the furtherance of the war. To the position which they originally took up with reference to the future settlement of the new Colonies the Government adhered. They proposed that there should be a gradual progress in the direction of self-government, and that as soon as possible military administration should be brought to an end. There would be substituted for it an executive council with a nominated or partly nominated legislative council, and the next step would be to add an elected element. Finally, there would be absolute self-government. The proposal that an elected assembly should be summoned in the first instance was preposterous, especially as the British inhabitants of the country were away from their homes. The Government had disclaimed over and over again any vindictive feelings; but they were determined to take such measures as would prevent the possibility of another war at a future time. If the Boers were allowed to question our resolution or courage the two races in South Africa would not respect each other, and there would be no harmony between them.

Mr. Haldane defended Sir A. Milner, and said he would never allow himself to be made the tool of any faction. Mr. Labouchere considered that Lord Kitchener had proved himself to be a better statesman than either the Colonial Secretary or Sir A. Milner. There were no further speeches of importance on this occasion, nor was there any fresh feature in a debate on house burning and peace terms raised by Mr. T. Shaw (*Hawick Burghs*) on April 2, when the House of Commons adjourned for the Easter recess.

On the previous day a measure which had passed easily through the Upper House, attracting very little attention—though not many years before it would have aroused great feeling—was read a second time in the Commons without a division, on the motion of Sir W. Foster (*Ilkeston, Derbyshire*). This was the Cremation Bill, which empowered local authorities to erect crematories with the sanction of the Local Government Board. It was referred to the Grand Committee on Law, for the introduction of safeguards against abuse, dealt with there, and further considered and amended in the House of Commons, but failed to secure the very little more time needed to pass it into law.

CHAPTER III.

Queen Victoria Memorial Scheme—London County Council and the Housing Problem—The Premier and Home Secretary on Housing—South African Despatches—Civil Service Estimates—The Budget—Income-tax increased, Sugar Duty and Coal Export Duty—General Acquiescence—Opposition of Coal Trade to Coal Tax—Irish University Education—Deceased Wife's Sister Bill Read a Second Time—Debates on Budget Resolutions—Private Members' Bills—Debate and Division on Coal Tax—Monmouth District Election—Bond Delegates' Agitation—Debate on Alleged Jury-Packing—Government Education Bill Introduced—Its Reception—Civil List Committee's Report Considered and Adopted by Great Majorities—Seizure of *Irish People*—Debates and Divisions on Army Reorganisation Scheme and Finance Bill—Mr. Morley's Speech—Social Questions in the Lords—The Duke of Cornwall's Imperial Tour.

DURING the weeks of which the leading political events have just been recorded, one movement was in progress which attracted universal sympathy in this country, uniting persons most strenuously opposed on other matters. This was the organisation of measures for a worthy national memorial to Queen Victoria. A distinguished and influential provisional committee, including, at the wish of King Edward, members of the existing and previous Governments, had the subject under their consideration in consultation with his Majesty, and by March 26 the project had been sufficiently developed to allow of the holding of a public meeting at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and there was a very influential attendance. A letter was read from Sir Dighton Probyn intimating a subscription from the King of 1,000 guineas towards the fund, and adding that the scheme which had been evolved for erecting the memorial in front of Buckingham Palace had the entire approval of his Majesty, who trusted that sufficient funds would be forthcoming to erect a lasting and worthy memorial of the great Queen, his beloved mother. Mr. Balfour moved, Sir W. Harcourt seconded, and Mr. Chamberlain supported, a resolution in favour of erecting a national monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace. In an excellent speech Mr. Balfour indicated that the kind of design that was contemplated would be something more than a mere monument in the ordinary sense—"some great architectural and scenic change" in the quarter of London selected. The resolution was unanimously adopted, as was a second one pledging the meeting to support the fund and commending it to the sympathetic munificence of the community throughout the United Kingdom and the Empire. Subscriptions amounting in all to over 16,000*l.* were announced during the meeting.

Certain important decisions were announced on Good Friday (April 5) as having been taken by the Executive Committee (which had been appointed, with the approval of the King, by

the General Committee) with regard to the method of obtaining designs for the national memorial to Queen Victoria. The Executive Committee consisted of Viscount Esher, Lord Windsor, Sir Edward Poynter (President of the Royal Academy), Mr. A. B. Freeman Mitford, Mr. W. Emerson (President of the Institute of British Architects), and Mr. Sidney Colvin. Their first and most vital decision was to ask Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., to prepare a design for the group or groups of sculpture, including a statue of the Queen, which would be placed opposite the entrance gates to Buckingham Palace. The Committee further decided to invite Sir Thomas Drew, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy; Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A.; Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A.; Mr. Ernest George, and Dr. Rowand Anderson, R.S.A. (Scotland), to prepare designs for the treatment of the western end of the Mall, where the group or groups were to be placed, and for a general scheme, should funds allow, to include an architectural entrance at the Spring Gardens end of the Mall, as well as an architectonic rearrangement of the Mall, with groups of sculpture at intervals, the whole forming a processional road. The plans were to be submitted in the course of the next three months.

By this time subscriptions to the amount of over 50,000*l.* had been received at the Mansion House. In a letter communicating their decisions to the Lord Mayor, Lord Esher stated, however, that a sum of not less than a quarter of a million sterling would be "required to carry out the scheme as conceived," and added that, the King's desire being that the memorial should be national in the fullest acceptance of the term, the General Committee would specially welcome small contributions from every class of the community. The general scope of the scheme for the memorial secured cordial public approbation, but there was some division of opinion as to the wisdom of the action of the committee in making selections which allowed of no competition at all in regard to the central feature of the memorial, and only a strictly limited competition with respect to the designs for the architectural setting. There was no doubt something to be said in favour of this course, but the arguments used in its defence seemed to involve a somewhat painfully, and perhaps unnecessarily, low estimate alike of artistic feeling and of artistic capacity in England at the close of the Victorian era. The difference, moreover, in the treatment accorded by the Executive Committee to the professions of sculptor and architect respectively was extremely difficult to account for on anything that could be called a principle. A very pleasing incident in connection with the movement for the memorial to Queen Victoria was the expression of a desire on the part of Americans living in London to be allowed to contribute to the fund in its support. This was warmly and gracefully acknowledged in a letter written on King Edward's

behalf to Mr. Van Duzer, of the American Society in London, by Lord Esher (hon. secretary of the Memorial Committee), who mentioned that the memorial would "in all probability assume a form which would permit of a clear designation, for all time, of the offering made in memory of the Queen by the citizens of the United States."

Among the problems with which the newly chosen London County Council had to deal none could compete in magnitude or complexity with that of the housing of the working classes. Within a few weeks after the elections this question came up for treatment in two cases, both of great importance as regarded the principles involved, and one in itself of very large dimensions. On March 26, at the Council Meeting, the Housing of the Working Classes Committee brought forward an estimate of 26,285*l.* for the erection of three blocks of dwellings on the Duke's Court site, Drury Lane, to accommodate 610 persons of the working classes who would be displaced by the carrying out of the Clare-market-Strand scheme. It was objected that the minimum rent to be charged—three shillings for a single room—was too high; and an amendment which would have required fresh plans on a basis of two-shilling rentals was moved and seconded from the Unionist side. It was replied, however, by members of the Progressive majority that so long as the Council was hampered in its action in such matters by the existing legal requirements with regard to the repayment of loans obtained for housing purposes, and by the restrictions imposed by the Home Office in regard to the number of persons for whom accommodation might be supplied in the houses they erected, it would be impossible for them to build as cheaply as the private companies, which did not labour under similar disadvantages; and the amendment was rejected.

On April 2 the Housing Committee brought forward a further scheme for building operations on a very extensive scale. It was proposed to buy an estate of 400 acres at Tottenham, at a cost of 400*l.* an acre, and to erect thereon 5,779 cottages, the weekly rentals to vary from 10*s.* 6*d.* for first-class cottages, with five rooms and kitchen, to between 6*s.* and 7*s.* for fourth-class cottages, with three rooms and kitchen. A first portion of the site would be immediately dealt with, at an estimated cost of 1,530,858*l.* The Finance Committee reported that the scheme was likely to be self-supporting if the capital could be raised at 3 per cent. In this case also it was contended by Unionist members that the classes which would be benefited by the great scheme proposed were not those who needed help, and Mr. W. Peel, M.P., moved an amendment to the effect that, if the Council proceeded to build, the cottages should be so constructed that the rents demanded should be within the means of the classes earning less than 30*s.* a week. This was seconded from the same side, and Mr. Steadman, among the Progressives, declared that this scheme was not going to help

the men of East London in the very least. Men working on the Thames, he said, who were at present crowded in the East, would not go out to Tottenham to live. It was impossible, he also argued, for the Council under the existing law to provide buildings at rents as low as the minimum charged by private companies.

Mr. Beachcroft (Unionist) held that the Council were proceeding on wrong lines. They should devote their entire energies to increasing the means of locomotion in and out of London, but so far as actual building was concerned they should confine themselves to providing accommodation within the county for those persons who must remain on the spot.

Mr. Burns, M.P., said that this scheme must be a contribution to the housing problem. Unskilled labourers, casual labourers, the very poor, and artisans paid, for much worse property, higher rents than those proposed to be charged at Tottenham.

On a division the amendment was defeated by 82 to 21, and the committee's recommendation was then adopted.

These discussions and divisions were undoubtedly of interest, but they left in considerable doubt the principles, if any, on which the two parties in the London County Council respectively conceived themselves to be acting in regard to the housing question.

In December, 1900, as recorded at the close of Chapter V. of the English History in the ANNUAL REGISTER for that year, Lord Salisbury had used language of, for him, surprising emphasis as to its being both the duty and the interest of the Unionist party when its members were engaged in local government to pay practical attention to the housing problem. He was challenged on this subject in the House of Lords (March 8, 1901) by Lord Portsmouth and the Marquess of Northampton, and an attempt was made to lay upon the Government a heavy responsibility for having failed to bring forward legislation facilitating the action of local authorities. Lord Salisbury, in reply, maintained that more time was required for the consideration of the complex questions involved, and that there would not be any opportunity for treating the housing question in the present session. As to the session of 1902, he declined to pledge the Government, but he offered the assurance that they would pay earnest attention to the subject, and that he very much desired that legislation might be carried lightening the efforts of private enterprise and of local authorities.

On March 19, at a dinner of the United Club, the Home Secretary (Mr. Ritchie) expressed satisfaction at the attempt of the London County Council to deal with the problem. But they must be careful, he urged, not to build over the heads of the class they sought to help. What the Council had to do was to house the people who could not afford to pay high rents, and they had also to see that there was no call on the ratepayers.

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It was not necessary that there should be. He said that from his experience as a trustee of the Guinness Trust. There was one alteration of the law which had been asked for, and that was that there should be an extension of the time for the repayment of the money which the local authorities had to borrow. Though, as a general principle, he considered that the present system of repayment was sound, yet he thought that, perhaps, in connection with the housing question Parliament might reconsider the point and make it more easy for the local authorities to do that which would be of inestimable benefit to all classes of the community. It was not very clear why the Government did not attempt to carry, by consent, a small bill dealing with the particular point indicated by Mr. Ritchie. It was improbable that there would have been any serious opposition to such a measure, and if there had been it would have been easy to fix the responsibility for the delay in the right quarter.

The quietude of the Easter recess was singularly free from interruption by political speeches of note. But the Government must have been sensible of a considerable amount of pressure, though not of a noisy or partisan kind, directed towards securing that the educational legislation rendered necessary in some form by the Cockerton judgment should be of a comprehensive and thorough-going character. An article in the *Quarterly Review* strenuously urged the importance of this course upon Ministers, from the point of view both of public interest and of party credit. And in an interesting speech which he delivered from the chair of the annual general meeting of the Association of Technical Institutions, held at the Fishmongers' Hall (April 16), Sir W. Hart Dyke, formerly a Conservative Education Minister, emphasised the need that existed to "co-ordinate and bring into focus all our existing (educational) resources, extend them, and prevent overlapping either of grants-in-aid or of authorities."

Just before the re-assembling of the House of Commons, some very interesting despatches were published dealing with the course of events during extended periods of the war in South Africa. A long despatch, dated April 2, 1901, from Lord Roberts reviewed, in more or less detail, "the excellent work done during the campaign up to November 29, 1900, by the various departments of the Army, which had contributed so much to the success of the operations in the field." This despatch, which, notwithstanding its length, was very interesting and satisfactory in the light it threw upon the manner in which exceptional difficulties of many kinds had been encountered and overcome, was followed by a report by Lord Roberts on the field transport in South Africa. It told the story of the manner in which he had re-organised the whole of the transport service, on a departmental instead of a regimental basis, after his arrival at Cape Town in January, 1900, with the result, as he believed, of making the relief of Kimberley

practicable, and generally of introducing an elasticity and adaptability far superior to anything possible under the discarded system. It was by no means altogether cheering to turn from these despatches, issued April 16, to some of those contained in a Blue Book on South African affairs issued from the Colonial Office on the following day. Quite frankly, in a general review of South African affairs, written February 6, Sir A. Milner recognised that the preceding half-year had been one of "retgression."

Much of the explanation of this unfavourable change lay, as he pointed out, in our inability during the months occupied with the long advance, first to Pretoria and then to Komati Poort, to spare troops enough for the protection of those districts which were fast returning to peaceful pursuits, against raiding parties under a few bold and skilful guerilla leaders. The raiders drew back into arms against us many farmers who had taken the oath of neutrality and really wished to keep it. But they had not the strength of mind to do this unsupported, and our troops were too often not at hand to support them. When they did return they did not act as leniently as they had done before. "We did not, indeed," said Sir A. Milner, "treat the men who had broken parole with the same severity with which, I believe, any other nation would have treated them. . . . But as our columns swept through the revolted country, meeting on every hand with hostility, and even with treachery, on the part of the people whom we had spared, no doubt in some cases the innocent suffered with the guilty. Men who had actually kept faith with us were, in some instances, made prisoners of war, or saw their property destroyed simply because it was impossible to distinguish between them and the greater number who had broken faith. This, no doubt, resulted in further accessions to the ranks of the enemy. . . . Latterly, something has been done to check the general demoralisation, and to afford places of refuge for those willing to submit, by establishing camps along the railway lines, to which burghers may take themselves, their families, and their stock for protection."

This was the beginning of the concentration camps, of the conditions of life and the mortality in which much was to be heard later in the year. The recrudescence of the war almost all over the territory of the annexed Republics had a very unfavourable reaction in the Cape Colony, where anti-British feeling had also been cultivated by a perfect "carnival of mendacity" with regard to British "atrocities." Sir A. Milner thought, however, that the admirable response made by the loyal colonists to the call to arms would have a powerful and, on the whole, favourable effect on Afrikaner opinion, while of the loyalists themselves he remarked that, though they were sick to death of the war, they would rather see it continue indefinitely than run the risk of any compromise under which

there would be the remotest chance of any recurrence of recent troubles. But with that object secured they were ready to bury racial animosities.

The Blue Book concluded with a telegraphic request from Sir A. Milner, dated April 3, that if it was, as he understood, the intention of his Majesty's Government that he should superintend the work of reconstruction in South Africa, he might return home on leave; and Mr. Chamberlain's reply that he might take three months' leave as soon as he found it possible.

Of course it has to be remembered that the long despatch from which quotation has been made above was two months and a half old when it appeared, that there had been substantial military progress, and that the general effect of the telegraphic news about mid-April was distinctly favourable. General Plumer had captured Pietersburg without any trouble, thus acquiring a convenient centre for the pacification of the Northern Transvaal, and several other engagements were reported from various points, almost always resulting in the loss by the Boers of arms, supplies and munitions of war. About the same time also came unofficial telegraphic news of the beginnings of civil administration of justice in the Transvaal; so that, on the whole, there was a good deal to set against the unquestionably depressing effect of the despatch of February 6.

On reassembling (April 18) after the Easter recess the House of Commons at once found itself face to face with a Budget of portentous gravity. The view already given of the Navy and Army Estimates of 1901-2 needs to be supplemented, in order to afford the reader anything like a complete survey of the charges for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to provide, by some notice of the Civil Service Estimates for 1901-2. They were prefaced by a minute by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who had been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury on Mr. Hanbury's promotion, in the autumn of 1900, to the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture. As usual, there had to be acknowledged a very substantial rise in the public expenditure, altogether apart from the costly defensive services. The gross and net estimates, as framed, compared as follows with those of the preceding year, the difference between the gross and net figures arising from the varying sums appropriated in aid of different votes, from various sources—fees, stamps, sales of stores, etc. :—

Class.		1901-2.		1900-1. Grants in First Session of 1900.	
		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
		£	£	£	£
I.	Public Works and Buildings -	2,159,015	2,074,615	2,045,438	1,962,577
II.	Salaries of Public Departments -	3,189,600	2,616,614	2,898,888	2,358,758
III.	Law and Justice -	4,571,533	3,857,779	4,545,209	3,817,765
IV.	Education, Science and Art -	12,852,336	12,790,743	12,719,352	12,643,822
V.	Foreign and Colonial Services -	1,754,677	1,651,957	1,842,209	1,713,875
VI.	Non-Effective and Charitable -	609,113	608,968	588,196	588,051
VII.	Miscellaneous -	36,744	29,444	105,319	98,115
	Total -	25,173,018	23,630,120	24,744,611	23,182,963

The net total of the original estimates for 1901-2 was 23,630,120*l.*, against a net total of 22,838,808*l.* for 1900-1. But in the abstract just given, and throughout the detailed estimates, comparison was made, according to the usual practice, with the total grants voted in 1900 for the year 1900-1, including the supplementary estimates. Allowing for these, the increase in the total of the estimates for 1901-2 on the previous year was 447,157*l.*, which was rather more than 36,000*l.* of increase as compared with the advance of 1900-1 on the preceding year.

A considerable amount of this very substantial augmentation, it was pointed out, was due to two causes. The first of these was the census taken on March 31, 1901. This, of course, was only a temporary outlay. But the large and growing charge, Mr. A. Chamberlain proceeded to say, was that required to provide for the instalments of terminable annuities to repay sums borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners in past years for capital expenditure under various heads. Excluding the telegraph annuities, it appeared that the borrowings for capital expenditure in the year 1900 amounted to 2,316,266*l.*, and the addition to the annual charge upon the Civil Service Estimates in respect of these borrowings was 132,577*l.*

In Class I. (Public Works and Buildings) there was a net increase of 112,038*l.* Of this 2,100*l.* was devoted to the statue of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey, voted by Parliament in 1898. An increase of 57,820*l.* for rates on Government property was chiefly due to the continued rise of the rate in the 1*l.* of local rates; and 18,000*l.*, as against 7,945*l.* in the previous year, was for the Imperial contribution to the drainage works at Malta. In Class II. the chief increase was due to the census, viz., 172,324*l.* for the Registrars-General of the three kingdoms. This was about 11,500*l.* more than the sum voted for the preceding decennial census. The next increase in point of magnitude was 47,977*l.* for stationery and printing, with a view to exceptional demands by the War Office and Ad-

miralty, and by the Post Office in connection with the telephone service; and to enhanced rates payable under some recent contracts.

Of the twenty-two votes in Class III. (Law and Justice) thirteen were submitted at lower totals than in the preceding year, and the net increase of 40,014*l.* in the aggregate provision for this class was chiefly accounted for by the requirement of an additional sum of 32,749*l.* for the service of English prisons. This included 10,000*l.*, as the first instalment of a sum estimated at 30,000*l.*, for the proposed State Inebriate Reformatory. Under Class IV. the net total of the estimate for the Board of Education (England and Wales) showed an increase of 190,587*l.*, and that for public education in Scotland an increase of 30,160*l.* In Ireland the corresponding figure of actual net increase was 8,702*l.*

Under Class V. (Foreign and Colonial Services) a net increase of 14,668*l.* on the figures for Diplomatic and Consular Services was entirely owing to the relief afforded to India by his Majesty's Government in respect of its contributions towards the cost of services in China, Persia, and certain minor consulates. The grant-in-aid for Uganda (apart from the railway) was reduced by 32,000*l.*, following on a decrease of 45,000*l.* in 1900-1 over 1899-1900, and though the grants for British Central and British East Africa were increased by 10,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* respectively, the total vote for African Protectorates would have shown a reduction except for the additional charges, amounting to 79,263*l.*, for annuities required as an instalment to repay the further sum of 1,364,000*l.* advanced by the National Debt Commissioners in 1900 under the acts providing for the construction of the Uganda railway. The territory of Wei-hai-wei was estimated to require a grant-in-aid of 11,250*l.* There was a new charge of 44,475*l.* for the annuity to repay the sum of 820,000*l.*, advanced by the National Debt Commissioners under the Royal Niger Company Act, 1899. The Cyprus grant-in-aid dropped by half, from 32,000*l.* to 16,000*l.*

A large augmentation appeared in the Revenue Department Estimates, amounting in all to 823,455*l.*, the total net figures for 1901-2 being 17,036,488*l.*, against 16,213,033*l.* for 1900-1. The chief items in this growth were a net increase of 489,455*l.* for the Post Office, mainly caused by considerable additions to staff and increments of pay; and a net increase of 269,500*l.* for telegraphs, of which rather less than half was similarly explained, 47,000*l.* was increased charge for materials for the maintenance of the system, and 90,727*l.* was for telegraph works, of which 60,697*l.* was for a further annuity in repayment of sums advanced by the National Debt Commissioners for the purposes of the Telegraph Acts. The net sums required in the Revenue Departments, after deducting the appropriations-in-aid, were :—

Service.	1901-2.	1900-1.
	£	£
Customs - - - - -	838,800	838,500
Inland Revenue - - - - -	2,061,713	1,995,083
Post Office - - - - -	14,146,475	1,379,460
Total - - -	17,036,488	16,213,033
The last-named service was made up as follows:—		
Post Office - - - - -	9,328,810	8,889,355
Packet Service - - - - -	781,085	773,015
Telegraphs - - - - -	4,036,590	3,767,080

The Budget was introduced (April 18) in a speech of great lucidity and candour by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, began by saying that while he could not, as in recent years, congratulate the country on increasing prosperity, he did not think that there had been any backward step. Whilst his estimated exchequer revenue for 1900-1 was 127,520,000*l.*, the actual receipts were 130,385,000*l.*, or 2,865,000*l.* more than the estimate. This excess was, however, mainly due to the forestalments of dutiable articles before the Budget, and had it not been for those forestalments his estimate of revenue would barely have been realised. Whilst he thought that the consuming power of the people had been maintained, there was no evidence of its expansion. The Customs receipts showed increases on tea and tobacco, but wine had produced less than his estimate. The receipts under the head of Excise realised almost exactly his estimate. Beer, however, showed a decrease, due possibly to a diminished spending power and to the absence of so many beer consumers in South Africa. Dealers in beer had provided for the additional taxation imposed last year, not by raising their prices, but by doing what was euphemistically called "lowering the gravity." The experience of the past year showed that the limit of profitable taxation on spirits had now been reached. The yield from the death duties had almost exactly realised the cautious estimate which he had formed. He had better expectations of the yield from these duties next year. The revenue derived from the stamp duties was very unsatisfactory. This he accounted for by the effect of the prolongation of the war upon Stock Exchange business. The yield from income tax was most remarkable, amounting to nearly 27,000,000*l.*, or 1,120,000*l.* more than his estimate. In twelve years the assessable income of the country had increased by 120,000,000*l.* From the Mint there had been exceptional receipts. As to the telegraph receipts, they contrasted very unfavourably with the expenditure. The total exchequer revenue for the year was 130,385,000*l.*, or, including the amount paid into the Local Taxation Fund, rather more than 140,000,000*l.*

Sir M. Hicks-Beach proceeded to say that his estimate of

expenditure last year was 150,061,000*l.*; but since the introduction of his Budget there had been large supplementary estimates for the Army, the Navy, and the Civil Service, and the total exchequer expenditure for the year amounted to 183,592,000*l.*, more than one-third of the amount being for war expenditure in Africa and China. There was, therefore a deficit last year of 53,207,000*l.* This was provided for by war loans, Treasury Bills, Exchequer Bonds, and temporary borrowings on Ways and Means. Including the amounts paid into the Local Taxation Fund, capital expenditure on naval and military works, disbursements to the National Debt Commissioners, and other outgoings, the total amount provided by the State last year came to the enormous sum of 198,246,000*l.* The dead-weight National Debt, which on April 1, 1900, was 628,979,000*l.*, was now 687,932,000*l.*, the increase being due to the cost of the war.

Turning to the current year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to deal with the estimated revenue and expenditure, the results of which were as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1901-2.

Compared with Receipts of 1900-1.

	Estimate for 1901-2 on basis of existing Taxation.	Exchequer Receipts, 1900-1.
	£	£
Customs - - - - -	23,600,000	26,262,000
Excise - - - - -	33,100,000	33,100,000
Estate, etc., Duties - - - - -	14,000,000	12,980,000
Stamps - - - - -	8,000,000	7,825,000
Land Tax - - - - -	750,000	755,000
House Duty - - - - -	1,750,000	1,720,000
Property and Income Tax - - - - -	30,000,000	26,920,000
Post Office - - - - -	14,300,000	13,800,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	3,450,000	3,450,000
Crown Lands - - - - -	475,000	500,000
Suez Canal Interest, etc. - - - - -	830,000	830,000
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,000,000	2,245,000
Total - - - - -	132,255,000	130,385,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1901-2.

Compared with the Issues of 1900-1.

	Estimate 1901-2.	Amount issued to meet Total Expenditure.
	£	£
National Debt - - - - -	23,000,000	18,453,000
Other Consolidated Fund - - - - -	1,650,000	1,569,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts - - - - -	1,150,000	1,152,000
Army - - - - -	30,030,000	24,473,000
Navy - - - - -	30,876,000	29,520,000
Civil Services - - - - -	23,630,000	23,500,000
Customs and Inland Revenue - - - - -	2,890,000	2,834,000
Post Office - - - - -	9,329,000	8,963,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	4,036,000	3,737,000
Packet Service - - - - -	781,000	771,000
War Charges - - - - -	60,230,000	68,620,000
Total - - - - -	187,602,000	183,592,000

1901-2.

EXPENDITURE.			REVENUE.		
	Fund	Ser-			£
Consolidated			Customs - - - - -		23,600,000
vices - - - - -			Excise - - - - -		33,100,000
Army - - - - -			Death Duties - - - - -		14,000,000
Navy - - - - -			Stamps - - - - -		8,000,000
Civil Service - - - - -			Land Tax and House Duty - - - - -		2,500,000
Customs - - - - -			Income Tax - - - - -		30,000,000
Post Office - - - - -			Post Office - - - - -		14,300,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -			Telegraphs - - - - -		3,450,000
Packet Service - - - - -			Crown Lands - - - - -		475,000
			Suez Canal, etc. - - - - -		830,000
			Miscellaneous - - - - -		2,000,000
					132,255,000
			Estimated Deficit - - - - -		55,347,000
War Charges - - - - -					
Total - - - - -					

Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that his estimate of exchequer expenditure was 187,602,000*l.*, and his estimate of revenue from taxation 111,200,000*l.* Adding to this the non-tax revenue he obtained a total of 132,255,000*l.*, which left him with a deficit of 55,347,000*l.* Explaining his proposals for meeting this deficit, which was at first sight a war deficit, he said he never would agree to defray the whole cost of a war by means of loans. A reasonable amount of such expenditure, he held, ought to be charged on the taxpayers. But the House had not to face only the war expenditure, but the greatly increasing ordinary expenditure of the country. It was universally admitted that we ought to have a strong Navy, and it was agreed that reforms must be introduced into our Army; and reforms cost money. Demands of all kinds involving additional civil expenditure were being constantly made in Parliament—of this Sir M. Hicks-Beach gave various illustrations—and no party,

he maintained with earnestness, was in favour of economy for economy's sake. Therefore, it was necessary in dealing with our financial system to widen the basis of taxation, and he was prepared to ask both direct and indirect taxpayers to bear their due share of the burden.

The income tax the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to increase by 2*d.*, bringing it up to 14*d.* The addition was estimated to yield ultimately 4,700,000*l.* Turning to indirect taxation, he adduced reasons for not augmenting the taxes on spirits, beer, wine, tea or tobacco, and combated the arguments of those who would impose Customs duties on manufactured goods or who would tax bicycles, or raise money in other ways that would disorganise the whole of our social fabric without benefiting the revenue materially. What was wanted was a tax which would be largely productive, and it must, therefore, be levied on some article of universal consumption. It was upon sugar that he proposed to put a duty. That article was taxed in every country in Europe and in the United States, and the tax would be in no sense a protective duty. In the interests of economy and peace it was desirable that the labouring classes as well as all others should bear part of the burden of the cost of war and of preparing for war. After discussing the probable effect of the imposition of the duty on the price of sugar, he stated that his intention was to put a duty of 4*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. on refined sugar, the duty diminishing gradually on the different kinds of raw sugar according to the amount of crystallisable sugar contained in each of them. He saw no reason why the duty should increase the retail price of sugar by more than a halfpenny per pound. West Indian sugar would not be excepted from the operation of the duty. Having explained in detail the manner in which the duty on raw sugar would be assessed, he said that means would be taken to treat fairly the different interests concerned in the sugar trade. For molasses, which could not be tested by the polariscope, the duty would be 2*s.* per cwt. On glucose he contemplated putting a duty of 1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. He did not anticipate that manufacturers who used sugar in their business would be at all seriously injured by his proposals; and, of course, import duties would be placed on manufactured articles imported from abroad; and drawbacks would be allowed on articles exported from this country. He estimated that the tax would produce this year 5,100,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer's other leading proposal was to place an export duty of 1*s.* per ton on coal. This was a novel proposal, no tax of the kind having been imposed for fifty-five years. He quite recognised that in aiming at revenue they must not sacrifice trade, but for reasons which he gave he did not believe that the coal trade would suffer if the tax were imposed. The burden of the duty would fall upon the consumers abroad. The yield expected from it was 2,100,000*l.* Summing up the results of his proposals, he said that by the methods of

taxation which he had described he estimated to raise 11,000,000*l.*; 50·3 per cent. of the revenue would come from direct taxation, and 49·7 per cent. from indirect taxation. He estimated that the total taxation revenue for the year would be 122,200,000*l.*, and adding the non-tax revenue the total would be 143,255,000*l.* He proposed to suspend the Sinking Fund again, and by that means to bring down our expenditure to 182,962,000*l.* Deducting the revenue from that, there would be a deficit of 39,707,000*l.*, to which he had to add about 1,125,000*l.* for interest on the fresh debt. As it was desirable that he should have a margin after meeting this liability, he intended to ask the committee for borrowing powers up to 60,000,000*l.*

That the Transvaal would be able to assist this country financially as soon as the war terminated Sir M. Hicks-Beach said he did not believe. Sir David Barbour had informed him that it would be impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion with regard to the amount of the contribution towards the cost of the war which could fairly be claimed from the Transvaal until after the lapse of a considerable period after the restoration of peace. From the Orange River Colony nothing could be expected. But the Government kept their claim alive, and it would be enforced when prosperity should have returned to the Transvaal. As to the war, which could no longer be called a "little war," its estimated cost and the cost of the operations in China amounted to 153,000,000*l.* That was double the cost of the Crimean War. To defray this expenditure it was clear they ought no longer to rely upon temporary borrowing, and he therefore intended to ask the committee to extend the powers of borrowing which had been given him on previous occasions by enabling him to borrow on Consols. The principle upon which he had based his Budget was that of equitable contribution towards the expenditure of the State by all classes of the community.

The results of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals may be conveniently seen from the following analysis :—

Estimated expenditure—		
Debt and other Consolidated Fund Charges	- - - - -	£27,800,000
Supply Services	- - - - -	159,802,000
		<hr/> £187,602,000
Estimated receipts on basis of existing taxation (details given above on p. 104)		
	- - - - -	132,255,000
		<hr/>
Estimated deficit	- - - - -	£55,347,000
<i>Proposals to Meet the Deficit.</i>		
Increased Income Tax (2 <i>d.</i>)	- - - - -	£3,800,000
Sugar Duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d.</i> per lb.	- - - - -	5,100,000
Coal Export Duty of 1 <i>s.</i> per ton	- - - - -	2,100,000
		<hr/> £11,000,000
		<hr/>
Suspending the Sinking Fund	- - - - -	£44,347,000
		4,640,000
		<hr/>
Deficit after deducting new Taxes, etc.	- - - - -	£39,707,000
Provision for interest on fresh debt (about)	- - - - -	1,125,000
		<hr/>
Total Final Deficit	- - - - -	£40,832,000

Borrowing Powers.

Amount already borrowed—		
Treasury Bills	- - - - -	£13,000,000
Exchequer Bonds (Three Year)	- - - - -	10,000,000
Exchequer Bonds (Five Year)	- - - - -	14,000,000
War Loan	- - - - -	30,000,000
		<hr/>
		£67,000,000
Borrowing Powers (Consols, etc.) asked for	- - - - -	£60,000,000

The discursive debate and the divisions which ensued on the night of the introduction of the Budget gave abundant promise of the difficulties through which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to win his way before finally securing the assent of the House of Commons to his fiscal proposals. Sir W. Harcourt complimented him on the honesty, as well as the ability and lucidity of his statement, and having entered an initial protest against the proposed coal tax, went on to dilate on the appalling cost of the war and the great expenditure which would, as was now recognised, be required for various purposes in South Africa when the war was over. Objections were raised by several other members, not all on the Opposition side, to the export duty on coal, and in regard to the sugar duty it was urged by members, notably Mr. Broadhurst (*Leicester*) and Mr. T. C. Taylor (*Radcliffe, Lancs*), that it would bear oppressively on the working classes. Financial authorities like Sir E. Vincent (*Exeter*) and Mr. Beckett (*Whitby, Yorks, N.R.*), on the Ministerial benches, enforced the grave lessons of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement in regard to the necessity for more effective control over public expenditure. In the end the formal resolution sanctioning the sugar duty was carried, but only by 183 to 123, and on that authorising the export tax on coal the Ministerial majority fell to 44, the numbers being 171 to 127, at which result, of course, there were loud Liberal and Nationalist cheers.

Outside the House, however, the Budget, with the exception of one feature, awakened remarkably little opposition. The general feeling seemed to be that on the whole it was right that everybody should pay something extra towards the expenses of the war, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had done his best, and a pretty good best, to be fair all round. The only serious opposition which he had to face in the country was directed against the shilling a ton duty on exported coal. For more than a fortnight the movement against the imposition of this tax was carried on with an energy and vehemence which gave it a somewhat formidable appearance. The agitation naturally was keenest in the districts where coal was mainly or very largely raised for export. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at once recognised that there was a case for consideration in regard to the treatment of existing contracts for export. This aspect of the subject was pressed upon him (April 19) by a deputation of Unionist members for constituencies in the north-east of England, and on the following day it was made known

at Newcastle that the Chancellor was prepared to consider a temporary concession in favour of such contracts. It was requested on behalf of the Exchequer that all contracts of the kind in question should be delivered to the collector of Customs on or before April 26 for examination and subsequent return, bond being meanwhile given, and payment made, as already directed, pending final adjustment.

This prompt and necessary concession no doubt diminished, and indeed removed, the worst apprehensions excited in some quarters by the proposed export duty on coal. But it did not by any means avail to arrest the agitation which had been set on foot. Meetings of persons interested in the trade in the exporting districts were reported from day to day, at which protests of the most emphatic kind were registered. Northumberland and Durham coal-owners and commercial men denounced the proposed tax as inevitably disastrous in its operation. A meeting of miners' delegates in the former county affirmed that it would lead in a short time to the "extinction" of their industry. Language nearly, if not quite, as strong was used by coal-owners and miners in South Wales, although in that district there was a section of opinion among persons connected with the trade which declined to join in the denunciation of the proposed tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer received large and influential deputations from coal-owners, ship-owners, merchants, and others in the north-east of England, in Scotland, and in South Wales, from the Mining Association (coal-owners) and from the Miners' Associations of Great Britain. The deputations from the exporting districts set forth, among other things, that the proposed tax would operate most unjustly, seeing that it would be levied practically from them alone and not upon the coal districts of the country generally—which was almost the only point in the opposition case which made any impression on the public mind. They represented that in several of the most important foreign markets for coal there was a very small margin of difference in the price between the British and competing foreign coal, and that the tax, by adding a shilling per ton, would therefore cut out a very large proportion of our coal. The tax thus would not be realised, a large amount of coal would be thrown unsaleable on the market, collieries would be shut up, and great numbers of miners thrown out of employment. The deputation denied that the foreigner could be made to pay the tax, and denied that, having regard to the average for a moderate number of years, the coal trade had enjoyed any such prosperity as could have prepared them to bear such a burden as that which it was proposed to put upon them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite courteously but frankly sceptical in his reception of the representations thus made to him, and unquestionably his disposition and that of the public to listen to the cry of distress raised by the coal-

owners and others in the exporting districts was rather diminished than increased by the deputation from the Mining Association of Great Britain, who endeavoured to create the conviction that the whole coal trade of the country would suffer very seriously, if not ruinously, through the disturbance caused by the shilling export duty. It might be, and indeed probably was, the fact that over a considerable number of years the profits of the coal trade, with the exception of those enjoyed by a limited number of comparatively new and particularly well situated mines, had been small. But the public were only too well aware that for many months past there had been an almost unprecedented boom in coal, and that prices had been obtained which must have meant enormous profits to large numbers, if not to the great majority, of the persons interested in the trade. The only deputation whose reception by the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed for a moment to suggest that he might possibly be induced to reconsider his position on the main question was that which represented all the Miners' Associations of Great Britain. To them Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that he felt impressed by what they had said, "not as representing those to whom this is a question of more or less wealth, but as representing men to whom their wages are a matter of daily bread." At the same time, he added that, in view of the fact that in spite of all obstacles the export of British coal had actually doubled within the last thirteen years, he could not think that the shilling duty would have the effect upon it which the deputation supposed. Even so the representatives of the miners appeared to carry away a certain amount of encouragement from their interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

If, however, which is very doubtful, they had really produced any impression on his mind which might conceivably have ripened into a recognition of the wisdom of withdrawing one of the leading features of his Budget, it was the representatives of the miners whose attitude almost immediately afterwards made any such withdrawal absolutely impossible. The miners' deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 29. On May 1 the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at a conference in London, passed a resolution directing that those districts which had not already considered the question of laying the pits idle in resistance to the proposed export duty on coal should do so forthwith, and that another conference should be held on May 8 to decide finally what should be done. The resolution also recommended all miners to leave off work unless the tax were withdrawn. This extraordinarily injudicious resort to a policy of menace at once removed every doubt as to the necessity for a firm adherence by the Government to the fiscal policy which they had announced, or as to the decisive support of that policy by the House of Commons and by public opinion. In view of the threat of coercion thus addressed to Parliament

and the nation on behalf of the miners, and perhaps not repudiated quite promptly enough by the coal-owners, all hopes which the Opposition may have cherished of putting the Government in a tight place on the coal duty withered in a moment. In view of the same threat the earnest protest in a letter to the *Times* against the proposed tax from so justly respected a northern Unionist as Lord Grey became a mere beating of the air. It was interesting, moreover, on the merits of the question, apart from the tactics of the opponents of the tax, to know that on the morrow of the Budget speech the *doyen* of living English economists, Professor Alfred Marshall, of Cambridge, wrote to the *Times* a letter in which, while recognising that there were difficulties connected with Sir M. Hicks-Beach's proposed export duty on coal, he expressed the opinion that it was not deserving of condemnation on general economic principles, and in particular that while the main burden of such a duty is borne by the country levying it, other countries are forced to contribute a small share.

Before reaching the debate on the coal tax the House of Commons had been occupied with various topics, connected with the Budget and otherwise. On April 19, after a good deal of grumbling which was not confined to members of the Opposition, a resolution proposed by Mr. Balfour sanctioning morning sittings for Government business on all Tuesdays up to Whitsuntide was carried, but only by 192 to 145.

In Committee of Ways and Means the Chancellor of the Exchequer formally moved a resolution empowering him to raise a loan of 60,000,000*l.* by the creation of more "Goschens" (*i.e.*, stock bearing $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest up to April 5, 1903, and thereafter $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), by the issue of further stock or bonds under the War Loan Act, 1900, and by the issue of Treasury Bills or Exchequer Bonds. Mr. Bryn Roberts (*Eifion, Carnarvonshire*) moved that instead of a new issue of Consols there should be created a Transvaal Loan Stock, to be secured primarily upon the assets of the colony under an Imperial guarantee. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, however, pointed out that, as the Transvaal could not possibly meet the charge at the present time, the proposed change would be prejudicial to taxpayers at home, because British stock, pure and simple, commanded a better price in the market than stock only guaranteed by Great Britain. The amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution then passed by 186 to 117.

The question of University education in Ireland was debated under conditions somewhat modified from those existing when it was last before the House of Commons, by the fact that the Government had lately consented to the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject. This consent was conveyed by the Lord-Lieutenant (Lord Cadogan) to a deputation headed by Lord Morris and Killanin, and including the Roman Catholic Bishop (Healy) of Clonfert and the Rev.

Dr. Hamilton, President of Queen's College, Belfast, which waited upon him (March 10), from the Senate of the Royal University, to urge that such an investigation should be held, not only into the working of the Royal University, but into the question of University and higher education in Ireland generally. Lord Cadogan expressed the keenest interest in the subject, and frankly recognised that the alleged injustice under which Roman Catholics suffered with regard to higher education was the dominant factor in the desire at present felt for a consideration of perhaps an entire renovation of the existing system. He, however, entirely refrained from anything in the shape of a committal of the Government to any particular kind of solution of the problem. Trinity College, Dublin, he intimated, would not be included in the inquiry—an exemption which he understood to have the approval of the deputation. It was in these circumstances that, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates (April 22), Mr. Roche (*Galway, E.*) moved an amendment to the effect that no provision for University education in Ireland could be regarded as equitable which did not secure facilities for such education to Roman Catholics without violence to their religious feelings. In seconding the motion, Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) described Trinity College, Dublin—the exclusion of which from the scope of the promised inquiry he disapproved—as a “foreign institution,” which, to this day, discouraged the study of the ancient language and literature of Ireland. The Irish people were not asking for a University which should be governed by priests, but for one which should be Irish in sentiment and spirit. On the other hand, Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*) thought it useless to attempt to conciliate the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland in the manner proposed. What their loyalty was they had shown by taking the side of the Boers on the question of the war, and by the fact that when Queen Victoria died they alone among British subjects evinced no sorrow. The amendment was supported in a maiden speech by Mr. Morris (*Galway City*), the one Irish Roman Catholic Unionist in the House, and himself a graduate of the University of Dublin, of which he spoke with respect and affection, though insisting on its essentially Protestant character; and by Mr. Fitzalan Hope (*Brightside, Sheffield*), who spoke the sense of English Roman Catholics. Sir Edward Carson (Solicitor-General for Ireland) expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to meet the Roman Catholic demand in some form or another. On behalf of the Irish Presbyterians, Mr. John Gordon (*Londonderry, S.*) opposed the concession, as did Mr. Macartney (*Antrim, S.*). Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*) observed that Parliament must choose between giving the Irish Roman Catholics no University education at all and giving them denominational education, and that being the position, he was in favour of giving them denominational education. Mr.

Balfour reiterated his well-known views on the subject. With the Government, as with the Front Opposition Bench, the question must be an open one, but he hoped that the Royal Commissioners' inquiry would have the result of so far enlightening public opinion as to render it possible for the House to deal practically with the subject.

Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*), while acknowledging the sympathetic tone of Mr. Balfour's speech, denied that the Government had any right to treat the question as an open one. The appointment of a commission now he regarded as an evasion of solemn pledges on the part of Unionist Ministers; still he did not wish to discredit the inquiry, and advised the withdrawal of the amendment. Leave for this was refused, and the amendment, after a division on the closure, was negatived without a division. On the whole, however, the general effect of the debate was to produce the impression of some development of opinion in favour of the Roman Catholic claim. It is right to mention here that the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, had intimated shortly after Easter, in response to representations from the junior Fellows, their entire readiness to afford facilities for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic students, if they should be informed that such was the wish of the hierarchy of that Church.

The second reading of the annual bill for the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which measure in 1900 had been read a second time by a large majority in the House of Lords, but not considered at all by the Lower House, was moved (April 24) in the Commons by Sir W. B. Gurdon (*Norfolk, N.*). The debate, considering the triteness of the subject, was a fairly interesting one, and though no really new arguments could well be adduced on either side, the cases for and against the bill were stated with force and point. The mover incidentally observed that the Treasury at any rate did not recognise the affinity between a man and his sister-in-law, for if property were bequeathed by the former to the latter duty had to be paid on the 10 per cent. scale of legacies to strangers in blood. He also urged that by legalising here marriages which already were legal in the colonies an Imperial spirit would be shown and a long-standing grievance removed. In moving the rejection of the bill Mr. Griffith Boscawen (*Tunbridge Wells, Kent*) contended that in America and in some colonies where this violation of the law of affinity had been sanctioned the great principle of oneness of flesh and blood between husband and wife was no longer recognised, and facilities for divorce were multiplied to an alarming extent. Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) spoke with much vigour and earnestness for, and Lord H. Cecil (*Greenwich*) with intense conviction against, the bill.

In the end, the closure having been carried, the bill was read a second time by 279 to 122. No Minister took part in the debate, but Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Jesse Collings and Mr. Austen Chamberlain

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voted for the bill, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Brodrick, Sir J. Gorst, Sir R. Finlay and Lord Cranborne against it—the question of the alteration of the marriage law being, like that of the Irish Universities, an “open” one for members of the Government. The largeness of the majority, which was swelled by a number of Irish Nationalists, for the second reading availed nothing to secure the further progress of the Deceased Wife’s Sister Bill.

Ways and Means and Supply occupied most of the Government time in the Commons during the last days of April. At the morning sitting of the 23rd the resolution raising the income tax from 1s. to 1s. 2d. in the pound was discussed. It was not seriously opposed. While Mr. J. Lowther (*Isle of Thanet, Kent*) censured the increase in the tax and advocated his scheme for raising the funds required for the public service by a system of preferential trading relations within the Empire, Mr. Buxton (*Poplar*) held that to defray the cost of the war a still larger addition to the income tax should have been proposed, although he would have lightened the burden of the poorer contributors by extending the existing graduation scale.

In the course of his reply on the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer argued that to make the death duties vary according to the variation of the income tax, as Mr. Moulton (*Launceston, Cornwall*) had suggested, would be extremely unjust. For his part he did not look forward to a permanent income tax of 14d. in the pound, for he hoped that the heavy imposts levied this year would open the eyes of the people to the virtue of economy. The proposal made in some quarters that he should exempt incomes under 500l. from paying the additional 2d. he refused to entertain, believing that by granting such an exemption he would be guilty of an act of financial immorality, and lay himself open to the charge of purchasing the support of those who would be benefited. To raise the limit of total exemption would be, in his opinion, a great error, and with regard to graduation he held that the present limit of 700l., above which no abatement was allowed, was reasonable. In the case of small incomes, the relief given under the present system of graduation was very considerable. He would not say that at a future time further relief might not be given, but he certainly could not propose anything of the kind this year. That the income tax was a perfect tax he did not affirm. But by the operation of the death duties a fair distribution of burden was effected as between persons who worked for their living and persons who derived incomes from property, and on the whole he did not believe that any country had ever devised a better system of direct taxation than ours.

The income-tax resolution was carried by 363 to 88. On the following evening (April 25) the resolution continuing the duty of sixpence in the pound on tea was considered.

Sir H. S. King (*Hull, Central*) alleged that the tea industry

in India was being taxed out of existence. Mr. Broadhurst (*Leicester*) suggested, in the interest of the poor consumers, that tea should be taxed according to value rather than weight; and Mr. W. Redmond (*Clare, E.*), who argued that the duty pressed hardly on the Irish, moved to reduce it by 2*d*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer attributed the present unsatisfactory condition of the tea industry in India and Ceylon more to overproduction than to last year's increase of taxation. Ireland, he said, had been carefully considered in the framing of the Budget, and the coal tax would not touch her. *Ad valorem* duties on tea had caused so much confusion in the past that they had been abandoned with the consent of everybody concerned. The reduction was negatived by 221 to 140, and the resolution passed by 221 to 130. The resolutions continuing the existing Customs duties on tobacco, beer and spirits were also agreed to after a motion to exempt Ireland from the tobacco duty had been defeated by 278 to 56.

With almost irresistible appropriateness, as a response to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's repeated observations on the duty of economy in public expenditure, there was raised in Committee of Supply (April 26), on the vote of 32,443*l*. to complete the sum required for the law officers' department, the question of the method of remunerating those members of the Government. Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) supported an amendment for the reduction of the vote, as emphasising his regret that the Government had departed from the good rule introduced by their predecessors, under which inclusive salaries were paid to the law officers. The combined salaries of the two law officers in the last year of Lord Rosebery's Government, he said, amounted to 19,000*l*., but in every year since then that sum had been largely exceeded. He could not imagine a fairer case for economy. Mr. Balfour argued that the mixed system of payment by salary and fees was more rational than the system of payment by salary alone and more advantageous to the public. If the country wished to secure the services of the pick of the legal profession it must pay the law officers an amount equal to that which they would earn by practising privately. It was of the highest importance that the law officers should keep in constant touch with the courts, and it was probable that, if they were paid by salary only, they would delegate a good deal of their contentious work to their juniors.

There was, however, a certain touch of frivolousness—at least so it seemed—in Mr. Balfour's treatment of the subject, and more than one independent Ministerialist joined in the protest against a system which had brought up the sums paid to the law officers by steady increments from 19,000*l*. in 1894-5 to 30,000*l*. in 1899-1900. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that he looked carefully after the fees charged when they were of at all abnormal dimensions, and had "continually reduced them." He added the expression of his honest belief

that the system of payment by fixed salary for ordinary services, and fees for exceptional services, such as the Venezuela arbitration, was the best system. But the Government majority dropped to 33—the division showing 185 to 152.

Returning to the Budget (April 29) the House of Commons, in Committee of Ways and Means, declined, by 342 to 56, to entertain a Nationalist protest against the re-imposition of the existing excise duty on spirits. Sir M. Hicks-Beach admitted that the tax on spirits did *pro tanto* press more heavily on Ireland than on Great Britain; but the pressure of other taxes was greater in Great Britain than in Ireland, and he felt bound to ask for the maintenance of the spirit duty at its existing level, at any rate for another year.

In replying on a discussion on the report of the resolution authorising the War Loan of 60,000,000*l.*, which he had held that it was the most advantageous course to raise all at once, the Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned that he had issued half the loan to certain large financial firms in the City in order to make sure of success, and he rather prided himself on having arranged to secure as the price 94½, considering that on the morning following the Budget statement Consols touched 94½. He did not believe that the issue of the loan had had the effect of depressing securities, as was alleged in some quarters. The knowledge that a large loan was impending did, no doubt, depress securities, but since the issue they had risen again.

The resolution was confirmed by 213 to 128, and a still larger majority—251 to 148—confirmed that authorising the sugar duty—Ministerialist members having probably begun to realise that an unfavourable impression was likely to be produced in many quarters with regard to the firmness of the national purpose if the Government could not count on more than a half or a third of their normal majority in support of taxes required to pay a limited portion of the expenses of the war. Before the vote was taken on the sugar duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took occasion to express the great pleasure with which he had observed the reception of this tax by the working classes, on whom he had recognised that it would impose a considerable burden. He appealed to the traders, as to the “pillage” of whom one Member had complained, to view the matter with equal patriotism. He indicated a readiness to do anything that could be done to avoid needless inconvenience in the methods of levying the tax on manufactured articles containing sugar; and as to the mode of taxing the raw article, he maintained that though the scale, which was based on the amount of crystallisable sugar in a pound of so-called raw sugar, might seem complicated, it would soon be found quite simple, being based on the custom of the trade.

Private members had a good day on Wednesday, May 1. A measure called the Education (Scotland) Bill, the general object of which was to assimilate the Scottish with the English

law in regard to the conditions of partial and total exemption from school attendance, and the early employment of children in factories, was supported by Scottish members of both parties, and accepted with some qualification by the Lord Advocate, Mr. Graham Murray (*Bute*). It was read a second time and subsequently ran a sufficiently smooth course through the Standing Committee on Law, in the Commons again, and through the House of Lords, and ultimately was added to the statute book. Not so fortunate was a measure requiring that persons in charge of boilers or steam engines (certain classes excepted) should have their competence certified as the result of a Home Office examination. This also was read a second time (May 1) on the motion of Mr. Jacoby (*Derbyshire, Mid*), Mr. Collings (*Bordesley, Birmingham*), Under-Secretary to the Home Office, offering no opposition for the Government, but some depreciatory predictions as to the advantages likely to result from such legislation. It was referred to a strongly representative and practical select committee, and reported thence without amendment three weeks before the end of the session, but was crowded out—a rather melancholy example of the inefficiency of the Parliamentary machine.

On May 2, whence it was adjourned to May 6, came the full-dress debate on the coal tax, which, though the issue, if it had ever been in doubt, had been set at rest by the threat of a strike, was not unworthy of the House of Commons. It was opened by Sir W. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*), who denounced the proposed duty as worse than a protective duty, because an export duty must in the first instance be a burden upon British trade. In many places on the Continent an addition of much less than a shilling a ton to the cost of our coal would give our rivals an advantage. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir W. Harcourt maintained, was taxing a falling trade, a thing which he had said he would not do. Already mines were being closed and men were being thrown out of employment. It was upon the miner that the burden of the tax would fall, for when competition was keen and profits were small the only reduction that could be effected was in wages. A better way of obtaining money would be by saving the sum given in relief of agricultural rates. In order to obtain a comparatively trifling addition to the revenue the Government had disorganised and dislocated one of the greatest trades of the country. It was the bounden duty of the Opposition to offer a determined and continuous resistance to this proposal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer cautioned Members against making the mistake of regarding an export duty on coal as they would regard export duties on corn, cotton, or timber. He said that the real issue before the House was whether the export trade in coal could bear this tax of a shilling a ton. For his part he believed that the foreigner would pay a very considerable proportion of the tax; and in any case it would not be necessary

for the producer of coal to put a penny of the tax upon the miners. That the coal-owner would be able, in spite of the imposition of the tax, to obtain such a price for his commodity as would enable him to continue his export trade he did not doubt. Although the prices of exported coal and of freight were enormously high in 1900, our export trade increased. There were two reasons for this. First, our steam coal enjoyed a monopoly, and the superior quality of North country gas coal was recognised abroad. Secondly, our cheaper freights favoured our coal producers in their competition with foreigners. As to Westphalian coal, which some people thought would take the place of ours in Germany and countries supplied by Germany, it was of coarser quality than English coal, which was still much in demand, as the exports to Germany proved. Taking a series of years he found that the demand for coal had always exceeded the supply, and as the demand for coal throughout the civilised world increased enormously every year, the loss of one market was balanced by the gain of another. With a trade increasing by leaps and bounds it was absurd to imagine that the addition of a shilling a ton could injure the industry seriously. In 1841 a large export duty was put on coal, and in 1843 the volume of the trade actually increased. If he was wrong in believing that when the market was good the tax would fall on the foreigner, the coal-owner would be in a position to bear the burden. He calculated that last year the coal-owners made 34,000,000*l.* more profit on a capital of 110,000,000*l.* than they made in 1897. He questioned whether the tax would diminish the trade at all; but it might possibly check its increase, and he should not regard that as an unmixed evil, as it would retard the exhaustion of coal in the cheap seams. Turning to the question of existing contracts, he explained that he had not made full inquiries into this part of the subject before proposing the duty, because it would have been inexpedient to do so. Had his plan become known, probably a good many more contracts would have been entered into. But he meant to deal liberally with existing contracts, not only in the interest of those who had made them, but in order that there might be as little dislocation of the trade as possible. He insisted that the tax was a just one, which would fall, if it fell upon any one in this country, upon shoulders which were well able to bear it.

Sir J. Joicey (*Chester-le-Street, Durham*) dwelt on the unfairness of the proposed tax, as bearing on one particular section of the trade; and several other Members, including one or two Ministerialists, connected with the mining districts joined in the protest on that and other grounds. A speech of special interest, and even charm, was made by Mr. Burt (*Morpeth*), who maintained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's great fallacy was in having taken an admittedly exceptional year, and gauged the whole situation by that exceptional year in a trade liable to constant and extreme fluctuations. The principal speech, how-

ever, and one of marked ability, in opposition to the tax was from Sir Edward Grey. He joined (May 6) in condemning the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal because it would bear severely on particular districts. He did not believe that the consumer would pay the full amount of the tax, as British coal generally did not monopolise the foreign market. The prosperity of the coal trade, he contended, was waning, and as to colliery-owners' profits he declined to admit that a just idea could be formed from recent figures of the average position of the industry. Sir M. Hicks-Beach appeared to have been influenced by the doctrine of "ransom"; but, if wealth was to be taxed as such, it would have been better to increase the death duties or the demands made upon income-tax payers. He differed from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had declared that the demand for coal always exceeded the supply; if the right hon. gentleman were right it would be difficult to account for the fluctuations in prices. In bad times pits which might have remained open if this tax had not been imposed would have to be closed. Some colliery-owners would keep their pits open, but would give smaller wages, and others would close their pits. Wages would fall all round, a prospect which the miners naturally viewed with alarm. The fact that this duty was partial in its incidence on the coal industry also rankled in their minds. He regretted that a general strike should have been threatened, because the threat made it more difficult for the Government to reconsider their position; but he warned the Committee not to regard this matter lightly. A strike in the circumstances would be a direct ultimatum from one section of the community to all the other sections; it would be the nearest approach to civil war in this country for many years. If it was the object of the Government to reduce the export of steam coal, which was the coal we wanted for our Navy, the proper thing to do would be to acquire part of the Welsh coalfields for the purposes of the State. That the tax would restrict the exportation of Welsh coal he did not believe; in fact, it might stimulate its export. The classes of coal that would be affected would be those of inferior quality. He maintained that this tax violated the elementary principles that the burden of a tax should be spread over as wide an area as possible, and that large receipts should be secured. The demand of the Government, while inflicting great injury on a section of the population, would bring very little profit to the Exchequer, and it was difficult to foresee when the agitation against it would end.

In the course of an elaborate defence of the proposed tax Mr. G. Balfour (*Leeds, Central*), President of the Board of Trade, showed that during the last thirty years the export coal trade of this country had quadrupled, while the total output of coal had only doubled. The increase had gone on progressively, whether prices were high or low, and the trade had not been affected by

fluctuations in values or freights. Those being the facts, to say that the trade would be seriously crippled by a shilling duty was paradoxical. It was not true of our export trade that the supply exceeded the demand. Foreign countries wanted our coal, because it was better than theirs and because it was necessary for them to supplement their own supplies. Sweden, Italy, Spain, Egypt and to a certain extent Russia were dependent on this country for the coal which they consumed; and of the total amount of coal imported by European countries no less than four-fifths were exported from Great Britain. He did not agree with those who were afraid of German and American competition, for, in spite of the development of German mines, the supply of the country was not sufficient for its necessities; and, by reason of the great difference in freights, he did not apprehend that in normal conditions our coal could be displaced by American coal in the markets which were of most importance. The coal trade, as he gave figures to show, was in a very exceptional position, and well able to pay the tax should it have to do so. He found it difficult to credit the rumour that there would be a strike. Such action on the part of the miners would be selfish and unpatriotic, and would amount to veiled rebellion. But a strike on a large scale could not succeed unless the community sympathised with the movement, and in the present case it would not do so. In any case, he declared, the Government were determined to adhere to their proposal.

Mr. G. Balfour's observation as to the absence of any sympathy on the part of the community with a miners' strike against the coal tax was very distinctly confirmed by the debate. Hardly any unfavourable criticism of the proposed duty came from Members who were not connected with mining districts, while Sir H. Vincent (*Sheffield, Central*) and Mr. Lowe (*Edgbaston, Birmingham*) supported the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the former saying that he could not have devised a more popular tax than this coal duty. Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) dwelt on the disastrous effect which the proposed tax would have on the Scottish export trade, and maintained that any specially prosperous industry might be taxed on the strength of the arguments used to defend the coal duty. In his reply on the debate Mr. A. Balfour denied that the Government's finance was that of taxing an industry because of its prosperity, and expressed his disbelief in the threatened injury to the export trade from the coal tax. On the contrary, he believed, not without regret, that it would go on increasing as it had done during the last thirty years.

The division showed a majority of 106 for the confirmation of the resolution sanctioning the tax, the numbers being 333 to 227. The result of the bye-election for the Monmouth Boroughs, where the polling took place on May 7, was remarkable as showing an absence of reaction against the Government even in a district the inhabitants of which might be expected to have

decided feelings on the subject of the export duty on coal. The vacancy was caused by the unseating, on petition, of Dr. Rutherford Harris, who was returned as a Conservative by 4,415 to 3,727—majority 688—at the general election, against Mr. A. Spicer. Yet, though Mr. Spicer now had a largely increased poll—4,261—the Conservative candidate, Mr. Sheriff A. Lawrence, obtained 4,604, thus securing a majority of 343.

The chief organisations connected with the coal trade recognised that a mistake had been made in the tactics of the agitation against the new tax, and at a conference concluded on May 8 of mining delegates convened by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain it was resolved that, in view of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's statement that the tax would not in his opinion affect miners' wages, the delegates did not see their way to recommend a general stoppage of work at the present juncture, but recommended that if any district were asked to submit to a reduction of wages in consequence of the tax, another conference should be summoned and the question of a general strike reconsidered. At a meeting of the Mining Association held in an adjoining room (at the Westminster Palace Hotel), and attended by many colliery-owners, resolutions were passed the same day condemning alike the tax and the proposed stoppage of the mines, and suggesting that, pending an impartial inquiry by a tribunal to be appointed by Parliament into the expediency of an export duty, the money required should be raised in the current year by a duty on the whole output of the kingdom for the past year.

In the latter part of April there was a recrudescence of agitation among the more extreme opponents of the South African war in this country, which contributed in an appreciable degree to the conspicuous accentuation a few weeks later of the division in the Liberal party on that subject. The most prominent figures in this movement were Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer, who had come to England as the delegates of the Afrikaner Bond. Excluded, as having no possible *locus standi* it was inevitable that they should be, from the privilege which they had desired of being heard at the bar of the House of Commons, these delegates proceeded to address meetings in different parts of the country. One of their first audiences was also the first annual gathering (April 24) of the "League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism" at the Westminster Palace Hotel. There they spoke to a resolution re-affirming (at least in theory) an emphatic protest against the annexation of the South African Republics, supporting Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in his denunciation in advance of any system of Crown Colony government in South Africa, and urging all Liberals to sustain him in his conciliatory policy towards the Dutch people. Mr. Merriman denounced what he alleged to be the oppressive working of martial law in Cape Colony; said that an attempt was being made to rule one faction by another faction, and one could not imagine anything more terrible than

that; and held up Sir A. Milner to opprobrium as a partisan. The Bond delegates addressed a meeting (April 26) in Edinburgh, where they encountered a great deal of opposition, half an hour or so being occupied in the removal of disturbers by stewards and the police before Mr. Merriman could make his speech in favour of restoring the independence of the two Boer Republics. The association of certain extreme Liberals with this propaganda gave point to Mr. Herbert Gladstone's candid recognition at Leeds (April 26) that, eminently unsatisfactory as in his opinion was the existing Government, nobody at the present time could assert the possibility of an alternative one.

No such division appeared in the ranks of the Irish Nationalist Members. They could always be relied on, as has been seen, to take part in large numbers in any proceeding calculated to clog the wheels of Parliamentary progress, and now and then they occupied a full sitting, as of course was within their right, in the setting forth of what they regarded as some special abuse on the part of the Irish Administration. Thus the evening of May 3 was entirely occupied with a discussion on the subject of "jury packing" in connection with the recent trial and conviction of Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P. for North Leitrim, on a charge of seditious libel, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant. It was maintained by Mr. T. P. O'Connor (*Scotland, Liverpool*) that Mr. McHugh's real offence was that of denouncing in another case the very practice by the resort to which his own conviction was subsequently secured. The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Atkinson (*Derry, N.*), denied this, and said that Mr. McHugh's real offence was that in his newspaper, the *Sligo Champion*, he had attacked and vilified a jury who had returned the only possible verdict in a case of agrarian intimidation. The men challenged were not challenged as Roman Catholics, but as members of the United Irish League, who could obviously not be trusted to judge fairly in cases which concerned the league. Even Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, N.*), who had become comparatively friendly to the Nationalist Members, allowed that Mr. McHugh had been rightly convicted, but he argued that it would be better to suspend trial by jury in political and agrarian cases than to persist in challenging Roman Catholic jurors; the more so as the Protestants who had to serve were exposed to serious danger. The reduction moved in Irish law charges was backed by Sir R. Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*), who held that the right of challenging jurors had been abused in Ireland, and even by Mr. Haldane (*Haddington*), who contended that no good was gained by these prosecutions, the real evil of the Irish situation lying much deeper than could be reached by such means. Mr. Wyndham, the Irish Secretary, concluded the debate in a speech of moderate though firm tone, but the Ministerial majority was only 68—173 to 105.

The decision of the London School Board, arrived at soon

after Easter, not to carry its appeal against the Cockerton judgment to the House of Lords, which involved a practical acknowledgment of the illegality of much of the existing expenditure on higher science teaching in day schools and all teaching of adults in night schools, rendered some legislation in 1901 on the subject of education an absolute necessity. It was on May 7 that Sir J. Gorst introduced the Government Education Bill. Having regard to the fate which, within two months, fell upon this measure, it is not necessary to give here more than a brief indication of the leading features of the bill as they were explained by the Vice-President of the Council. He said that its object was to establish in every part of England and Wales a local authority which, it was hoped, would ultimately supervise education of every kind within its area. That authority would be the County or Borough Council acting through a statutory committee. The constitution of the committees would be largely regulated by schemes which the various councils would be invited to draw up severally for themselves, absolute uniformity not being aimed at. The schemes would have to be approved by the Board of Education, which would see that all interests were consulted, and perhaps direct local inquiries to be held so that any persons concerned might have an opportunity of stating their views. Moreover, the schemes would be submitted to Parliament before ratification. County and Borough Councils would be allowed and encouraged to combine for the formation of joint educational areas. A majority of the members of each committee would have to be members of the council or councils appointing it; and it was also provided that some members of the committee should be chosen from outside the councils—the idea being, apparently, to secure a proportion of educational experts. Women would be eligible to serve. The committee would not itself have power to raise money, but only to spend the sums placed at its disposal by the council. These would be derived from the “beer money” at present allowed for technical education—the committees taking over the powers of the existing technical instruction committees—and from a rate, not exceeding 2*d.*, which the council would be authorised to levy for the purposes of the act. School Boards and School Board rates were not touched, though the framers of the measure contemplated the possibility of the boards’ powers being at some future time transferred to the new authorities. The committees would be empowered to spend the funds allotted them in the promotion of education generally—excepting elementary education.

With a view to meeting the temporary emergency, the bill provided, as Sir J. Gorst explained, that the new authorities might empower School Boards to continue to carry on any school which was affected by the Cockerton judgment, subject to such conditions as might be agreed upon between the authorities and the boards, or, in the event of their disagreement, on

conditions prescribed by the Board of Education. In the interval between the passing of the act and the creation of the local authority the County Councils would be enabled to make the payments necessary for the maintenance of such schools. The bill repealed the Technical Instruction Acts, as no longer necessary.

In the short debate which ensued on Sir J. Gorst's statement, Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*) described the Government scheme as gigantic and complicated, feared that it would cause friction between the new authorities and the School Boards, and objected to the repeal of the Technical Instruction Acts, adding, however, that the Opposition were prepared to consider the Ministerial proposals in a fair spirit, so long as nothing was done to encourage the sectarian controversy which had so greatly retarded progress in the past.

Dr. Macnamara (*Camberwell, N.*) commented unfavourably on the exclusion of primary schools from the scheme, and advocated a single, popularly elected local authority to superintend education of all grades, and Mr. Yoxall (*Nottingham, W.*), of the National Union of Teachers, denounced the Ministerial proposals as "inept." Sir R. Jebb (*Cambridge University*), on the other hand, thought that the bill deserved a welcome from all persons interested in national education, as embodying the principle of a single local authority, and preparing the way for its ultimate adoption.

This discussion was on the whole fairly typical of the line of comment encountered by the Government bill. It did not excite enthusiasm in any quarter, as it did not attempt to bring about any general settlement of the education problem in all its branches, and, in particular, did not in any way deal with the evils of the competition between the board schools, with their freedom to draw on the rates, and the voluntary schools, with no such elasticity of resource. It was also felt that with regard to secondary education the terms were not sufficiently clear and imperative in regard to the duties to be undertaken by the new education authorities, and imposed a very parsimonious limitation on the means which were to be at their disposal. At the same time, speaking broadly, persons specially interested in secondary education, and also those interested in voluntary schools, were inclined to make the best of the bill, being not without hope perhaps of extending its scope in committee, and regarding it, even as it stood, as sound in principle and offering a foundation for a thorough and satisfactory reorganisation of our educational system, to be completed by subsequent legislation. On the other hand, the attitude of persons attached to the School Board system was from the first distinctly unfriendly. They read in the bill, and in the attitude of its framers, a very decided intention, at as early a date as might be found convenient, to put the whole educational field, locally, not, as they desired, under an *ad hoc* authority—or, in other words, the old School Board writ

large—but under an authority constituted in a quite different method. They also resented the proposed partial subjection to the supervisory discretion of such an authority of School Board action in regard to the classes and pupils affected by the Cockerton judgment. The attitude of the Liberal party towards the bill was not definitely declared. At the Bradford meeting (May 15) of the Council of the National Liberal Federation a resolution was passed embodying the hostile attitude just mentioned as common among the friends of the School Board system. At a Cambridge Liberal dinner a few days earlier (May 11) Mr. Asquith had spoken of the bill in rather contemptuous terms, as calling into existence “a number of shadowy and undefined bodies with vague and indefinite duties”; but there was reason to doubt whether the Liberal leaders arrived at any accord as to the manner in which the bill should be treated in Parliament.

On May 9, in Committee of Supply in the Commons, there was discussed the report of the weighty and representative select committee appointed, as already recorded (p. 70), to consider the provision to be made for the Sovereign and Royal Family. The committee, who were unanimous, except for Mr. Labouchere, recommended that the Civil List be fixed as follows:—

First Class	-	Their Majesties' Privy Purse	-	-	£ 110,000
Second Class	-	Salaries of his Majesty's Household and Retired Allowances	-	-	125,800
Third Class	-	Expenses of his Majesty's Household	-	-	193,000
Fourth Class	-	Works	-	-	20,000
Fifth Class	-	Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	-	-	13,200
Sixth Class	-	Unappropriated	-	-	8,000
Total for the Civil List					<u>470,000</u>

The King, of course, retained the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is paid into the Privy Purse, raising its whole amount to about 170,000*l.* The amount of 110,000*l.* followed the precedent of the sum voted for the Privy Purse of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, that voted for the Privy Purse of Queen Victoria having been 60,000*l.* On the Privy Purse of their present Majesties would be charged the cost—perhaps some 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.*, judging by recent records—other than the salaries, of the Department of the Mistress of the Robes, hitherto included in the Household Expenses class of the Civil List. Certain reductions were proposed in the salaries of different officers of the household, that of the Master of the Horse, for instance, being cut down from 2,500*l.* to 2,000*l.*, and most places of which the occupants change with the Ministry being likewise diminished in value. The committee did not think it advisable that the Mastership of the Buckhounds should be continued, nor did they think it necessary that the Royal hunt should be maintained. They felt that it was for the Sovereign to decide whether and in what form encouragement should be given by his Majesty to any particular national sport; and they did not consider it desirable to impose on his Majesty an obligation to do so by devoting a portion of the Civil List specially to that

object. They therefore struck out items amounting to 6,200*l.*, which were assigned in the late reign to this purpose, recommending that the Master of the Buckhounds should cease to hold office as soon as arrangements could be made for terminating the Royal hunt.

The sum allotted by the committee for the expenses of the Royal household came to 193,000*l.* (divided among the departments of the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse, to which were assigned 107,500*l.*, 44,500*l.*, and 41,000*l.* respectively). This total compared with the amount of 172,500*l.* which had been allotted to the expenses of the household under the late reign, but which had latterly proved far from sufficient, the deficiency, to the amount of some 170,000*l.* in thirteen years, being only made good out of savings which had accrued in the earlier years of Queen Victoria's widowhood. The total augmentation proposed in the annual sum available for household expenses, after relieving that class (3) of the Civil List of certain charges previously borne by it, was apparently about 43,000*l.* The committee felt it necessary that the resources of the Royal household should be thus increased, "in order to ensure that no restriction should be placed upon the hospitality of the Sovereign, and that his comfort should not be interfered with."

Under the proposals of the committee, the Queen would receive 70,000*l.* a year in the event of her surviving his Majesty. The Duke of Cornwall was to have 20,000*l.* a year in addition to the revenues of his duchy, say 80,000*l.* in all; the Duchess 10,000*l.*, or 30,000*l.* during widowhood. A grant of 18,000*l.* a year was to be made for the King's daughters during their joint lives, diminishing by 6,000*l.* with each death, but the allocation as regarded the different Princesses was left to the King. The sum of 25,000*l.* per annum would be allowed for pensions to retired members of her late Majesty's household.

There were certain small adjustments of charge between the Civil List and the ordinary Civil Service Estimates.

The financial recommendations of the committee (coming into immediate operation) were summarised as follows:—

	£
1. Civil List - - - - -	470,000
2. Annuity to H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York - -	20,000
3. Annuity to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall and York -	10,000
4. Provision for the King's daughters - - - - -	18,000
5. Charge on Consolidated Fund for Household Pensions to Servants of the late Queen, not exceeding - - -	25,000
Total - - - - -	543,000
For the purpose of comparing this figure with the corre- sponding charge in the late reign, viz. - - - - -	471,000
There should be added to the latter the sum transferred from Votes to the Civil List, viz. - - - - -	10,000
	481,000
And there should be deducted the amount of the charges of which it is proposed to relieve the Civil List, viz. - -	5,000
	476,000

	£
The net increase proposed is therefore - - - - -	67,000
Falling ultimately, when the pension charge with respect to the Servants of the late Queen of - - - - -	25,000
(No. 5, above) disappears, to - - - - -	42,000

In the course of an excellent speech, at the close of which he moved a resolution embodying the committee's proposals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took occasion to observe that in consequence of Queen Victoria's great wisdom and noble character the monarchy had gained greatly in popularity during her reign, and that thus the question of making adequate provision for the Sovereign and the Royal Family aroused hardly any difference of opinion. Dealing with the question of the expenses of the Royal household, Sir M. Hicks-Beach pointed out that the sum of 172,500*l.* received for the maintenance of the household and for travelling and other expenses by the late Queen had been insufficient; a large contribution having had to be made from the Privy Purse to meet the deficiency. Such a contribution was possible because the Queen lived for so many years in comparative seclusion, during which there were substantial savings. The King, however, had no personal fortune, the private property of her late Majesty having been left to her younger children. For these reasons, and because the household expenses had necessarily increased largely since the beginning of the late reign, it had been thought right, besides relieving the household charge of certain items which he specified, to propose that the King should receive under this head of expenditure 193,000*l.* a year. His Majesty, he observed, had directed that a full investigation should be made into the management of the household with a view to remedying any abuses that might be discovered. Referring to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which would be enjoyed by the Heir-Apparent, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that they had been greatly augmented since the King succeeded to them, owing to the excellent way in which the estates had been administered under his Majesty's own superintendence. He mentioned as a fact of public interest that, as the leases of the houses on the London estate fell in, new houses were being built and let directly to tenants, no new building leases being granted. This the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarded as a noble example to the owners of property. In commending the committee's proposals, as embodying a just and reasonable settlement, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that the amounts voted for the Civil List and for the members of the Royal Family who were not included in it, with the 25,000*l.* proposed to be placed on the consolidated Fund for pensions, would come to 543,000*l.* a year, as against 476,000*l.* devoted to similar purposes in the late reign, or an increase of 67,000*l.* He pointed out that this expenditure did not fall directly on the taxpayer, as the King had abandoned his claim to the hereditary revenues of the Crown, which amounted in 1900 to 452,000*l.*, and which would probably in-

crease. Taking this into consideration his estimate was that the charge on the taxpayers during the next sixteen years would not exceed 33,000*l.* annually.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman seconded the resolution, and the opposition to it was confined to the Irish Nationalists and a handful of Radical and Labour members, including Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), Mr. Burns (*Battersea*), and Mr. Keir Hardie (*Merthyr Tydvil*). They only numbered 62 in the highest of the three divisions which they took against the resolution as a whole and on points of detail.

On the following evening (May 10) a brief but warm debate took place on a motion for the adjournment made by Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) in order to protest against the seizure of the *Irish People* newspaper by the Dublin police on the previous day. Mr. Wyndham had already explained that the object of the seizure was to prevent the further dissemination of a seditious libel, and the step was taken under the common law which authorised the prevention of crime and the preservation of the evidence. The police were not provided with warrants. Mr. Dillon said the seizure of the organ of the United Irish League afforded additional evidence of the determination of the Executive to destroy, if they could, every Irish newspaper that opposed the policy of the Government. The *Irish People*, he understood, contained a somewhat strong and violent attack on the King, but it was for the courts of justice, and not for the Executive, to decide whether it was a seditious libel. Mr. W. Redmond (*Clare, E.*), who supported the motion, suggested that the *Irish People* had really been seized because it gave a full report of a speech attacking the Chief Secretary. Mr. Wyndham contemptuously brushed aside this accusation. The reason of the seizure had simply been that the paper had printed an article, directed against the King, of so gross and scandalous a character that he declined to soil his lips by reading it to the House. He, as Chief Secretary, was personally responsible for the action which had been taken, but any loyal subject was bound to intervene in such a case. He must decline for the present to state whether a prosecution would or would not be instituted. Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*) accepted the Chief Secretary's assurance that the paper was not seized on account of its attack upon himself, but ascribed the action of the Government to its fear of a powerful organ of public opinion. Mr. Balfour insisted that a serious offence against public decency and public morals had been committed, and had been repressed in a perfectly legitimate way. If, however, the law had been broken the persons aggrieved had their remedy. Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) emphasised this point, observing that if the question were taken before the courts members of the Government could shelter themselves under no privilege as such, and it would be most unwise for the House of Commons to pronounce upon an act which could be, and ought to be, legally inquired into before

another jurisdiction. The motion was rejected by 252 to 64. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H. Fowler, and Mr. Bryce voted with Mr. Asquith in the majority. The minority included eight Liberals, whilst others of the party—among them Mr. John Morley—walked out of the House before the division.

The debate on the Government scheme of Army re-organisation occupied three sittings—not an excessive allowance, considering the great importance and complexity of the subject. Yet there was throughout a certain element of unreality about it, owing to the fact that the front Opposition bench moved an amendment which both challenged the existence of the Government and also was so purely negative in its practical drift as to disentitle it to the sympathy of the friends of genuine Army reform. The result was to check to some extent the expression of independent opinion on the merits of Mr. Brodrick's scheme and to make sure that the division would take place almost entirely on party lines. At the outset Mr. Brodrick (May 13) formally moved: "That it is expedient that six Army corps be organised in the United Kingdom, with the requisite staff, stores and buildings; that a Reserve for the Militia be enrolled, not exceeding 50,000 men; that the establishment of the Yeomanry be raised from 12,000 to 35,000; and that eight regiments be enrolled for garrison service."

Thereupon Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved as an amendment: "That this House, while desirous of supporting measures for improving the efficiency of the Army and securing Imperial defence, is of opinion that the proposals of his Majesty's Government are in many respects not adapted to the special wants of the Empire, and largely increase the burdens of the nation without adding substantially to its military strength." The formation of six Army corps, he observed, was the main feature of the Government scheme, and it was a mistake, as such an organisation was not suited to the practical needs of our country either in peace or war. The maintenance of three Army corps ready for service abroad was not only unnecessary, but politically undesirable, as likely to excite suspicion abroad and stimulate militarism at home. With regard to the recruiting question, he contended that it was not so much an increase of pay that was needed to attract the right sort of recruit, but a prospect of better treatment than he actually received. There should be fewer humiliating rules and greater freedom from barrack life. Commissions should also be more liberally granted to non-commissioned officers; the present practice of filling the commissioned ranks with young men from the public schools was carried too far.

In the course of an elaborate reply, Mr. Wyndham (*Dover*), Irish Secretary, pointed out that the net addition to the Army under the new scheme would not amount to more than five battalions. Justifying the division of the kingdom into six great commands, he observed that some six or seven generals

and a score of staff officers had proved themselves in South Africa to be men of exceptional ability, and it would be most unwise economy to waste the experience they had gained. As to the cost of the scheme, he reminded the House that the contingency proposals brought forward last year involved an expenditure of 6,000,000*l.*; and one object of the Secretary for War was to render it unnecessary to make similar demands on the country in future. Referring to the matter of pay, he stated that, taking everything into consideration, the soldier got the equivalent of 30*s.* a week. Generally, the policy of the Government was the organic development of Lord Cardwell's system.

Sir Charles Dilke looked upon this Government scheme as a paper scheme only, and as involving extravagant expenditure. He declined to admit that it would add to the military strength of the country, and the only part of it which he could support was the part relating to decentralisation. The most effective form of home defence, he insisted, was an efficient fleet.

Mr. W. Churchill (*Oldham*), whose speech was frequently cheered by the Opposition, opposed the resolution on economical and other grounds. He argued that too much was spent on the Army already, and that if there was to be further expenditure it was the fleet that ought to be developed. Wise Army reform, of which he was an advocate, meant increased efficiency at the same cost, or the same efficiency at a reduced cost. An addition to the numbers of the Army was not Army reform, but Army increase. He could not support the plan of keeping three Army corps ready for expeditionary service, one Army corps being sufficient for warfare with savages, and three Army corps quite inadequate for a European contest.

Captain Lee (*Fareham, Hants*), who had been Professor of Strategy and Tactics in the Royal Military College, Canada, gave a general and cordial, though by no means indiscriminating, support (May 14) to Mr. Brodrick's scheme, but urged that the inducements held out to recruits must be improved, and, following the American plan, he suggested that a rate of pay equivalent to 1*s.* 9*d.* a day should be offered to men of over twenty years of age, of good physique, intelligence and character. Lord Stanley (*West Houghton, Lancs*), Financial Secretary to the War Office, assured Sir C. Dilke (who had doubted it) that the present scheme was put forward in entire accord between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War. Explaining the reasons which made it necessary for us to have a mobile force in readiness to attack, as well as sufficient troops for the defence of our colonies and dependencies and for home defence, he pointed out that in recent years other countries had acquired colonies which, in the event of hostilities, we might have to attack. Wars were hardly, if ever, brought to a conclusion by the unaided efforts of a Navy. On the other hand, Sir J. Colomb (*Great Yarmouth*), a considerable authority on questions of Imperial defence, insisted that the scheme was not suited to

the needs of the country. He held that it should rely for its protection on its naval power. At the same time he was in favour of proceeding with reforms of our military system in order to secure an adequate and efficient Army to provide for the necessities of the Empire, and also of consolidating the Empire's means of defence by co-operation between all its parts.

In the course of a vigorous and effective reply on the debate, Mr. Brodrick said that the case of the Government was this. There were in the country a great number of valuable forces, but they were not properly organised, and it was proposed to supply them with an organisation for peace and war purposes. Masses of troops had not at present their due proportion of different arms, and this deficiency he intended to remedy. Then our half-trained troops were to be raised to the level of efficiency which the military authorities deemed necessary. If his scheme were accepted we should never be again in the position we were in lately when troops had to be improvised; for when the first three Army corps had left the country we should have the remaining three for home defence. Other vital reforms which the scheme would effect were the delegation of business from the War Office to the military commands, the organisation of different units under the commanders who had led them in time of war, the better training of officers and men, the improvement of the Army Medical Service and of the transport system, and the reform of the War Office itself. Justifying the adoption of the Army corps organisation, he said that in war it would be valuable because the officers would be familiar with the qualities of the troops they commanded, and that it would be also valuable in peace, for the Army corps would be the pivot of the system of decentralisation. The time had come for putting an end to the paralysing practice of referring to Pall Mall everything that concerned the soldier's life. He claimed that the Army corps scheme was wise and practical, while denying that it was "grandiose" as had been alleged. With regard to the cost of the scheme, he explained that the proposed expenditure on barracks would have been necessary in any case. Replying next to the critics who averred that the requisite number of men would not be obtained as it was not proposed to increase the pay of the Army, he pointed out that considerable additions had been made to our Regular forces in the last few years upon the existing terms. Last year 46,000 recruits joined the Colours, or 11,000 more than the normal number before 1898, and they received the ordinary pay. In the first four months of the present year 16,000 recruits had joined. If they continued to enlist at the same rate, 48,000 men would be obtained this year, and his estimate of the normal number that would be required under the new system would be about 45,000. The popularity of the Army in time of war had been established, every regiment in South Africa being at this moment over its strength. Captain Lee's proposal that we should adopt the scale of payment in

force in the United States would involve altogether an expenditure of 5,000,000*l.* annually, and he feared that if the estimates were raised by so large an amount Governments would be tempted for the sake of economy to reduce the number of men in our battalions. He repeated, however, that, if it should be found that the war fever which had promoted recruiting was followed by a peace collapse, the Government would not hesitate to make fresh proposals. Whilst the success of the scheme, as far as it related to the Army, depended upon the recruiting question, there was, he held, no doubt as to the success of the plan for the organisation of the Auxiliary forces. As to the proposals affecting the Yeomanry, he might say that they were assured against failure already. Several of the garrison regiments, he stated, had already been formed and had won high praise. Turning to the subject of the growth of our military expenditure, he argued that it could not be obviated unless recourse was had to compulsory service, and observed that members who urged the Government to increase the vote for pay and at the same time complained of the growth of the estimates were inconsistent. He devoted some time to answering Mr. Churchill's speech in favour of economy, and said he would never subscribe to Lord Randolph Churchill's theory that the Treasury should dictate to all other departments, turning a blind eye to the progress of science and a deaf ear to the arguments of responsible Ministers. Replying to the argument that the possession of a sharp sword was likely to lead to its use, he reminded the House that there had been moments of peril for this country when our sword was not sharpened and could not have been sharpened in time to avert danger, and dwelt on the futility of preaching Imperialism unless the country was prepared to bear the burden which Imperialism imposed.

Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) complained of the unconsidered haste with which the Ministerial plan had been brought forward, and of its being made a question of confidence in the Government. The vital defects of the scheme were its setting up a form of organisation which was either a mere change of nomenclature, and therefore a sham, or, if intended to be a reality, was not adapted to our military needs; its failure to deal effectively with the question of recruiting; and its implied view that home defence concerned the Army more than the fleet.

The scheme having been subjected to a good deal of further unfavourable criticism from Unionist speakers, including Colonel Welby (*Taunton*) and Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (*Chippenham, Wilts*), Mr. Balfour, in winding up the debate, reminded the House that foreign experts had held a raid into this country to be feasible, and maintained that the fact that we were known to be fully prepared against such a contingency was the best way to avert it. In conclusion he dwelt on the grave responsibility the House would incur by rejecting the Government scheme when the Opposition were not prepared with coherent alternative

proposals. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's amendment was then negatived by 327 to 211, and Mr. Brodrick's motion carried by 305 to 163.

It was in the speech just mentioned that Mr. Balfour made the astounding statement that in 1899-1900 there were in the country, at a critical juncture, not more than 3,300 rounds of small-arm ammunition, although the war had found the Government with a supply of 170,000,000 rounds, and the factories, Government and private, were working without cessation. He would do his best, he said, to secure that no Minister should ever again go through such an experience. The effect of this surprising acknowledgment, on the part of administrators who had turned their predecessors out of office on a charge of having insufficient cordite in store, was somewhat modified, but not removed, by a subsequent explanation from Mr. Brodrick (May 23) that the scarcity had been in part produced by the necessity of withdrawing a supply of Mark IV. bullets which might be regarded as explosive.

So far as the House of Commons was concerned, the way was thus clear for the prosecution of the Government scheme of military reorganisation. It may be mentioned here that a few weeks previously the War Secretary had appointed a well-chosen committee to consider the education of candidates for commissions in the Army and the system of training at Woolwich and Sandhurst, and to report whether any changes were desirable in the present methods of entrance into the Army.

The Government were still a very long way, notwithstanding the considerable discussions already recorded on the Budget resolutions, from obtaining the final sanction of the House of Commons to their financial proposals. A full-dress debate, spread over two sittings, took place on an amendment to the second reading of the Finance Bill embodying the Budget resolutions. The amendment, which was moved (May 20) by Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton*), set forth that the House, while ready to make adequate provision for the naval and military requirements of the Empire, was of opinion that the financial proposals of the Government were objectionable both in regard to taxation and debt, were calculated to affect industry and commerce injuriously, and did not exhibit that regard for economy which the recent alarming increase in the normal expenditure of the country demanded. Sir H. Fowler made a speech of considerable ability in support of this amendment, in the course of which he dwelt on the fact that the peace expenditure of the country had risen under the present Unionist Government from 108,000,000*l.* to 120,000,000*l.* sterling. Apart from the war, our military expenditure seemed to him to have increased to an unnecessary and alarming extent. He thought, too, that there was room for economy in the Education Department. As to the methods of raising the money wanted, he held that too much was being borrowed. He agreed that

spirits would not have borne any further duty, but could not allow that that was the case with wine, beer and tobacco. As to the coal tax he considered it a great mistake to levy an export duty on an article of which the country had not a monopoly. Defending the Government proposals, Sir M. Hicks-Beach argued that they had imposed a sufficient burden on the taxpayer in a year when trade was not in a very prosperous condition. The coal duty was justified by the very test Sir H. Fowler had supplied, for our export coal trade might be regarded as almost a monopoly. As to the possible reductions of expenditure, a cutting down of the educational estimates would be extremely unpopular, while he believed a reversal of the policy of the Agricultural Rating Act, which Sir H. Fowler had suggested, would be quite as distasteful to the Radicals as to the Unionists in rural constituencies. Mr. Labouchere said he should abstain from voting for the amendment because it contained no condemnation of the war expenditure, and Mr. J. Redmond ridiculed it as a sham.

The amendment was, indeed, not of a sufficiently fighting character to attract enthusiastic support on the Opposition side, and there was not much life about the debate. Several members from mining constituencies renewed their objections to the coal tax, but there was nothing new to be said on that subject. Mr. Hanbury (*Preston*), President of the Board of Agriculture, said (May 21) that the present Government had come to the conclusion that we had lingered too long in dreamland, and that a serious effort was needed to secure national safety, our neighbours being armed to the teeth. The working classes, he maintained, were well able to contribute towards Imperial expenditure, and were proud of the Empire. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman held that military and naval expenditure could not be regarded with approval if necessitated by a pushing and "bouncing" policy. He objected, as Sir H. Fowler had not done, to the sugar duty as being a tax, not on the working man, but on his wife and family. Mr. Balfour, of course, denied that the Government's policy had been of a bouncing character, but maintained that they had settled peacefully great international issues left over to them by their Radical predecessors, any one of which might have led to war. In the division the Government secured the large majority of 177—300 votes to 123—the Nationalists walking out. Some Liberals also refrained from voting. Among these was Mr. Morley, who moved the adjournment of the debate on the main question, and delivered (May 23) an earnest and impressive speech, not in denunciation of the new taxation proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, under the circumstances, he said he rather approved, but in enforcement of his well-known position in regard to the war. Retribution, he maintained, must follow the "stupendous folly" committed by the Government in engaging in this conflict. He calculated that there had been fastened upon the shoulders of the nation an annual obligation

to pay 13,000,000*l.*, which was equivalent to an addition of 470,000,000*l.* to the National Debt, and ridiculed the idea that the new colonies would contribute substantially to the cost of the war. It was neither financially sound nor safe, Mr. Morley further contended, to have recourse to the income tax to meet our increasing expenditure. This could not go on indefinitely, and if the country was to be ruled by military Imperialists a time would come when free trade would be given up to the great disadvantage of the people. In a brief but spirited reply Mr. A. Chamberlain (*Worcestershire, E.*), Financial Secretary to the Treasury, while welcoming Mr. Morley's speech as giving a clear issue, pointed out that he had approved the last despatch sent to the Transvaal Government, and had recommended its acceptance by Mr. Kruger and his advisers, who, however, had forced a contest on us. The second reading of the Finance Bill was carried by 104—236 votes to 132.

The Opposition, it was clear, had gained nothing in Parliament, or in the country, from their resistance to the Budget, on which there had been a great attempt to combine the divergent sections of Liberals, any more than from the passing of another compromise resolution about the war, spoken to by members regarding it from the most opposite points of view, at the annual meeting held at Bradford (May 14) of the Council of the National Liberal Federation. Addressing a mass meeting of Liberals at Bradford (May 15) Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman urged that the party should close up its ranks, dwelling upon the ninety-nine things on which they agreed rather than the hundredth on which they differed. But unfortunately for them and for the country that hundredth thing bulked larger in national importance, for the time, than all the ninety-nine put together, and all attempts to ignore or cover over differences about it were bound to fail. At the same time there was a widespread feeling that on matters of real moment in regard to domestic reform at home the Unionist Government were disunited, or indifferent, but in any case lacking in initiative, energy and resource. It was so with regard to education, as to which the limited hopes raised by the Government bill soon began to vanish, although the Duke of Devonshire assured a sympathetic deputation (May 17) from the Incorporated Association of Head Masters of Endowed Schools that the Government had every intention of passing the bill as it stood. It was so with regard to temperance reform, and Lord Rosebery expressed the sentiments of many people who were not extreme partisans on that subject when, apropos of a speech by the Prime Minister in the Upper House against a bill of Lord Camperdown's to set up a new licensing authority, he confessed to a "feeling of despair." It was impossible, he said, to catch the Government on this question. They would not have the report of a Royal Commission, they would not have a big bill, they would not have a little bill. There was much truth in this, even if with a slight touch of exaggeration. One "little bill" of a really useful character

dealing with habitual drunkards was adopted by the Government from the Bishop of Winchester, and substantially strengthened by amendments introduced by them (May 7) in committee in the House of Lords. They also allowed to pass that House, but in a somewhat reduced shape, a small bill brought in by the same prelate, in pursuance of the united recommendations of the Peel Commission, affecting the qualifications and disqualifications of certain persons to act on or in connection with licensing authorities and Watch Committees. Both these measures ultimately passed the Upper House (June 20), but never obtained consideration in the Lower, although the first was adopted by the Government, and both were practically non-contentious.

Another social question of importance was raised in the Upper House (which in the mid-session had singularly little occupation) by the Bishop of Hereford, who moved (May 20), with the support of the Primate, the new Bishop of London, and the Earl of Aberdeen, for a select committee to inquire into the increase of public betting, and whether legislation could wisely be resorted to in order to check the abuses connected with it. Lord Salisbury assented, not altogether unsympathetically, but was careful to issue a warning against any idea that the Government would be bound to legislate in accordance with any conclusions at which the select committee might arrive.

There was comparatively little of Parliamentary debate directly on South Africa between Easter and Whitsuntide, pending Sir A. Milner's journey to this country for the brief holiday which he had solicited; though there was a curiously obstinate tendency shown in quarters opposed to the war to interpret his temporary return home as a virtual recall, based upon a recognition by the Government that his policy was a mistaken one, or in any case that he was not the right man to carry through the re-settlement of South Africa when overt resistance to our arms should at last have ceased. On May 13 Lord Salisbury availed himself of the opportunity of a banquet given by the Nonconformist Unionist Association, at which he was the principal guest, to deliver with considerable emphasis the opinion that the war had demonstrated both the strength of England and her readiness to use it, on adequate occasion, in such fashion as to enhance the effective respect of foreign countries for her. The events of the contest had also shown, he maintained, beyond the possibility of mistake, that it was the outcome of a long conspiracy which had to be confronted, and might, had we further delayed action, have had to be confronted in less advantageous circumstances. The day of the adjournment for the Whitsuntide recess (May 24) was marked by a discussion, raised by Mr. Lloyd-George in Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, on the condition of the refugee camps in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. He referred to the appalling mortality among the Boer children in

the camps, as shown by a recent statement of the War Secretary, in reply to a question, that between some date in February and March 21 there had been 261 deaths out of 1,100 children in the camps. Mr. Brodrick allowed that the accommodation had not at first been all that could be desired, but the difficulties of making temporary arrangements for many thousands of Boers with little previous notice were enormous. But there had been the most strenuous efforts after improvement, attended by a great amount of success, and the people in the camps received the same rations as those received by our soldiers, or even superior ones. More than that the military authorities could not undertake to do, but they would welcome the distribution of subscriptions from any benevolent persons who might desire to secure for the refugees more than the necessities of life. By means of local committees, on which the Dutch element might be represented, valuable work might be done. But in existing circumstances the military authorities were not desirous of seeing many outside visitors up country. Lord E. Fitzmaurice (*Swindon, Wilts*) thought Mr. Brodrick's statement reasonable, and advised the withdrawal of the amendment moved by Mr. Lloyd-George, who, though he insisted on a division (in which only 46 members supported him) as a protest against the policy of the refugee camps, acknowledged with thanks the War Secretary's assurance of his intention to see that the war should be carried on with all possible humanity.

Three days previously (May 21), before the rising of the Upper House for Whitsuntide, Lord Lansdowne had given a moderately satisfactory review of the position in China, Lord Cranborne making a similar statement in the Commons. The Foreign Secretary said that we were considerably nearer the termination of the entanglement than when he last addressed the House (before Easter). Certain demands for the punishment of persons who had been concerned in atrocities in the provinces had yet to be complied with, but there was every prospect of reasonable satisfaction being obtained. Possibly the retribution fell short of what might have been desired, but the Government were not prepared to keep our troops indefinitely in China merely for the sake of adding to the tale of heads to be counted. With regard to the indemnity, the Powers had presented a collective claim amounting to 450,000,000 taels, which the Chinese were endeavouring to beat down, though they had not professed themselves unable to meet the demand. By way of making the settlement easier for them, Great Britain had suggested that they should give bonds, gradually extinguishable by payments of interest and principal, which should be made to an international board—the idea being to avoid the private pressing of its own claim by any separate Power. It was hoped that certain sources of Chinese revenue could be ear-marked for the discharge of this obligation; but Lord Lansdowne intimated that his Majesty's Government could not agree, in existing cir-

cumstances, to any enhancement of the Customs duties which would bring them up beyond 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The withdrawal of the European force was actually in progress; 3,300 of our own being already under orders to leave. Referring to the affair of the concession at Tien-tsin, Lord Lansdowne observed that owing to the moderation exhibited on both sides we were extricated from a situation which at one moment had become extremely acute. At the same time he mentioned that quite lately the Government had received reports of assertions of Russian ownership on the part of the troops of that nation, as to which they had felt bound to send a representation, as yet not replied to, to St. Petersburg. Touching the question of punitive expeditions, we had made no secret of our objection to be drawn into any operations remote from Peking, a feeling which was shared by a majority of the Powers. As to the firing by Germans on a steamer carrying British colours, the German officer responsible had expressed his regret for what had occurred, and promised that steps should be taken to prevent its happening again.

In regard to an incident at the Elliot Islands, where a Russian admiral attempted to warn off a British man-of-war which went there, as we had by treaty a right to go, in pursuit of pirates, Lord Lansdowne gave, though in somewhat curious language, the satisfactory information that the unfortunate Port Arthur precedent had not been followed. "We refused," he said, "to obey the Russian admiral." The Viceroy of the Southern Provinces, for whom the British Government entertained sentiments of very high appreciation, had tendered advice which would be carefully considered, but which it was not expedient to make public. Material support had been offered to the Viceroy, but no steps had been taken in that direction, because assurances had been received that they were in no personal danger.

The one absolutely satisfactory feature in Imperial life through the spring, and indeed almost throughout the year, was the appearance of newspaper despatches describing the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The admirable dignity, tact, and sympathy with which they discharged their mission at Melbourne on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, and at every other colonial centre which they visited, and the enthusiastic loyalty with which they were everywhere received, awakened ever fresh sentiments of legitimate pride and satisfaction among persons of all classes and parties in the mother country.

CHAPTER IV.

Arrival and Welcome of Sir A. Milner—His Visit to the King and Elevation to the Peerage—Mr. Chamberlain's Luncheon to Lord Milner—Bye-Elections—Recess Speeches on South Africa by Sir E. Grey, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Morley—Co-operative and International Miners' Congresses—Mr. Chamberlain and Old-Age Pensions—Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Scottish Universities—Utterances on the Education Bill by the Duke of Devonshire, the National Liberal Federation, the National Society and Others—Report on War Office Reorganisation—Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment Bill Read a Second Time and Referred to Grand Committee—Legislative Failures—Gibraltar Debates—Liberal Divisions—National Reform Union Dinner Speeches—Debate and Division on Concentration Camps: Liberal Imperialist Abstentions—Queen's Hall Pro-Boer Meeting—Mr. Asquith's Protest: Its Effect—Heated Debate on War Loan—Liberal Meeting at the Reform Club—Lord Rosebery's Letter and Speech—The Asquith Dinner—Debates and Divisions on the Finance Bill—Withdrawal of the Education Bill—The Education (No. 2) Bill Carried through without Amendment—Debates and Ministerial Statements as to the Mediterranean Fleet and Naval Construction—House of Lords' Debate on Soldiers' Pay—Mr. Brodrick on War Office Reorganisation—The Abortive Royal Declaration Bill—Royal Titles Bill Carried—The Rating Bill—The Factories Bill in Grand Committee and on Report—The Abandonment of the Laundry Clause—Unionist Irritation—The Blenheim Speeches—The *Globe* and the Nationalist Members—Ministerial Statements about China—The Concentration Camps—Concluding Debates on South Africa—Other Imperial Questions—The King's Speech.

On the day (May 24) on which Parliament rose for the Whitsuntide recess Sir Alfred Milner arrived in England on furlough. Landing at Southampton he was warmly welcomed by a small party of personal friends, including Mr. Wyndham and Sir Edward Grey, and by the Mayor and Corporation and many other inhabitants of the seaport. After a brief exchange of salutations the High Commissioner proceeded to London, where he was met at Waterloo Station by a very distinguished company, including the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and other Ministers, and Lord Tweedmouth of Liberal ex-Ministers. He drove, with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, by Westminster Bridge, Whitehall, Cockspur Street and Pall Mall, being cordially cheered by large numbers of people at various points on the route, to Marlborough House. There he was at once received by the King, who gave him and Mr. Chamberlain a long audience. In its course the High Commissioner learned that he had been raised to the peerage. The title which he assumed was that of Lord Milner of St. James's and of Cape Town. On the following day (May 25) the ennobled High Commissioner was entertained at luncheon at Claridge's Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, a company of distinguished personages assembling to meet him, including the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Roberts, Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Fowler. The gathering was a private one, but a report was furnished to the newspapers of the speech made by the Colonial Secretary in

proposing Lord Milner's health and of the latter's reply. Mr. Chamberlain recalled to the brilliant company round his board how, four years before, the choice of Sir Alfred—henceforward to be known as Lord—Milner for the arduous post of High Commissioner in South Africa had been “acclaimed by men of all parties, who were confident that he would bring to this great duty a mind trained to judicial investigation, eminently impartial, and at the same time a courage and a calm resolution which would not fail him in the greatest emergency.” These expectations, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, had been justified. The welcome and the honour which he had received were indications that Lord Milner possessed “the unabated confidence of his Sovereign and of his fellow-countrymen.” Still more arduous, but also more congenial, duties lay before him than those which he had so ably and devotedly discharged, and Mr. Chamberlain expressed on behalf of all present the hope that Lord Milner, “strengthened by a short respite from the strain of the last few years, and heartened and encouraged by the proof that he still had the support of his fellow-countrymen, would be able to crown the work which he had undertaken, laying broad and deep the foundations of a United South Africa, as free, as prosperous, and as loyal as the sister federations of Canada and Australia.”

In his reply Lord Milner, after expressing his very deep sense of the reception which had been given to him, said that it would have been better if he could have arrived at home, taken his hard-begged holiday, and returned in the quietest possible manner. But he recognised that his doing so would have been misconstrued. It was hard that some of the busiest men in the world should be obliged to occupy their time and be put to inconvenience merely in order to prove to persons with an ingrained habit of self-delusion that the Government of this country would not give up its agents in the face of the enemy, and that the people of this country would not allow themselves to be bored into abandoning what they had spent millions of treasure and so many precious lives to attain. Lord Milner proceeded to express his grateful recognition of the support given to him by the Government and to bear testimony to the devotion of the loyalists—not only British, but Dutch—of South Africa. It seemed to him that we were slowly progressing towards the predestined end. What had sustained him personally on the weary road was his absolute, unshakable conviction that it was the only one which we could travel. Peace we could have had by self-effacement, but we could not have held our own by any other methods than those which we had been obliged to adopt. “I do not know,” Lord Milner continued, “whether I feel more inclined to laugh or to cry when I have to listen for the hundredth time to these dear delusions, this Utopian dogmatising, that it only required a little more time, a little more patience, a little more tact, a little more meekness, a little more

of all those gentle virtues of which I know I am so conspicuously devoid, in order to conciliate—to conciliate what? Panoplied hatred, insensate ambitions, invincible ignorance. I fully believe that the time is coming (Heaven knows how we desire to see it come quickly) when all the qualities of the most gentle and forbearing statesmanship which are possessed by any of our people will be called for, and ought to be applied in South Africa. I do not say for a moment there is not great scope for them even to-day, but always provided that they do not mar what is essential for success in the future, the conclusiveness of the final scenes of the present drama.”

The return was announced on May 25 of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Conservative candidate for the Oswestry Division of Shropshire, by an even larger majority—1,088—than that secured by his much-respected predecessor, the late Mr. Stanley Leighton (who had not been opposed in 1900), at the general election of 1895. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Allan Bright, blamed Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Kruger about equally for the outbreak of the war, but held that having broken out it must issue in annexation. His candidature received the benediction of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and his failure to make any impression on the Unionist majority in the Oswestry Division was, of course, encouraging to the Government, now that the middle of the first session of the new Parliament was past with very little prospect of legislative fruit. They could not, however, regard as an agreeable incident the return a week later (June 1) of Mr. J. H. Pease (L.) for the vacancy in the Saffron Walden Division of Essex, caused by the death of Mr. Armine Wodehouse (L.), by a majority of 792 as compared with that of 115 secured by Mr. Wodehouse in 1900 over the same Conservative candidate, Mr. C. W. Gray.

The political speeches made during the Whitsuntide recess dealt largely with the war and the subsequent settlement. The Liberal Imperialist position on that subject was restated in a clear and firm, though conciliatory manner, by Sir Edward Grey. Speaking at Berwick (May 30) he maintained that the war was one of defence, not aggression, on the British side. As against Mr. Morley, he held that the question between the two races in South Africa was indeed solving itself before the war, but “solving itself by South Africa slipping from our grasp.” He also insisted that Lord Milner must be the administrator to carry out the settlement of the new territories after the war. The confidence which he possessed on the part of the British in South Africa would make him strong enough to be impartial. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking (May 31) at a Liberal meeting in Edinburgh, acknowledged the existence of differences in the Opposition ranks about the war, but claimed that at any rate they were united, with the possible exception of an insignificant section, against “the most unwise as well as the most unworthy policy of enforcing unconditional surrender upon those

who were to be their loyal and contented subjects in the new colonies."

In the first of a series of speeches delivered to his constituents, Mr. Morley, at Montrose (June 4), after dwelling on the miscalculations and blunders of which the Government had been guilty in regard to the war, made some remarks in reply to Lord Milner's luncheon speech. The High Commissioner himself, he observed, had said in August, 1899, that he did not expect war. And these people talked of creatures of delusions. He would beseech these people, as Cromwell did the Presbyterian ministers, to think it possible they might be mistaken. "Do you think," he continued, "that if we had known at the time of the Bloemfontein Conference, if we had known the strength and the power of the Boers, should we have conducted the negotiations in the spirit in which we did actually conduct them, or should we not have trusted to my policy of patience and time?" An able negotiator would not have hurried President Kruger at the conference; but he would have made him some such offer as: "This we will guarantee, the independence of your country. We do not want it. We will protect you against the land robbers. We do not want your gold, we do not want your territories. We will protect you, but you must give up your arms and give up your correspondence with foreign Governments." However, when a policy of threatening was pursued, the means to carry out those threats ought to have been in readiness. It was said that the Boers struck the first blow, but the aggressor was not the man who first used force, but the man who first made force necessary. What, asked Mr. Morley, would be the effect on the future peace of the country of the concentration camps and the farm burning, which, he still maintained, was completely unjustifiable and contrary to the rules of the Hague Conference? There was no alternative but fighting and annexation, he admitted, after the Boer ultimatum and invasion of British territory, but he contended that by a conciliatory policy the continuation of the war after the occupation of Pretoria might have been avoided, with all its loss in material strength and in moral credit.

As usual, the Whitsuntide holidays were made use of for various conferences on subjects of special interest to the working classes. The Co-operative Congress which met at Middlesbrough (May 27) was the largest of the kind ever held. As many as 1,300 delegates were present, representing a membership of 1,620,185 in 1,108 societies, and the annual report indicated marked progress in the shares, sales and profits of the wholesale and retail societies. Encouraging development was also reported in the case of the productive societies, though not on so considerable a scale, but in regard to agriculture the progress made in co-operation in England was less satisfactory, and compared unfavourably with the

state of things in Ireland. Among the resolutions passed at Middlesbrough was one urging the Government to legislate in the current session for the prevention of corruption in trade, and in particular emphasising the importance of attaching legal penalties to the offering or giving, as well as to the soliciting or receiving, of bribes. It was evident, from a circular which shortly afterwards found its way into the Press, and which had been issued some months previously from the co-operative headquarters to branches in the country, that the unanimity with which the resolution just referred to was adopted at Middlesbrough was prompted in no small measure by a laudable desire to purge the co-operative movement from a malady, the spread of which would be fatal to its highest objects. Resolutions were also passed favouring the formation of a strong international alliance of co-operative societies, and on a variety of other subjects, not infrequently, as it appeared, under political inspiration.

During the last week of May the International Miners' Conference sat in London, attended by fifty-four British delegates, representing 689,000 miners; seven Belgians, representing 120,000, and four French, representing 160,000. The representatives of 115,000 Durham miners, and in particular Mr. John Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Johnson, of Durham, opposed several of the resolutions which secured the support of almost, if not quite, all the other delegates. This was the case with resolutions for a legal eight hours' day, for a minimum wage, and for the nationalisation of mines. In a discussion, however, on the attitude of the Congress towards a nation in which a general strike had been declared, the Durham miners did not stand alone. In that connection Mr. S. Woods was constrained, under pressure from the foreign delegates, to explain on behalf of the British miners generally that they were not in a position to pledge themselves to join in such a movement, but that if a general mining strike took place in a foreign country they would do what they could to check the exportation of British coal to that country.

Special interest was lent to the meeting of the Annual Movable Committee of the National Independent Order of Odd-fellows at Birmingham by the attendance of Mr. Chamberlain, who delivered an address (May 29) on old-age pensions. He began by referring to the facts that a number of their lodges were financially unsound and that a large number of the younger members were seceding. That deficiency in and defection from the society were due, he thought, to the excessive and unexpected burden of old-age sickness. This question, which he preferred to call "proposals to assist men to make provision for old age," had been before the country for a number of years, but officials of the great societies had, generally speaking, turned the cold shoulder, and the matter had unfortunately become—what it ought never to have been—a subject of party controversy. The

result was that we had been bidding one against the other, making lavish promises which would never be fulfilled, and which raised impossible expectations. He wanted to see, if possible, a new start taken, and to try to put this question once more upon its merits. But that could only be done with the frank and hearty co-operation of the great friendly societies. His chief objection to a universal old-age pension was not so much that it would cost thirty to forty millions a year, which no Chancellor of the Exchequer could contemplate, but it would do a great deal to discourage thrift, and a great injury would be done to friendly societies. But that was no reason why his original proposal should not be worthy of consideration. That proposal was to assist those who were already making provision to enable them to make greater provision, and to tempt those who were making no provision at all to make some provision. If the officials of the societies which had with great skill and capacity worked out the great problems of sickness and death would set their heads to work out some system of old-age pensions, in which assistance by the State at a fixed age might be secured to those who had contributed towards it, he believed they would do a great deal to relieve them from the danger, and to solve the question of old-age sickness. Thereby they would secure the solvency of the societies, and establish a hold upon their younger members, which would induce them to continue their subscriptions until the time when they required to claim the benefit from them. In replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Chamberlain assured his hearers that friendly societies need have no fear of any undue interference by the State. He wanted to get rid altogether of the political character of this movement. He had no vanity as an author, and he did not wish any scheme to be connected with his name.

Much interest, and in England possibly a little envy, was caused during the Whitsuntide recess by the publication of information as to the scheme of the magnificent benefaction of two millions sterling in aid of Scottish university education, first announced on May 22, on the part of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Further reference to this pleasing topic, however, must be reserved for the Scottish chapter.

Meantime a good deal was being said as to the Government Education Bill from opposite points of view. The Committee of the Deputies of Protestant Dissenters passed and published a resolution, about the end of May, expressing their disappointment and dissatisfaction with the Government bill. They objected to it as limiting and crippling the valuable work which School Boards in London and other large towns had hitherto carried on, and also as containing nothing to prevent, if indeed it did not turn out to be intended to secure, the provision of doles to denominational colleges and schools; and, on the whole, they urged their friends in Parliament to work for the rejection of the measure. On the other hand, at a conference at Ashford

(May 29) of masters and mistresses of private and public secondary schools, at which he presided, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that he thought that the local authority, which was proposed in the Government bill, would be a very good body for secondary education. It was necessary, he held, to mix the knowledge of experts with the common sense of others. He further advocated the placing of elementary education also under this authority, because one of the difficulties of the present state of things was that those who had charge of elementary education showed a tendency to encroach upon the province of those who had charge of secondary. A resolution was unanimously passed welcoming the Government bill, while some supplementary provisions in connection with secondary schools were suggested.

Speaking at Staveley, Derbyshire (May 31), the Duke of Devonshire replied to some of the criticisms which had been passed upon the bill. It was, he said, a complete misapprehension to say that the new bill took away part of the work of School Boards. Some of the work now carried on by School Boards certainly could not any longer be carried on by them, but that was not on account of anything contained in the bill. It was on account of the existing law. Nobody denied the good work done in past times, and which was now being done, by many of the School Boards; but he thought very few people who had studied the question were of opinion that the School Boards, except in a few large towns, were bodies exercising powers over a sufficient area, or bodies of a character fitted to superintend and control secondary as well as elementary education. Some said they ought to have specially elected bodies, but the Government thought it better to place greater additional responsibilities upon those who possessed already considerable powers, and who possessed the confidence of the country—to make them a foundation on which the new authority rested—rather than to seek to create a new authority by a new election, and to add one more to our existing local authorities.

Unmoved by this vindication, Mr. Arthur Acland, formerly Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, wrote a letter of severe criticism in the *Times* (June 5). He maintained that the Government bill was so inadequate, in several respects, in the provision it made for its apparent object—the reorganisation and supplementing, where deficient, of the supply of secondary education in the country—that it would be better to pass a short temporary measure dealing with the Cockerton difficulty, and bring in a more complete bill another year, than to pass so imperfect a piece of legislation. The General Committee of the National Liberal Federation passed resolutions (June 5) condemning the Government bill as inadequate in its scope and also as not sufficiently democratic in the character of the local authority it proposed to set up, and as offering encouragement

from the rates to sectarian institutions. Similar complaints were embodied in resolutions passed at a "National Conference of Progressive Educationists" held at the Holborn Restaurant (June 6) under the presidency of Lord Spencer, where also, as at the meeting referred to in the previous sentence, the principle was laid down that the supervision of education of all grades, and the making good of deficiencies in educational supply, should be entrusted in every local area to some one responsible and popularly elected body. It was thus increasingly evident that the Government bill would have to encounter a good deal of opposition in Nonconformist and Liberal quarters. On the other hand, there was no doubt that persons with knowledge and experience of secondary education generally agreed with the Primate that the authority proposed by the bill was in the main a good body for that purpose, while those specially interested in voluntary schools also looked on the bill with favour. Thus the Standing Committee of the National Society, meeting with delegates elected by the Houses of Convocation and Laymen, and by diocesan boards of education, conferences, and associations, passed resolutions cordially welcoming the bill, and only urging that in the current session, or in the next one at the latest, the Government should legislate both for the placing of all educational matters in local areas under the supervision of the same kind of body as that proposed for secondary education, and for the provision of "equitable relief" to voluntary elementary schools.

On the day (June 6) on which Parliament reassembled there was issued the report of the committee appointed by Mr. Brodrick in December, 1900, to inquire into War Office organisation. This committee was a strong body, consisting of Mr. Clinton E. Dawkins (chairman), Mr. E. W. Beckett, M.P.; Colonel Sir George Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; Mr. G. S. Gibbs, Mr. W. Mather, M.P.; Colonel H. S. G. Miles, C.B., M.V.O., and Sir Charles Welby, Bart, C.B., M.P., with Mr. H. J. Gibson as secretary, and their report was of a very searching character. They pointed out that their inquiry was subject to the general distribution of responsibility laid down by the Order in Council of March 7, 1899; and said that this limitation precluded the consideration of any organic changes in the constitution of the War Office, which had been built up piecemeal, as the result of constant modifications and compromises. "Thus," they proceeded, "in place of becoming a compact machine, working smoothly upon lines well conceived and thoroughly understood, the constitution of the War Office has been subjected to so many modifications, large and small, that the relations of the various parts have been shifting and indeterminate. . . . Definitions of the duties of departments have, therefore, been wavering and uncertain. . . . There is a disposition on the part of energetic heads of departments to draw power to themselves, and to enlarge the area of their activities beyond

all reason and expediency. Great confusion is thereby introduced, and individual responsibility cannot be assigned. These evils are enormously augmented owing to the government of the Army by the War Office being mainly carried on by a vast system of minute regulations, which tend to destroy the responsibility of general officers, and to suppress individuality and initiative in all ranks. The complexity of regulations is now so great that their interpretation alone leads to a mass of useless correspondence. This state of affairs constitutes a grave detriment to the public service. The practice of making endless references to obtain authority, and reluctance to take direct action, are inevitable consequences. It was stated in confidence to the committee by witnesses accustomed to deal with both offices that, whereas in the Admiralty it is possible to know where to go for a decision, and subordinate officials there promptly assume the responsibilities delegated to them, the task of obtaining a decision at the War Office is often, on the other hand, difficult and protracted. It follows that the mass of unnecessary routine work within the War Office is so great as to absorb the energies of the staff, which is generally overworked, and that high officials engrossed in routine have not sufficient time to devote to questions of real importance. Matters of policy are, therefore, not adequately considered. The necessary sense of proportion is lost, and the training and preparation of the Army for war must inevitably suffer."

The committee then referred to the waste of time of War Office officials caused by the abuse of the Parliamentary privilege of asking questions and moving for returns. For that, of course, the War Office is not responsible. But proceeding to lay down seven well-defined common-sense principles,—such, for example, as the "distinct definition of duties and responsibilities of individuals, accompanied by an adequate delegation of powers"; an "effective system of inspection" instead of "elaborate returns and minute regulations," and so forth—which mark the management of all well-conducted business corporations, the committee found all those principles "conspicuously absent" from the working of the War Office. With their seven general principles in mind, the committee had proceeded to examine War Office administration, under the headings of Internal Organisation, Financial Control and Audit, Contracts, Clerical Establishment, Decentralisation and General Control and Direction, and to frame recommendations for improvement by the application of these principles. It must suffice here to say that they laid very special stress (1) on the necessity for decentralisation—to be secured by charging the general officer commanding each district with "administrative responsibility and control to the full extent of his powers," the aim being to make him "responsible for the general efficiency of his command," that efficiency to be "watched and tested from the War Office by thorough and

systematic inspection"; and (2) on the establishment, in supersession of the existing War Office Council and Army Board, of a permanent Board consisting of the heads of all the great departments, military and civil, and to be known as the "War Office Board." This body "would be charged (under the Secretary of State) with the supervision and control of the working and management of the War Office, with the consideration of the annual estimates prepared by the heads of departments, and with the allocation of the sums allotted for military purposes." As illustrating the beneficial manner in which it would be calculated to affect the settlement of important questions there may be quoted the recommendation that "the financial criticism of any proposal before the Board would be considered *pari passu* with the proposal itself, so that the whole subject would leave the Board for the Secretary of State's decision in a complete state."

The report as a whole made a very favourable impression on public opinion, and the hope was generally entertained and expressed that Mr. Brodrick would be strong enough to wrestle successfully with the great difficulties in the way of the adoption of the reforms which it sketched out.

A few days after the House of Commons had met, the intervening sittings having been mainly occupied with Supply, and with futile attempts by Mr. Labouchere and a few other Radicals, with Irish support, to introduce modifications into the Civil List Bill, which was reported (June 10) without amendment, Mr. Balfour moved (June 11) that for the rest of the session, except on the two following Wednesdays, Government business should have precedence. In so doing he stated that the bills which the Government wished to pass were, besides the Budget and the Loan Bills, the Rating Bill, which he feared was controversial, and the Education Bill, which he thought ought not to be so regarded, the Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment Bill, and a Teachers' Tenure Bill to be introduced by Sir J. Gorst. As to private Members' bills, he proposed to put down for June 26 the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children and the Beer Bills, and the motions for sending them to grand committees, leaving the remainder of the day for other private Members' bills. He hoped those two bills would be passed, but could not promise further time. [A reduced Children's Bill became law; the Beer Bill not.]

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman warned the Government significantly that the bill for continuing the grants in aid of local rates and the Education Bill would take up a great deal of time, and referred to the marked contraction of the Government programme from that announced at the beginning of the session. Mr. J. Redmond commented bitterly on the disappearance of the Irish Land Purchase Bill from the Ministerial list, and declared that it was evident that Parliament as at present

constituted had no time to attend to the affairs of Ireland. It was worthy of observation that, though Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman did not, in the existing situation, raise objection to Mr. Balfour's motion, a division taken against it showed a Ministerial majority of only 144 to 111.

Immediately afterwards the Home Secretary moved the second reading of the Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment Bill, which had been read a first time on March 28. In so doing Mr. Ritchie drew attention in the first place to some minor though important changes which it would effect in the law, instancing provisions for securing the improved ventilation of rooms in which working girls were crowded together, the prohibition of the employment of children in cleaning operations beneath moving machinery, and the clause making local authorities responsible for the sanitation of underground bakehouses. Explaining the alterations which were proposed in the law relating to dangerous trades, he said that the rules for their regulation would, in the first place, be made in draft form by the Home Secretary, and that all parties interested would be given an opportunity of stating their views. The rules could be amended, and before they became operative there would be the fullest inquiry before an arbitrator, by whose decision, however, the Home Secretary would not be bound. Finally, the proposed rules would be laid on the tables of both Houses. There were important provisions affecting laundries, and religious and charitable institutions were to a certain extent to be brought within the operation of the factory laws; but Mr. Ritchie understood that objection was taken to the inspection of some of these institutions, and he should be ready to consider in committee how the difficulty could be met. For the sanitary condition of domestic workshops local authorities would in future be responsible. The bill was to be sent to the Grand Committee on Trade.

Anticipating slightly, it may be recorded at this point that the second reading of the Factory Bill was obtained (June 17) after a generally friendly discussion. Mr. Asquith in particular, while offering some criticisms on points of detail, recognised in the measure a distinct advance on previous legislation. It contained, he said, useful new developments of the factory law, and also provisions facilitating the enforcement of the existing law. On the same evening a bill for the Consolidation of the Factory Acts was also read a second time and referred, with the amending measure, to the Standing Committee on Trade.

In the meantime the Eight Hours Bill for Miners, which, as recorded (p. 55), had been read a second time by a small majority on February 27, came up as the second order on Wednesday, June 12, for discussion in committee in the Commons; but, the debate being easily kept up till 5.30, the measure lost whatever chance it had of becoming law in the session of 1901. In the Lords (June 13) the Convocations

Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, supported by the Northern Primate, and with the assent of Lord Salisbury. This measure was much favoured by Church reformers, as a step towards securing autonomy for the Church of England more or less similar to that enjoyed by the Kirk of Scotland. Its objects, as the Archbishop of Canterbury explained, were to remove the doubts which existed in regard to the power of the Convocations of Canterbury and York to reform their constitutions and to amend the representation of the clergy by passing canons under the licence and with the consent of the Crown; and also to enact that these Convocations might subsequently prepare a scheme providing for the joint deliberation and action of the Convocations of the two provinces, the scheme to become law on being confirmed by an order in Council. This measure passed smoothly through its subsequent stages in the Upper House, but in the Commons it never advanced beyond a first reading. It was quite possible, no doubt, that the Convocations Bill might have been treated as controversial by a section of the House of Commons. There was no reason, however, to entertain any such supposition with regard to the Prevention of Corruption Bill, which was introduced by the Lord Chancellor and read a first time on May 21, and read a second time on June 10; subsequently considered in committee of the whole House of Lords, and also by the Standing Committee; and passed and sent to the House of Commons on June 28. This measure dealt with the notorious evils of corruption in commercial affairs, and, as the Co-operative Congress at Middlesbrough desired, it provided for the punishment of the offering or giving, as well as the soliciting or receiving, of corrupt considerations. The bill was a somewhat reduced version of one with similar objects which had been promoted by the late Lord Russell of Killowen, and brought to a second reading (April 23, 1901) by Lord Alverstone. The subject had been very fully considered, and there was no reason why it should not have been very briefly disposed of by the House of Commons. It never reached a second reading there, however, and its failure and the waste of the time spent upon it could not but be regarded as a striking illustration of the unsatisfactory working of the legislative machine.

A premature and inconclusive debate took place in the House of Commons (June 13) on a motion for the adjournment made by Mr. Gibson Bowles (*King's Lynn*) in regard to the works at Gibraltar, as to which he had formed one of a Committee of Inquiry with Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Sir W. Nicholson and Mr. Matthews. He complained that in view of a report which they had sent in on March 30 certain works on the western side of the Rock had not been abandoned, and he also suggested that the committee had been invited to rewrite, or, at any rate, considerably modify their report, and that his colleagues had been ready to fall in with this suggestion.

Mr. Balfour repudiated this allegation at the time, and promised at an early date as full information as could properly be given on a subject involving considerations of international delicacy. On June 27, in the House of Lords, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Selborne) made a full statement on the subject, copious extracts from the interim report of March 30 and the final one, signed by all the members of the committee except Mr. Bowles on May 16, having been issued in a Parliamentary paper on the previous day.

Having mentioned the reserve with which he was bound, by the respect due to Spain, to treat the question, Lord Selborne reminded the House that the works at Gibraltar were begun in 1893, when Lord Spencer was First Lord of the Admiralty, and were continued and enlarged when Lord Goschen held that office. On both occasions it was recognised that the western side was more exposed to gun fire than the eastern side, but this fact was not allowed to outweigh the advantages of having a harbour and docks on the western side. When he came into office he had to consider the state of the works, and he was constrained to admit the fact that an important new factor was introduced into the consideration of the question by the experience in South Africa, which showed that the large and heavy guns by which such works could be attacked were mobile. He felt the great importance of that, and after he had consulted his advisers at the Board of Admiralty and communicated with the commanders in the Mediterranean and in the Channel a committee was appointed to investigate the subject. As to the two reports of that committee, he understood Mr. Bowles to have said that the first report was a final report, and that the other members of the committee must have been subjected to official pressure to induce them to change their opinions. On the part of the Government and of Sir H. Rawson and his colleagues he wished to repudiate that charge most clearly and emphatically. At the same time he frankly recognised the great ability which Mr. Bowles had shown in connection with the matter and the cordial assistance which he had received from that hon. gentleman.

Proceeding to deal with the complaint that during the investigation the works were not suspended, Lord Selborne said that considering the great importance of these works he had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the right course was to allow the policy adopted by two successive Governments to proceed until good reason was shown for changing it; but when the interim report of March 30 reached him he took all the steps open to him, without breaking or suspending the contracts, to prevent the contractors from incurring any additional expenditure with regard to the docks and storehouses. Both the interim and final report of the committee strongly recommended that a harbour and dock, and certain other works, should be established on the eastern

side of the Rock. He had no hesitation in saying that the possession of such a harbour and dock would be a great advantage to the Mediterranean Fleet in war time. He was unable, however, to give any estimate as to what such works would cost, or as to the time that would be occupied in their construction. The estimate of the committee was that the cost of the proposed works would be 5,320,000*l.*, and that the time occupied in their construction would be about ten years, but this estimate could not be accepted as final. In fact, he was not in possession of the materials for submitting to Parliament proposals for the construction of a harbour on the eastern side. It was the intention of the Government to have a complete survey and all the observations and inquiries made that would be needed in order to form the basis of a reasonable and reliable estimate. In his judgment, however, such a work could never be considered without relation to the other calls upon the Exchequer and to the other requirements of the Navy. His Majesty's Government had considered most earnestly whether it would be for the benefit of the public service to suspend the construction of the dock on the western side. He had not only discussed the question with his colleagues at the Board of Admiralty, but he had consulted the admirals in command of the Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons. They were unanimously of opinion that three graving docks were urgently required at Gibraltar for the service of the Navy, and the Government had therefore resolved to complete a third dock on the western side. Parliament would be asked to sanction two supplementary estimates for providing quarters, equally accessible from east and west, for the accommodation of the men working on the docks, and for water storage necessary for the service of the dockyards.

Lord Selborne's statement was accepted as on the whole satisfactory by Lord Spencer, and Lord Goschen also expressed his approval of the course taken by the Government.

It is now necessary to go back slightly in order to begin the review of a series of incidents, most of which, though not all, occurred outside Parliament, but which in June and July occupied much more public attention than was bestowed on the general course of Parliamentary proceedings at the same period. They were all connected with the South African war, and for some weeks they seemed to bring well within view the possibility that the long-standing differences within the Liberal party on that subject would issue in a definitive rupture. Repeated and emphatic expression had been given in the last days of May and early in June to what may conveniently, and not very unjustly, be called the pro-Boer views current among a section of the Liberal party, by the speeches delivered by Mr. Morley to his constituents, and by the presence and speeches of several Members of Parliament of more or less note, such as Mr. Courtney, Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Channing and Mr. Burns, at meetings

attended by the delegates of the Afrikander Bond, Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer. Sir Edward Grey, however, had, as already recorded, given a clear statement of the Imperialist point of view at Berwick (May 30), and it was not till June 14 that a demonstration took place which threatened to precipitate a crisis. The occasion of this was a dinner given to Sir W. Harcourt and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman by the National Reform Union—a body of somewhat distinguished antecedents, but rather obscure recent history—of which the president was Mr. P. Stanhope, a specially bitter opponent of the Colonial Secretary (see ANNUAL REGISTER for 1899, pp. 206-7), who had lost his seat at the last general election. There were a few Imperialists present, but the proceedings assumed, though very possibly more by accident than design, the character of something like a declaration that there was no place for them, unless repentant, within the Liberal ranks. In responding to the toast of "Our Guests," Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman adopted a vehemence of tone in denunciation of the conduct of the war which exceeded, by a good deal, anything contained in his former more balanced utterances. The following passage was perhaps the most remarkable, and concluded with a phrase which was constantly quoted in the later months of the year. Having observed that he had been severely taken to task in some quarters for saying that only an insignificant fraction of the Liberal party were favourable to the policy of requiring the unconditional surrender of the Boers, he proceeded thus to describe the policy he condemned: "That now that we had got the men we had been fighting against down we should punish them as severely as possible, devastate their country, burn their homes, break up their very instruments of agriculture, and destroy the machinery by which food was produced. It was that we should sweep—as the Spaniards did in Cuba; and how we denounced the Spaniards!—the women and children into camps in which they were destitute of all the decencies and comforts, and many of the necessities, of life, and in some of which the death rate rose so high as 430 in the 1,000. He did not say for a moment, because he did not think for a moment, that this was the deliberate and intentional policy of his Majesty's Government, but it was the policy of the writers in the Press who supported them; and, at all events, it was the thing which was being done at that moment in the name and by the authority of this most humane and Christian nation. On the previous day he asked the leader of the House of Commons when the information would be afforded, of which we were so sadly in want. His request was refused. Mr. Balfour treated them to a short disquisition on the nature of the war. A phrase often used was that 'war is war,' but when one came to ask about it one was told that no war was going on—that it was not war. When was a war not a war? When it was carried on by methods of barbarism in South Africa." Further on Sir H. Campbell-

Bannerman urged that if the present policy was to be pursued it was the duty of the Government to send out a full staff of ladies and competent civilian medical men, so that the lot of the unhappy people in the concentration camps might be alleviated as far as possible. The people towards whom the insane policy of subjugation and obliteration was being pursued were not only going to be our fellow-citizens—they were our fellow-citizens already—their territories had been made colonies and incorporated in the British Empire. British Colonies throughout the world were held without difficulty in loyal friendship with us. Why? Because we treated them as equals. The sentiment of the Boers towards us, as the result of the policy at present pursued, would not only be that of racial jealousy and of political antipathy; it would be a personal hatred and a sense—an ineradicable sense—of personal wrong. He hoped that by some means the Government would be compelled to obtain full information on all these matters and to give it to the people; and he was altogether mistaken in the character of his countrymen and still more of his countrywomen if, when they realised these facts, they did not instantly demand the adoption of some wholly different method to that hitherto pursued of arriving at that settlement which it was the desire of us all to achieve. In conclusion, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the Liberal party just now had its fate in its own hands. If throughout the country Liberals would show the spirit and life displayed by that gathering and by the action of the National Reform Union, he had no doubt whatever that before long the party would be again called upon to impress its principles upon the public legislation and the public administration.

The tone of Sir W. Harcourt's speech, though, of course, very unfriendly to the Government, and very pessimistic with regard to the ultimate outcome of the war, was not calculated to intensify the divisions among Liberals. Very different, however, was it with the speech made by Mr. Morley, who had a most enthusiastic reception, and who promptly made use of the opportunity to express the opinion that the gathering was one which would "make its mark on the history of the Liberal party." It was representative, he claimed, of all that was best, truest and most strenuous in the party, both in the House of Commons and in the country. He could not for one moment doubt that they were not that night in any cross-current of Liberalism, not in any wayward or retrograde eddy, but were in the main stream of Liberalism. After listening to the speeches of the leader of the Opposition and Sir William Harcourt, he could not doubt that now they knew where the Liberal Opposition stood.

Mr. Morley then proceeded to deal, in a tone of ironical hopefulness, with the question of the possible conversion of the Liberal Imperialists. They had found it, he said, very difficult to persuade some of their friends in politics that there was a difference between right and wrong; but there was the great

law of cause and effect to be considered; and, when they saw all this carnage, all these horrors, when they saw taxation increasing, debt mounting up, political confusion spreading in Cape Colony, and our credit in Europe being tarnished—because tarnished it was—when they saw all these far-reaching effects they asked themselves, after all, what was the cause of them. Was it not a Government without foresight, a Parliamentary majority without independence, and an electorate without full knowledge.

The immediate effect of the proceedings at the National Reform Union dinner was seen on June 17, when the adjournment of the House of Commons was moved by Mr. Lloyd-George (*Carmarvon District*) in order to call attention to the condition of the concentration camps in South Africa, and the alarming mortality prevailing in some of them. He pointed out that, on official figures, the deaths in one camp had given a rate of 450 per 1,000 per annum. In the course of his speech he observed that “no doubt what had happened in the camps” recently “had entitled Sir A. Milner to his peerage.” On the strength of the report of a lady, Miss Hobhouse, as to the state of things existing in camps which she had been allowed to visit, and which Mr. Lloyd-George maintained were probably not the worst, he contended that the food was insufficient and bad; the women and children were herded together sometimes twelve in a tent; the tents leaking and their inmates saturated not only with the rains but with the dew. He had carefully examined and compared the quantity of food with the prison diet in this country for criminals under hard labour. There was less food allowed to the women and children in these camps than to the hardened criminals in our jails. The official report of the medical officer in one of the camps described several samples of mealies and sugar which he had examined as unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Ellis (*Rushcliffe, Nottingham*), who seconded the motion, affirmed, on what he maintained to be entirely trustworthy information, that the occupants of the camps suffered from impure and insufficient water supply, that there had been camps in which for weeks there was not a particle of soap, and that the firing and means of cooking had been entirely insufficient.

In his reply Mr. Brodrick, repudiating the charge of inhumanity, reminded the Opposition that so great had been the desire of the Government and the military authorities to conduct the war as humanely as possible that it had actually led to the commission of blunders. It was, for example, a great blunder to allow the militant farmers of the Orange River Colony to return to their homes on parole, for they broke their undertaking, and when they had rejoined the commandos their farms were used as depôts from which the enemy obtained supplies and valuable information. He pointed out that a large percentage of the people in the camps of refuge would not be there if the Boers

could have been induced to take care of their own women and children. That obligation, however, they had refused to recognise. Some of the refugees had come in voluntarily, and others had been brought in because the localities in which they lived had to be cleared.

Mr. Brodrick then enlarged upon the difficulties of providing for 63,000 persons in addition to providing for our own troops, numbering 250,000, in a country supplied by single lines of railway. If the condition of the refugees was not all that one could wish, it was also true that our soldiers were suffering as well. Were the women who were now in the camps allowed to disperse about the country one of two things would happen. Either a considerable number of them would starve or depôts would be again set up for the use of the enemy, which would lead to the prolongation of the war. The Government refused to face either of these contingencies.

As to the condition of things in the camps, Mr. Brodrick maintained that it had steadily ameliorated. Every possible effort had been made to provide adequate shelter and medical appliances. The severity of the epidemic of measles at Johannesburg was in great measure due to the conduct of the women in the camp, who would not follow the directions as to the dieting of patients. The food supplied in the camps was sound and good, and was the same as was given to our own soldiers; from the nature of the circumstances it, of course, could not be luxurious. An attempt had been made in each camp to provide instruction, and he understood that arrangements had been made for religious ministrations. Various forms of labour were encouraged, and also amusements. He repeated what he had said on a former occasion as to the desirability of the formation of local committees charged with the distribution among the refugees of the gifts of charitable people. Local efforts for the benefit of those who were in the camps had the entire approval of the Government; but they could not allow individuals who were likely to cause agitation and trouble to have access to the camps. The time had not come for permitting the refugees to disperse; but he was communicating with Lord Kitchener as to the propriety of sending away those among them who wished to join friends or relatives in Cape Colony. What would benefit the refugees more than anything else was the cessation of the war. He appealed to pro-Boer Members not to continue using language which encouraged the enemy, remarking that he received by every mail complaints of the injudicious speeches which were delivered here.

The leader of the Opposition gave his support to Mr. Lloyd-George. Again using the expression which he had employed at the National Reform Union dinner, he denounced as "barbarous" the system of the concentration camps, and said that he did not believe that the people in them were refugees afraid of starvation or of native vindictiveness. He urged that

women who had friends in Cape Colony ought to be allowed to leave the camps, where for some time, according to the reports of a lady who had gone out from this country, a horrible state of things prevailed. Women who had farms to go to might also be allowed to return. The Government, in his opinion, ought to send out a staff of nurses and competent civilian medical men, for that was the course which humanity dictated.

Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*), however, refused to support the motion, believing that it had been the desire of the Government to conduct the war with as much humanity as possible. Concentration was a measure which nobody liked; but he knew of no alternative in the circumstances. He regretted that passion should have been imparted into the debate and expressions like "barbarous" used. Wild utterances were not likely to hasten the termination of the war. The death-rate statistics were no doubt very serious, but he was convinced that the Secretary for War and the generals in South Africa would do everything possible to alleviate the condition of the people in the camps. When the division was called nearly fifty Liberals who were in or about the House abstained from voting, including, besides Mr. Haldane, Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Lawson Walton, Mr. Perks, Mr. Robson, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Fletcher Moulton. It was well understood that their action indicated not merely general concurrence in the view expressed by Mr. Haldane, but also was intended to convey a protest against the proceedings at the National Reform Union dinner. Two days later the extreme section of the opponents of the war had a meeting, which served still further to stimulate the desire of Liberal Imperialists to repudiate, with all possible emphasis, the suggestion that they were undergoing a conversion towards pro-Boerism. At the Queen's Hall (June 19) a ticket meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Labouchere to hear addresses from the Afrikaner delegates, of whom, however, only Mr. Sauer appeared. The Chairman gave as the first feature of the policy of the Liberal party, as he understood it, the despatch of "some man of good counsel to South Africa instead of that wretched penny-a-liner Lord Milner"; and a resolution demanding the cessation of "an unjust and desolating war," by "the immediate offer of such terms of peace to the burghers as a brave and freedom-loving people could honourably accept," was amended, by acclamation, so as to embrace "the complete independence of the two Republics," and then unanimously carried. Another resolution, carried on the motion of Mr. Dillon, M.P., denounced the concentration camps as an "outrage against humanity."

It was on the day following this demonstration of the extreme pro-Boers that Mr. Asquith delivered a notable speech at a dinner of South Essex Liberals at the Liverpool Street Station Hotel. He said that at the banquet given to the Liberal leaders

by the National Reform Union those who took the view that he did about the war were practically told that they must consider themselves branded as heretics and schismatics. At the same time it was hinted that some of them saw the error of their ways and understood that their opinions were at variance with the predominant and authorised creed of Liberalism. To such a degree could silence and the desire for party unity be misinterpreted. It now became his duty to state in the plainest and most unequivocal terms, for himself and those who acted with him, that they had not changed their views, that they did not repent of them, and would not recant them. They had always held, and still held, that war was neither intended nor desired by the Government and people of Great Britain, but that it had been forced upon them. They held that the blood which had been spilt, the treasure which had been spent, had been expended—not in a criminal adventure, not for the purpose of replacing the ascendancy of one race by the ascendancy of another—but that after the confusion and chaos of this conflict there might arise out of it, on the scene at present of so much desolation and ruin, the fabric of a free, federated, self-governing South African dominion. Those who thought with him on this point were none the less, what they had always been, Liberals by conviction, Liberals to the core, eager, after these distractions were over, to resume at home the struggle which their party had unceasingly waged against every form of political inequality and social injustice. But there could be no genuine co-operation among Liberals except on terms of mutual tolerance and reciprocal respect. It was far better that they should differ openly and frankly than that they should pretend to be at one when they were not; or, still worse, that any section of them should exult in the supposed capture and humiliation of another. As to the conduct of the war, he and his friends claimed full freedom of criticism. But, on the whole, he believed the verdict of history would be that the war would compare favourably in point of humanity with any of the great campaigns in the past. From long and intimate personal acquaintance he could say that there was not a man in the Empire more penetrated with the spirit of humanity than Lord Milner. On the question of the concentration camps, he was not satisfied that any other mode of dealing with the problem might not have involved the women and children in greater suffering. The debate raised in the House of Commons on the subject on June 17 had been premature, because necessarily ill-informed. But Miss Hobhouse's narrative could not fail to move their sympathies. The matter was one for full inquiry, but not for sectional recrimination. As to the final settlement, Mr. Asquith declared that, though with great reluctance, he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to restore the independence of the Republics. In that opinion he believed there was general concurrence among Liberals. He further held that there must be an intermediate

period of re-settlement before the new territories could become autonomous States under the Crown, but every Liberal hoped that that interval might be as short as possible.

This frank but not unconciliatory speech was welcomed with feelings of satisfaction and relief by large numbers of Liberals of the Imperial way of thinking, and a vigorous movement was almost immediately started among them for making some public acknowledgment to Mr. Asquith of the service he had rendered to the Liberal party by asserting the entire freedom of its members to hold and avow the national view of the war. It was soon decided that, in the usual English fashion, this acknowledgment should take the form of a dinner, to be held at the Hotel Cecil on July 19. Thereupon "to dine or not to dine" became the question of questions in Liberal journalism and wherever Liberals met together. The pro-Boer section denounced the proposed entertainment of Mr. Asquith bitterly, as involving an unwarrantable and intolerable attack upon the authority and position of the chosen leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and a good many members of what had come to be called the Liberal Centre deprecated the holding of the dinner, partly out of consideration for Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and partly as being calculated to accentuate the divisions in the party. Some forty Liberal Members addressed a letter to Mr. Asquith explaining why, though regarding him with cordial respect, they felt unable to join in the tribute offered to him, and expressed, or certainly conveyed, the hope that he would refuse it. To this appeal, however, Mr. Asquith replied that he had received from all parts of the country abundant evidence that his statement of the views which he and many other Liberals held as to the war was felt to be opportune and welcome; that he did not desire to emphasise differences; but hoped to utilise the proposed dinner for an attempt "to convince the people that there is a preferable and a practicable alternative to a Government with whose policy, or want of policy, a large and growing number of them are every day becoming more profoundly wearied and dissatisfied."

This language did not disarm the opposition to the dinner, and the line taken by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman himself looked as if any further solidarity among the Liberal leaders might soon become impossible. At a Liberal meeting at Southampton (July 2) he spoke of the position of the party as critical. He had, he said, endeavoured always to co-operate with the sound, sensible, loyal Liberals who formed the great body of the party, and not to ally himself with any extreme section. Now, a few men acting under the influence of some personal jealousy or antipathy were making it more and more difficult, if not impossible, to preserve unity. He would, however, appeal to Liberals in Parliament, and, if necessary, to Liberals throughout the country, for support in his effort to make the party efficient once more. At the same time it was announced that on July

9 a meeting of Liberal Members of Parliament, summoned, as was understood, by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, would be held at the Reform Club, with a view to determining the question whether the party still had confidence in his leadership. This looked as if a clear issue was about to be forced, and to that impression support was lent by the course of a very bitter and noisy debate which arose in the House of Commons (July 4) on the second reading of the bill authorising a loan for 60,000,000*l.* for the purposes of the war. For two or three hours the discussion dealt mainly with the financial aspects of the subject, a good deal of reference being made to the report which had been obtained from Sir David Barbour, and which was published in June, on the financial condition of the new colonies. Roughly speaking, its effect was that nothing was to be expected from the Orange Colony towards making good any part of the cost of the war; that the mineral wealth of the Transvaal put it in a different position, and that in the course of years some such sum as 55,000,000*l.* might possibly be secured. But Sir D. Barbour was anxious not to hamper the development of the mining industry by any new fiscal arrangements, and the tax he suggested was no more than 10 per cent. on the profits of gold mining, which he pointed out would be more than compensated to the industry concerned by the abolition of the dynamite monopoly and of the excessive rates of freight to which they had been subjected. In the debate of July 4 one Unionist member, Mr. C. Lowther (*Eskdale, Cumberland*), animadverted very strongly on the "extravagant and incomprehensible leniency" which Sir D. Barbour's report showed towards the mining industry, which, Mr. Lowther maintained, had thrived and prospered under much heavier fiscal burdens imposed by Mr. Kruger's bad administration than those which it was proposed by Sir D. Barbour to impose under the much improved system of government now being set up. He urged the Government to undertake that all the surplus revenue of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, after adequate provision had been made for their administration, should be devoted to the repayment of the loan. Sir W. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) observed that, as the administration of the Transvaal was practically in the hands of the owners of the gold mines, it was natural that they should be treated by the Government with remarkable consideration. But the idea that there would be a surplus in the Transvaal before many years had elapsed he regarded as chimerical.

After other speeches, the Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated his action in proposing, as was done during the Crimean War, to add to the permanent debt, and observed that the outcry made in some quarters in favour of raising more money by taxation was dishonest when it came from Members who had opposed the taxation scheme embodied in his Budget. As to the new colonies, the Govern-

ment, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said, accepted the main principles of Sir D. Barbour's report. Those principles were that in order to develop the industries of the Transvaal it was necessary to liberate them fiscally; and that all reasonable expenses of administration, which would unquestionably be large, must be met before any demand was made for a contribution towards the expenses of the war. He approved Sir D. Barbour's suggestion that there should be a tax upon the profits of the mines, because the tax would press lightly on the poorer mines and more heavily on the rich ones. He thought, however, that Sir D. Barbour had been a little too "tender" to the mining interest in regard to the abolition of the dynamite monopoly; and the Government in imposing taxes upon the mines would certainly take into account the profit accruing in consequence of the abolition of the monopoly. He recognised that it would be right at a future time to declare the amount of the contribution that would be required of the Transvaal; but it would be premature to make any such declaration at present.

The debate shortly afterwards developed into a heated discussion on the war, in which, after vehement speeches in condemnation of its conduct had been delivered by Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) and Mr. W. Redmond (*Clare, E.*), who spoke of the "hellish" work which our soldiers were required to do in South Africa, Mr. Lloyd-George (*Carnarvon*), while denying that any Liberal Member had advocated surrender to the Boers or an absolute restoration of their independence, maintained that we had caused the Dutch population, which had respected and honoured England, to hate the name of Briton. Was it not time, he asked, to bring this horrible business to an end while we could? and he asserted that the Boers were satisfied with the terms offered by Lord Kitchener in March, and that a satisfactory arrangement would have been come to then if the Colonial Secretary had not "meddled" in the matter. The war, in fact, had been prolonged simply because the Secretary for the Colonies refused to sanction the proposals of Lord Kitchener, which were endorsed by Lord Milner, for the establishment of an elective advisory council.

Mr. Brodrick, who was much and angrily interrupted, commented with warmth on the harm done by such speeches as that of Mr. Lloyd-George, and other pro-Boer utterances in the House and outside, in encouraging the resistance of the Boers. He referred to the recent meeting at the Queen's Hall, when an amendment in favour of complete independence for the Transvaal was carried. Mr. Lloyd-George, amid Nationalist cheers, said he was not responsible for the amendment, but on being asked whether he voted against it he kept silence. Dealing with Mr. Lloyd-George's allegation that in March the Boers were willing to accept terms which fell short of the restoration of independence, he stated that information had just reached

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the Government that at a meeting attended by Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey it was resolved that no peace conditions would be accepted which did not include independence. Previously a proclamation had been issued to the effect that Mr. Kruger directed that the struggle should be continued. During the last three or four months the Boer forces had suffered enormously, and it was only the agitation in this country that encouraged them to prolong the war. He commented on the fact that none of the leaders of the Opposition had uttered one word in repudiation of the opinions to which utterance had been given by some of the Radical rank and file, and called special attention to the silence of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

In reply to this challenge, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman explained that he had not heard the whole of Mr. Lloyd-George's speech, but that he understood it was a moderate statement of the common-sense views held by a great majority of the people of this country. He denied that the critics of the Government were assisting our opponents. He repudiated the suggestion that the Opposition were to sit still and do nothing while the power and authority of this country were being used for purposes of which they did not approve. He believed that the only way to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion was by conciliating those who were against us in the field. He did not mean that the Government should yield upon the main point about which they were contending, but that they should show such a spirit and temper as might induce the Boers to accept the terms which had been offered. To the doctrine that the Boers were to be beaten down and that no consideration was to be shown or concession made he could not assent.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman hotly resented the imputation conveyed in a remark by Mr. Balfour, who wound up the debate, that he had "come off the fence" at last by making a "frankly pro-Boer speech." And his resentment may have been justified, but his association of himself, for a second time within a fortnight, with a Member of Mr. Lloyd-George's views and temper, particularly after that politician's appearance at the Queen's Hall meeting, appeared to emphasise the potential, if not actual, schism illustrated by the speeches at the National Reform Union dinner, on the one hand, and the Essex Liberals' gathering at the Liverpool Street Station Hotel, on the other.

And yet when the Reform Club meeting of the party was held no open schism was announced. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who presided, developed the thesis of his Southampton speech. Liberals were divided, he said, not on account of real and essential differences, but because of the operation of certain personal antagonisms which for the last half-dozen years had disturbed and paralysed the party in Parliament. The party would never prosper, said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, until these cabals were put down, and he appealed to all to lend their help in extinguishing them. He could do so with all the

more confidence because these cabals had never been directed against him personally. The resolution of thanks to Sir Henry for his past services and hearty confidence in his continued leadership was moved by Sir James Kitson and supported by other members of the Liberal "Centre," then by Sir W. Harcourt, who joined in deprecating the cultivation of sectional cliques and personal aims, and finally by Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey. Of course in such circumstances the resolution was "carried unanimously amid great cheering." But both Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey made it perfectly clear that they reserved to themselves entire freedom, while acknowledging the leadership of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, to avow, whenever they thought proper, their well-known opinions on the South African question. Mr. Asquith said that he knew nothing of the cabals and cliques to which reference had been made, and held that the discords within the party were due to differences based on "honest, deep conviction" about the war. Those differences, he said, it was futile to seek to get rid of by "ambiguous formulas," such as the amendment to the Address entrusted to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice at the beginning of the session of 1900. Disagreements should be expressed, no doubt, in a considerate fashion. "But, gentlemen," said Mr. Asquith, "things being as they are, I venture to claim here for myself and for others full and unfettered liberty in this matter from time to time to express and to act upon our honestly entertained convictions, without any imputation of party disloyalty." Sir E. Grey also claimed that the meeting should consider "that it has not merely passed the resolution which is before it, but given us a charter to express our opinions freely upon questions upon which it is known that we differ."

These assertions of full liberty of action appeared to have received no challenge from the meeting, nor were they disputed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in his concluding speech of thanks. He only denounced "organisations established for the purpose of perpetuating and accentuating differences," suggested that even such "amiable resolutions" as that on which Mr. Asquith had poured retrospective contempt might have their uses, and urged that "the proper thing is for us to think none the worse of any man because he happens to disagree with us, but to find out rather the hundred and one questions on which we can work loyally and steadily together."

It was at once widely felt among Liberals and in the country at large that the Reform Club meeting had only secured—in the phrase of the *Guardian*—a *modus vivendi*, not a *modus valendi*. But the most emphatic expression of that view came from an unexpected quarter. Lord Rosebery had been on the Continent when the earlier incidents just related in this story of Liberal disunion took place, and, after Mr. Asquith's speech of June 19 and the inception of the movement to entertain him in honour of it, the hope was openly expressed that, if he were

then in England, his former chief would preside on the occasion of that tribute, with which it was thought that he must entirely sympathise. Lord Rosebery returned to London in plenty of time for such an arrangement to be made if he had been disposed towards it. It was not made, and yet Lord Rosebery by no means kept silence or allowed a clear field to his Imperialist friends. Having been asked to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by a meeting of the City Liberal Club (of which he was president) to express his views on the political situation, he preferred in the first instance to do so by letter. In the course of this communication, published July 17, he observed that he laid down the leadership of the Liberal party in 1896, with the hope rather than the expectation of promoting its unity; and to that end he had since effaced himself, carefully refraining from word or deed which could embarrass his successors. The party, however, in order to preserve the appearance of harmony, had conceded a liberty of speech and action with regard to the war which was, in effect, universal liberty, and he felt, therefore, absolved from the restraint he had hitherto imposed on himself. "Not," he continued, "that I desire to re-enter the arena of party politics, far from it; I shall never voluntarily return to it. On the contrary, I believe that there is a useful and uncoveted place in the commonwealth for one who, having held high office, and having no desire to hold it again, can speak his mind with absolute independence." The ex-Premier went on to remark that, while the whole Empire had rallied to the war, the attitude of the Liberal party was that of neutrality and an open mind. But that was an impossible attitude, and only spelt Liberal impotence. No greater issue ever divided hostile parties than the question as to whether the war was just and carried on by legitimate methods, or unjust and its methods uncivilised; nor could a party agree to differ on such an issue. It had been urged that the difference was transient and would cease with the war, but statesmen who dissociate themselves from the nation on a great national question "dissociate themselves for much longer than they think." Besides, the South African question was only one of a group, as to which there was a sincere, fundamental and incurable antagonism of principle between two schools of statesmanship, the one avowedly insular, the other holding as the first article of its creed the maintenance of our free and beneficent Empire. "The two sections may call themselves by the same name and row in the same boat. But, if so, the boat can never advance, for they are rowing in opposite directions. Until the crew make up their minds towards what point they are to row, their bark can never move, it can only revolve." Meanwhile, it was idle to speak of "the grand old principles of the Liberal party," because what practical men wanted to know was the manner in which those principles were to be applied to the Imperial problems of the present time.

This deliverance caused a great flutter throughout the polit-

ical world. The Unionists generally welcomed the confirmation given by the ex-leader of the Liberal party to their contention at the time of the general election of 1900 that, from an Imperial point of view, the Liberal party, as at present divided, was "impossible." Liberals of the Centre and Left, on the other hand, correspondingly resented the exposure of their weakness, and even the Liberal Imperialists objected to the detached attitude still maintained by Lord Rosebery. This feeling, which was also held in Unionist circles, was evident in a speech delivered by Sir E. Grey at Peterborough (July 17). He said that far from believing that the differences between Liberals were irreconcilable, he felt convinced that the party was at the beginning of new things, of new life, of new effort. But if Lord Rosebery wished to promote the unity of the party, he must go a good deal beyond the letter they had read that day. He must step in from outside. The confidence of the public was not to be gained by fitful interventions in politics, however brilliant and however wise; it could only be gained by keeping in the stress and struggle of political life.

The effect of the mixture of applause, remonstrance, and appeal with which his letter had been received was to secure that, on the afternoon of July 19, only a few hours before the dinner to Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery after all did go down to the meeting of the City Liberal Club and delivered a speech accentuating the views expressed in his letter. The "hullabaloo" which it had excited had convinced him, he said, of the exact truth of the opinions it set forth. The differences between the two sections of the Liberal party were, he went on to observe, of old standing. The notorious divisions in Mr. Gladstone's second Cabinet (1880-5), and the split in 1886, had really far more to do with foreign and Imperial questions than with the question of Ireland. He had been led to speak out on these matters because he had felt it absolutely necessary in the interests of Liberalism to repudiate some of the sentiments expressed at the National Reform Union and Queen's Hall meetings. That the present paralysis of the Liberal party was due to its attitude on matters of Imperial concern seemed to him beyond doubt. The general election was fought on the question of the war, and the country returned a strong majority for the Government. Nowhere was that majority heavier than in London. Yet when, a few months later, London chose its County Council—in other words, when it had to elect representatives to deal with purely domestic affairs—it returned an overwhelming Liberal majority. Had the Liberals fought the general election with a good programme of home reform, while making it clear that they were heartily with national opinion on the subject of the war, the result might have been very different. Even now he did not despair of the ultimate success of such a policy as he had outlined. For himself, personally, he had intimated that he should never voluntarily return to the Liberal

party, and to what he had said he adhered. He proceeded, however, somewhat cryptically to say: "For the present, at any rate, I must proceed alone. I must plough my furrow alone. That is my fate, agreeable or the reverse; but before I get to the end of that furrow it is possible that I may find myself not alone. But that is another matter. If it be not so, I shall remain very contentedly in the society of my books and my home. If it be otherwise, I shall wait for those circumstances to arise before I pronounce with any definiteness upon them."

Inevitably the effect of this second unexpected deliverance by Lord Rosebery, and the speculation excited by its enigmatic conclusion, was to draw off a considerable part of the public attention which would otherwise have been concentrated on the speeches made at the dinner to Mr. Asquith the same evening. Mr. Asquith's was the principal speech, but its effect was augmented by the shorter, but not less decided, utterances of Sir E. Grey, who presided, Mr. Robson, and Sir Henry Fowler. Altogether, as a collective demonstration, the entertainment, at which some thirty-five Members of Parliament were reinforced by a considerable number of ex-Members and a strong body of Liberal candidates at the 1900 elections, was far from unsuccessful. In acknowledging the toast of his health, Mr. Asquith touched very lightly on Lord Rosebery's letter in a passage in which he conveyed, without mentioning the writer's name, that he could not accept his gloomy diagnosis of the neutralisation of the effective force of the Liberal party by its differences on Imperial questions. He proceeded, however, to practically admit its justice in no small measure. He sketched, in eloquent terms, what he considered the right attitude of Liberals towards the Empire. While declining for himself the addition of "Imperialist" to the name "Liberal," he claimed that for the bulk of Liberals the Empire had this significance and value,—“that with all its failures and shortcomings, with all its weak places and its black spots, it is the greatest and most fruitful experiment that the world has yet seen in the corporate union of free and self-governing communities.”

Mr. Asquith said that he had frequently been asked by colonists why it was that Liberals in the old country allowed Conservatives to monopolise and exploit for their own purposes the name and prestige of the Empire; and there could be no doubt that if Liberalism was once more to become the dominant political force in Great Britain, Liberals would have to be firmer in their faith on this point, or, at any rate, more articulate in its expression. A true view of this matter would not paralyse, but stimulate, all those aspirations and efforts which were included under the name of social reform, for “it was the work of statesmanship in this country to make the Empire worth living for as well as worth dying for.” These were questions with which only the Liberal party could effectually deal, notably the

questions of education and of temperance, as to which it was hampered by no entangling alliances. The same might be said of the question of the housing of the working classes, which could not be properly solved without the taxing of ground values. On the subject of the war and the settlement which must follow, Mr. Asquith re-affirmed views with which the public was familiar. A noteworthy remark, however, which he made in this connection was that Opposition criticism of the action of the Executive in the conduct of the war would not be less effective or fruitful, "if it starts with the assumption that British officers, British soldiers, aye, and even the British Government, whatever faults or errors of judgment they may commit, are animated by humanity and by a consideration for the feelings of those to whom the fortunes of war have compelled them to be opposed."

Sir H. Fowler, it should be added, referred more directly, and in a hopeful tone, to Lord Rosebery's return to the field of politics as of good promise for Liberalism, and the single mention which he made of the ex-Leader's name was received, it was said, with much warmth by the assembled company. Among the leading Liberals of the school represented at this banquet, it was pretty well understood that, at the time, there was, as was natural, a feeling of annoyance at the inconsiderate manner in which Lord Rosebery had acted towards them, but that irritation seemed not to last long, and certainly did not interfere with the welcome which they gave towards the end of the year to his re-appearance on a Liberal platform.

The exhibition of differences within the Liberal party, the story of which has been told at some length, occupied, as has been said, a larger share of public attention than most other political matters during the summer of 1901. If the Opposition had not been so much weakened by internal discords, it might conceivably, even with its small numbers, have done something to shake the Government, whose want of clearness and strength in legislative purpose was illustrated during the same period in a striking fashion. No similar remark, it is fair to say, was applicable to the conduct of the Budget by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Night after night in the latter part of June and early in July the Finance Bill, embodying the Budget proposals, was pushed patiently along by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, though credited with an irascible disposition, met the reiteration of the same arguments against the various features of his fiscal scheme with almost unvarying good temper, with unbending resolution, so far as points of principle were concerned, but reasonable flexibility in their application. Thus on one evening (June 24) he successively resisted motions to postpone the coal duty clause, to postpone its operation till October 19, and to limit its operation to one year. At the same time he intimated the general intention of the Exchequer to exempt contracts existing at the date of the Budget up to

the end of September, and (June 25) he proposed an amendment allowing a rebate of the duty on coal of inferior sorts—of which the value “free on board” was proved not to exceed 6s. per ton—and on fuel manufactured from coal ingredients of similar quality. These concessions, as he said in refusing others, would cost the Exchequer the very substantial sum of 650,000*l.* in the accounts of the current year. The Government majority in this connection sank lowest—172 to 144—on an amendment, supported by Sir E. Grey and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, to place a fourth of the coal export duty on the royalty-owners, but this was probably due to the division being taken at the dinner hour, and the clause stood part of the bill (June 27) by 212 to 126. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, it may be added, showed his anxiety to do justice by agreeing on the report stage (July 11) to an amendment directed to secure that where the lessee of a colliery sold coal abroad at a price inclusive of the tax he should be entitled to deduct the tax from the price with a view to the fixing of the amount of the royalty. On an earlier day (June 24) the clause imposing the sugar duty (denounced as “cruel” by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman) had been adopted by 240 to 159. Among the numerous amendments on which divisions were previously taken was one (June 20) directed to secure that sugar grown in British colonies or possessions should pay only two-thirds of the duty exacted in the case of foreign sugar. In resisting the proposal to establish this preference, as fraught with many fiscal and trade complications, Sir M. Hicks-Beach caused pain and grief to Sir Howard Vincent, but enjoyed the support of Sir W. Harcourt and the Opposition, and the amendment was defeated by 366 to 16.

The mixture of firmness and conciliation which marked the conduct of the Budget was by no means present in that of the chief legislative business of the session. The principal measure brought forward by the Government was undoubtedly the Education Bill. Indications have been given of the opposition which that bill appeared likely to encounter from the representatives in Parliament of Nonconformity and of the vested interests of School Boards, and the language used on one or two occasions by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman pointed to the probability of the active participation of himself and other leading members of the Opposition in the Parliamentary resistance to the measure. On the other hand, there was no doubt that large and influential bodies of educational opinion, while regarding the bill as in some important respects inadequate, yet were entirely favourable to pressing it forward, with or without amendment, as establishing the principles of a sound educational settlement, and giving them considerable though partial application. It was, therefore, a very severe blow to the hopes they had raised in quarters for which they might reasonably have been expected to show consideration, as well as a shock to their own credit, such as it

was, for legislative foresight and steadfastness of purpose, when (June 27) it was announced by Mr. Balfour to a deputation of Unionist Members of Parliament that Ministers had decided that the Education Bill could not be proceeded with in the present session. He intimated that they would not have brought in a measure of educational reform at all in a session the time of which was likely to be so much engrossed by military and fiscal questions, if it had not been for the situation created by the Cockerton judgment, which made some legislation absolutely necessary; that they had had no reason to assume that a bill of the kind proposed by the Government would excite any bitter and prolonged resistance from the Opposition, but that, as it had become clear that there would be such resistance, the Cabinet did not think the proposed general reform was of such urgent necessity that they would be justified in keeping the House together until the middle of September, as would be requisite if they decided to proceed with their bill. That being so, their intention, as Mr. Balfour explained it, was to withdraw the Education Bill, promising for a measure framed much on its lines a "very early and very honourable place" in the programme of the ensuing session, and in the meantime to pass an extremely short measure, dealing with the situation created by the Cockerton judgment in practically the same fashion as had been proposed by the bill now withdrawn.

It was universally felt that this announcement, which was formally confirmed by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons on the following day (June 28), was very injurious to the reputation of the Cabinet for capacity to appreciate the probabilities of a political situation, and for firmness of purpose in dealing with a legislative question of any difficulty and complexity. The discredit was the greater in view of the fact that this was not the first time that Lord Salisbury's Government had brought forward and dropped a measure for the reorganisation of education. Moreover it was impossible, taking the view the Government had avowed as to the proper limitation of the functions of School Boards, for them to frame their temporary bill except on what would be regarded by the partisans of the School Board system as provocative lines. What was called the Education (No. 2) Bill was introduced by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons on July 2, when he explained that the measure, which was based on two clauses of the Education Bill which had been withdrawn, proposed to empower County or County Borough Councils or Technical Instruction Committees to make arrangements with School Boards for the continuation during one year of the work to which school funds had been declared to be inapplicable by the Cockerton judgment. A division was taken on the first reading, which was carried by 242 to 174, and at almost every possible point in the further

progress of the measure, which, short though it was, occupied a good week of the time of the House of Commons on various days through July. The second reading was moved by Sir J. Gorst (July 8) in a speech in which he said that the Cockerton judgment affected only an infinitesimal number of day schools, nor would the higher grade schools be seriously endangered; there were, however, forty-eight higher grade schools, with an upper division for the study of science, under the old Science and Art Department, and those would be affected, but not to any great extent, for out of 7,000 scholars in these schools only 900 were receiving advanced instruction, many of whom could be provided for in the secondary schools of the country, to which they could obtain admission by scholarship. With regard to the evening schools he said the facts as to the effect of the Cockerton judgment had been grossly exaggerated. But Sir John Gorst gave it clearly to be understood that while some of the evening continuation schools were, in his opinion, doing very useful work, many of them were mainly recreative institutions not deserving an education grant. Evening schools, he went on to say, were responsible for much of the overlapping in our educational system, and in many towns the same kind of instruction was given in rival schools maintained at the expense of the taxpayers and the ratepayers. As one result of the mad competition that was going on, cheap and shoddy education was being spread among the people. Now, School Boards were not elected to carry on education of that kind; in fact, it was a farce to pretend that they were elected on educational grounds at all, and ratepayers as a body paid no attention to the elections. If the House were to give power to the School Boards to maintain the *status quo ante* it would authorise competition, waste, and extravagance. In the report of the Secondary Education Commission, of which Mr. Bryce was the chairman, it was recognised that School Boards ought to be subject to a local authority; and that was the principle of the bill. The authorities selected by the Government already possessed Parliamentary powers under which they could carry on the work of these schools. The work should not be undertaken by the Board of Education, because it was not desirable to allow the Department to dip its hands into the local purse, and also because the Board was not in a position to make the necessary arrangements in the time available. Accounting for the fact that every attempt to improve the education of the country met with opposition, he remarked that there were teachers who thought their craft was in danger, School Board officers who were afraid for their official positions, members of School Boards who were filled with an overweening sense of the great importance of their system, and enthusiasts in Parliament who regarded the maintenance of the School Board system as of greater importance than education itself.

There was very much that was clever and a good deal that was just in the speech just summarised, but it was not calculated to conciliate opposition, and its tone undoubtedly served to lend some plausibility to the contention of Sir W. Harcourt and other speakers that the bill was designed as "an attack on School Boards." Mr. Bryce, who took a leading part in the opposition to the bill, strongly denied that it carried out the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, and insisted that the House ought not to be asked to sanction in a temporary bill the important principle that the control over all kinds of education should be entrusted to county and municipal authorities. The defence of the bill on its second reading was summed up with sufficient compactness by Mr. Balfour (July 9). While denying the imputation above referred to, he ridiculed the notion that county and municipal authorities elected by the people were likely to disregard the wishes of their constituents in respect of existing educational privileges. It had been impossible, he said, to entertain the suggestion that a bill should be introduced simply to legalise the *status quo ante*. As a consequence of the Cockerton judgment it had become necessary to determine whether School Boards were the proper authorities to deal with secondary education or not, and the Government had decided against them. It was incumbent on the House to establish as soon as possible a single authority for the control of secondary education for all classes in the community, and, pending that final settlement of the matter, it was undesirable to do anything which could prejudice or imperil it.

The second reading, which had been supported, it should be noted, by Sir W. Anson (*Oxford University*) and Sir R. Jebb (*Cambridge University*), though opposed by Members specially connected with the School Boards or with the profession of elementary teacher, was carried by 333 to 215—although the Nationalists on this education question voted against the Government. During the debates in committee a good deal of apprehension was expressed by Opposition speakers as to possible friction between the local authorities charged with the responsibility created by the bill, and the School Boards which had been conducting the schools to which the Cockerton judgment applied, and as to possible confusion and diversity in the exercise of the new responsibility by local authorities in the absence of some clear direction by Parliament or by the Board of Education. Sir W. Hart-Dyke (*Dartford, Kent*), formerly Conservative Education Minister, who said that he intervened with a view to the prevention of strife, appealed to the Government to agree to a compromise which Mr. Mather (*Rossendale, Lancashire*) had proposed. Its effect was to direct local authorities to enable School Boards, with the consent of the Board of Education, to carry on for a year out of the school funds the work of their higher grade schools and evening continuation classes, to the same extent and on the same conditions as at present. The

only difference between the bill and this amendment was that, while the former empowered the local authorities to sanction the maintenance of certain educational work out of the rates, the latter required them to do so, with the approval of the Board of Education.

Mr. Balfour, however, refused to accede to this proposal, maintaining that if Ministers agreed to it the country would infer that they wished to prolong the condition of things which was now illegal, and which did not conform to the lines on which education ought to be conducted, and as to which the present bill was to be regarded as an authoritative declaration of the views and intentions of the Government for the future. Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) entered a protest against the contention of Mr. Balfour that the bill pledged the House in regard to the local authority to be established in future for the control of secondary education.—In their resistance to this bill the Opposition were united, though it had not been clear that they would have been equally so in regard to the larger measure which the Government had dropped. No amendment was admitted into the bill, nor, indeed, on the principles avowed by the Government on the subject as a whole was there much scope for any. On some points the Ministerial majority fell substantially below its normal proportions, and the third reading was only carried (July 30) by 200 to 142. General slackness, however, and a preference for social engagements as compared with the discharge of dull Parliamentary work, rather than any dislike for the character of the Education (No. 2) Bill, appeared to be the ground for these failures to maintain the full measure of Ministerial preponderance.

Naval and military affairs occupied some of the attention of both Houses during the summer. A certain amount of uneasiness was produced in the public mind by a manifesto of the Navy League, setting forth both that the naval strength of the country as a whole was inadequate, having regard to the growth of foreign programmes of naval construction, and in particular that the British fleet in the Mediterranean, "where the battle for empire would probably be fought out," was insufficient in its number of fighting ships and unprovided with many essential accessories. Some of the principal alleged defects were thus summed up: "A deficiency in all classes of vessels, from battleships to destroyers. Complete absence of fleet auxiliaries of all kinds. No provision for hospital ships, repairing ships, frozen meat store, mother ships for destroyers, efficient colliers, or telegraph ships. No adequate provision for the first essentials of efficient fighting—*e.g.*, telescopic sights, gyroscopes, smokeless powder for the 13·5in. guns, armour-piercing shell, breechloading field-guns, wireless telegraphy." The impression produced by these statements on the part of the Navy League was aided by an article appearing in the *National Review* for July by Mr. Arnold White, under

the title of "A Message from the Mediterranean," setting forth in vehement fashion that, on grounds similar to those alleged by the Navy League as justifying it, great dissatisfaction did exist among the officers of our fleet in that sea. The greatest effect, perhaps, was produced by the publicity given—no doubt very irregularly—to a letter from Lord Charles Beresford, the brilliant and popular officer who was second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, expressing grave anxiety as to its condition.

In the House of Commons, in Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates (July 3), this subject was discussed. Sir C. Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), whose intimate acquaintance with questions connected with the defensive services of the country always gave weight to his utterances on such questions, maintained that there were substantial grounds for anxiety, and declared that almost all the officers in the Mediterranean Fleet were distressed by certain shortcomings in the fleet, and he mentioned in that connection the supply of destroyers, cruisers and fleet auxiliaries. Mr. Yerburch (*Chester*) affirmed that the combined French and Russian fleets in the Mediterranean included twenty battleships as against ten British battleships. Mr. E. Robertson (*Dundee*), on the other hand, protested against what he described as a mischievous newspaper agitation, and Sir J. Colomb (*Great Yarmouth*), an ardent student of questions of Imperial defence, protested against outside attempts to influence the Admiralty in regard to the distribution of our naval forces. The speech, however, in which Mr. Arnold-Forster dealt with the subject could not but be regarded as a practical admission that in the view of the Admiralty there was a large measure of truth in the statements made by the outside critics, and that while active endeavours were being made to remedy recognised defects as quickly as might be, some of them at any rate might not be made good for some time to come. Thus he said that the Admiralty recognised that an addition ought to be made to the battleships in the Mediterranean, and new ships, when they became available, would be sent there to replace ships of an older date. Subsequently the number of the battleships would be increased. It was also known to the Admiralty that the number of our cruisers in the Mediterranean was not as large as it ought to be, owing to withdrawals; but they were on the eve of adding to our available fleet a large number of cruisers whose fighting efficiency would be greater than that of any existing cruisers, and when this addition had been made the strength of the Mediterranean Fleet would be materially increased. As he had stated on a former occasion, an addition was to be made to the number of destroyers in the Mediterranean. With regard to the general question of the distribution of the fleet, he declared that there had been no change in the policy of the Admiralty. The Department was not failing in its duties, and was doing everything in its power to protect the interests of the country. [In a later speech

(July 5) Mr. Arnold-Forster went into considerable detail to show that the Admiralty had been and was exerting itself for the adequate provision of scientific appliances.] With regard to the supply of auxiliary vessels, he said that a considerable sum of money had already been asked for in order that such ships might be provided, and that the Admiralty were going even further in this direction. [Here again details were given on July 5.]

This statement by the Secretary for the Admiralty was supplemented and emphasised by one made in the House of Lords (July 5) by Lord Selborne. The First Lord was somewhat more severe than his subordinate in the House of Commons in his treatment of outside criticism. He expressed himself prepared to welcome such criticism if it were reasonable, and if the critics had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts, but he declined to believe that, as seemed to be implied, all the members of the Board of Admiralty were careless or incapable. Without suggesting that the old two-Power standard was too high—quite the contrary—he held that the Navy should be so strong as to be reasonably certain of successfully performing any duty to which it was reasonably probable that it might be called. As to the distribution of the existing ships, the Admiralty alone had the information which enabled it to decide this question, and he declined to accept the view that the Mediterranean must be treated as a unit by itself. Though it was one of the most important stations of the British Navy, yet it must be considered, not by itself, but in connection with the Channel and the approaches to the Channel. In the assignment of new ships all the important squadrons in turn had their share, and the destination of ships was governed by considerations of the moment. In reference to the new ships he mentioned that nine would be completed this year and eight during the first six months of next year. As to destroyers he said that we had in all 113, and that of the twenty-six which were abroad sixteen were in the Mediterranean. Ten additional destroyers of a stronger construction were in this year's programme, and some more would be sent to the Mediterranean Squadron. He ridiculed the hypothesis, apparently current, that the enemy would attack on a war footing while the Mediterranean Fleet was on a peace footing. The battleships would be of quite a new type.

Mr. Arnold-Forster explained, on the same evening, on the shipbuilding vote, in the House of Commons, that the new battleships were of 16,500 tons displacement, 20 ft. longer than the *Formidable* class, with an indicated horse-power of 18,000, and 18½ knots speed. It was proposed to add to the four 12in. guns which now formed the normal armament of all the first-class battleships of the world four 9·2 guns. The three new battleships were to be named *The King Edward*, *The Commonwealth* and *The Dominion*. Six armoured cruisers were to be laid down, of 9,800 tons, 22,000 horse-power, and 23 knots speed, and ten destroyers. Every effort was being made to wipe off shipbuild-

ing arrears. The available plant of manufacturing firms was greatly increased, and a much better rate of progress might be looked for.

Satisfactory as, on the whole, the naval prospects thus held out might appear, the general result of the Ministerial statements was to confirm the impression previously current that, indirectly, the war had served to check the maintenance of the immediately effective predominance of the British Navy. In regard to the Army, there was a widespread feeling that, whatever might be the merits of the military reorganisation scheme brought forward by the War Minister and sanctioned by the House of Commons, the recruiting question was fundamental and had yet to be dealt with. In that connection the House of Lords had an interesting debate on two evenings (June 25 and 28), introduced by the Duke of Bedford, who feared that we should never have a force sufficient for the defence of the country, unless we were prepared to pay the private a shilling a day "all found and well found." There ought also, he maintained, to be a more liberal system of pensions. He was supported by Lord Wolseley in holding that the question of pay was the real crux of the Army question. On the part of the Government it was intimated, not for the first time, that if enough men could not be obtained by recruiting on the existing terms they would be prepared to consider and propose some further measures. But it was pointed out, what was indeed sufficiently obvious, that the adoption of the Duke of Bedford's proposals would involve a large addition to the Estimates. The duke did not press to a division his motion as to the inadequacy of the existing terms of remuneration to soldiers, but there was a pretty general feeling that if all forms of compulsory service were still to be avoided the nation would have to bid higher in the market for its private soldiers.

On a later day (July 30), in Committee of Supply on the War Office vote, Mr. Brodrick referred to the report on War Office reorganisation, of which some account has been given (pp. 146-8). Some of its recommendations, he observed, had already been adopted. For example, on the military side of the office civilians were being replaced by soldiers. Before the end of the year he proposed to set up three Army Corps commands—at Aldershot, on Salisbury Plain, and in Ireland. Very extensive powers would be conferred on the generals, and they would have financial assistants. Moreover, commanding officers of engineers would be empowered to execute certain classes of work in the districts where they were stationed, without reference to headquarters, save reporting the expenditure, which would of course be confined within limits. That this would lead to increased efficiency he had no doubt; whether it would promote economy was another question. With regard to the suggested "War Office Board," they had already a War Office Council, over which the Secretary of State presided (though he was not bound

by its decisions), as well as an Army Board, presided over by the Commander-in-Chief, the powers of which he should be very sorry to see curtailed. The objection to the proposed new Board would be its tendency to weaken the authority of the Secretary of State, while leaving him—what he must indeed always retain—the full responsibility for all that was done in the Department. Meanwhile steps were being taken to render the War Office Council more efficient as an instrument of business. The recruiting returns, he added, showed no falling off, and for the present, at any rate, it was not intended to increase the soldier's pay.

Some brief reference must be made to the extremely ineffective proceedings in the House of Lords in regard to the question of removing the language naturally offensive to Roman Catholics hitherto employed in the Declaration which the Sovereign is compelled to make after his accession. On June 13 a committee of Peers was appointed to consider this subject, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lords Salisbury, Spencer, Cadogan, Crewe, Aberdeen, Dunraven and Tweedmouth. This committee, of which curiously enough not a single spiritual peer was a member, reported in favour of substituting a new Royal Declaration, which combined the merits of expressing quite clearly the Sovereign's rejection of the doctrine of Transubstantiation and of doing so in terms which could give no needless offence to Roman Catholics. But the proposed Declaration went on to assert the belief "that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or of any other saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are contrary to the Protestant religion." It is hardly too much to say that this curiously inept suggestion commended itself to no considerable section of English opinion. The Archbishop of Canterbury proposed, and was supported by Lord Rosebery in the proposal, that the report should be referred back to the committee for further consideration, the committee itself being enlarged by the addition of new members. This proposal, however, was resisted by Lord Salisbury and negatived (July 8), and a bill was brought in proposing the substitution for the existing Declaration of a new one, modified only from the draft above mentioned by striking out the reference to the "adoration" of the Blessed Virgin and by inserting a specific statement of belief in "the Protestant religion." The bill was read a second time (July 23) by 90 to 6, but the fact that the minority was "told" by Lord Halifax and Lord Kinnauld showed how far the proposal for the alteration of the Royal Declaration was from meeting all classes of opinion. At the next stage (Aug. 1) Lord Rosebery, supported by the Primate and by the Duke of Norfolk, moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee. This and various other amendments suggesting other revised versions of the Declaration were rejected by large majorities, but the debate showed that in the form in which the

bill remained it did not meet the wishes either of the Roman Catholics or of many who were genuinely concerned to guard, without needless offence, against the possibility of a Roman Catholic succession. Though read a third time, therefore, by the Peers, no attempt was made to bring it before the Commons.

Very easy, on the other hand, was the progress of the Royal Titles Bill through both Houses. The object of this measure was to enable the King to make an addition to the Royal style and titles "in recognition of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas." Lord Salisbury, in presenting the bill (July 26), said that he understood that the form to be assumed by his Majesty would probably be "Edward VII., by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." During the bill's progress through the Upper House Lord Rosebery expressed a decided preference for the phrase "Britains beyond the seas," rather than "British dominions," but the suggestion did not find support. Lord Spencer took occasion to intimate that he now entirely recognised the advantageousness of the inclusion of the words "Emperor (or Empress) of India" in the style and titles of the Sovereign, which on its original proposal he had opposed. The bill passed the Upper House without any division, and in the Commons only the Irish members voted against it.

There is not much more to be said as to the legislation of 1901. A great deal of time seemed likely to be taken up by the rating question, owing to the expiration of the period for which acts had been passed a few years previously relieving agricultural land of half the local rates, and giving corresponding relief in the case of tithe rent charges when not separated from clerical benefices. This system of relief having been habitually condemned by the large body of Liberals as being one of "doles" to the "friends" of the Conservative party—though Liberal members for agricultural districts had been, and were still found, apt to take a different view—any attempt to renew the acts in question permanently, or for a very long period, would have met with the most strenuous resistance. Nor, indeed, could the indefinite prolongation of existing unscientific methods of dealing with rating problems have been defended, in view of the issue in June of the elaborate report, or rather reports, of the Local Taxation Commission. These reports were far from being unanimous, two of the highest fiscal authorities, Sir Edward Hamilton and Sir George Murray, separating themselves on important questions of principle from the majority of their colleagues, and obtaining a large measure of support in doing so from the chairman of the commission, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Blair Balfour (Lord Justice-General of Scotland). But in view of these reports it had become very clearly the duty of politicians with any claim to statesmanship to apply themselves to the devising

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of some comprehensive treatment of the problem of local taxation, and not to interpose any legislative difficulty in the way of the reform of a system which practically all the commissioners agreed in holding to be characterised by much confusion and anomaly. In these circumstances an understanding was arrived at between the Front Benches that if a limit of four years were introduced into the *Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, etc., Continuance Bill*, it should be allowed to go through with a very modest amount of debate. This understanding was carried out. The bill was read a second time on July 29, after a debate of a comparatively friendly character, in which two Liberal members—Mr. Strachey (*Somerset, E.*) and Mr. L. White (*Buckrose, E. Riding, Yorks*)—dissociated themselves from the attitude of the Opposition towards the measure, and Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) held the Government pledged to submit within a reasonable time a comprehensive treatment of the whole subject. A hostile amendment, which had formed the starting point of the debate, was defeated by 251 to 133.

The most considerable achievement of the Government in the legislative field was, without doubt, the passage of the *Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment Bill*, with which was combined a bill consolidating the law on those subjects. These measures, as already recorded, had been sent, after second reading, to the Grand Committee on Trade. They had been considered there with great care and with a commendable freedom from party spirit, and, speaking generally, there could be no question that the code of factory law, as brought before the House of Commons (Aug. 12) at the report stage, constituted a substantial advance and improvement in several directions upon the legislative standard previously attained. Unfortunately, however, even in this case a certain want of strength of purpose on the part of the Government resulted in a serious reduction of the credit which would otherwise have been due to them in this department of social reform. This remark, perhaps, hardly applies with justice to the acquiescence of the Government in the defeat by 163 to 141 of an amendment which the Home Secretary had supported, altering back from noon to one o'clock (as in the original bill) the hour fixed by the Grand Committee for the ending of work by young persons and women in textile factories on Saturdays, if they began at 6 A.M. The best opinion certainly seemed to be that, as Mr. Ritchie had maintained, the hour of half-holiday closing should be settled by agreement between employers and employed. But the question was probably not, on the whole, of sufficient importance to call for any extraordinary exercise of Ministerial authority in order to secure the concurrence of Parliament in the Ministerial judgment.

Where the Governmental want of backbone was shown to a degree which caused deep annoyance among their supporters was in their treatment of the question of laundries. In its

original form the bill contained a clause extending in several important ways the control exercised by the Home Office over the working of steam laundries. The necessity for this extension of control had been fully established by the reports of lady factory inspectors, which showed that the industry was one that was rapidly increasing, employing steadily growing numbers of women and young persons, and doing so under conditions calling for supervision and regulation quite as loudly as other industries over which the Factory Acts had already established full control. In the Grand Committee the Home Secretary accepted from Mr. W. Redmond an amendment entirely excluding laundries connected with reformatory, religious, and charitable institutions from the operation of the laundries clause. And the bill returned to the House with that exemption. A strong and widespread feeling, however, had been expressed that the alteration to which Mr. Ritchie had agreed involved an unworthy concession to unreasonable religious prejudice. Notice was given of various amendments proposing the simple rescission of Mr. Redmond's amendment. That, perhaps, might have been difficult to justify, but a practical compromise was offered by an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Talbot (*Oxford University*), the effect of which would have been to empower the Home Secretary to modify, instead of dispensing with, the requirements of the act in regard to reformatory laundries in any cases where he was satisfied that discipline would be impaired by ordinary inspection. An arrangement of this character which in principle received the support of Mr. Fitzalan Hope (*Brightside, Sheffield*), nephew of the Duke of Norfolk, on the part of English Roman Catholics, would have been cordially welcomed as satisfactory—as appeared from speeches made by the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester in the House of Lords (Aug. 15)—by those responsible for great reformatory institutions belonging to the Church of England. These facts were very relevant to the defence offered by Mr. Ritchie for the action which he took on the report stage in the House of Commons (Aug. 13)—that he had been urged by the authorities of many institutions in this country that laundry inspection would damage their discipline. Deferring to this and Irish pressure Mr. Ritchie adhered to the necessity of exempting the reformatory laundries, and then felt constrained, by the anomaly of placing fresh restrictions on commercial laundries alone, to move the entire omission of the new regulations in that regard, thus leaving the commercial laundry industry under the law of 1895, which had been abundantly proved to be inadequate. Mr. Balfour in the Commons and Lord James of Hereford in the House of Lords met the reproaches of those who condemned the sacrifice of the interests of a large and increasing class of persons needing protection with the assertion that the sacrifice was necessary in order to save the rest of

the bill. But the Archbishop of Canterbury, who a few weeks before, in addressing some friends of voluntary schools, had spoken of the Government as "not very brave," bluntly intimated his inability to accept the defence thus put forward.

The surrender on the laundry question to Mr. W. Redmond, it may be remarked, was contrasted, not unnaturally, with the high tone maintained by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain in their reference to the conduct of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament at a Unionist demonstration at Blenheim (Aug. 10). Parliament, the First Lord said, in a somewhat halting cross between an epigram and a pun, would not sacrifice our Empire to the Boers or our Constitution to the bores. The Colonial Secretary, on the same occasion, used language which gave much satisfaction in some Unionist quarters, as pointing to the need of redressing the over-representation of Ireland, proved to exist by the results of the census taken in April.* The nation, said Mr. Chamberlain, would expect the Mother of Parliaments to know how to defend herself against the attacks of men who, through our liberality, came to us in numbers altogether disproportionate to the wealth, the intelligence and the population which they represented. The laundry incident, it was thought, was but a doubtful illustration of the firm temper thus avowed.

As to Ireland itself, the Government, not for the first time during its existence, sustained a defeat in the House of Lords (July 18) at the hands of the Irish Peers and those who sympathised with them in thinking that the Unionist Government ought to have introduced material modifications, in the interests of justice to the landlords, into the administration of the Land Acts. A somewhat agreeable incident in the House of Commons, though unpleasantly provoked, was the debate raised (Aug. 15) by Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*) with regard to an article in the *Globe* making very offensive imputations against the Nationalist Members. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith both expressed, in emphatic terms, their conviction that the Members in question were entirely clear of any charge of personal corruption. The editor and publisher of the *Globe* were ordered to appear on the following day and make apology, and were reprimanded by the Speaker. On the very last day of the session (Aug. 17) the Chief Secretary for Ireland secured compliments of a kind very rarely offered by the Nationalist Members to the occupant of his post, with reference to declarations which he made as to the misconduct of an Irish sergeant of police named Sheridan. He frankly and sorrowfully admitted that this man had been instrumental in procuring the conviction of innocent men in three cases. A searching investigation had been held, Sheridan had been dismissed from the force, and reparation had been made to the persons wronged. Approval was expressed of Mr. Wyndham's tone and action by several Nationalist Members.

* For census figures, see under "Geography," in Retrospect of Science, in Part II. of this volume.

In regard to the conduct of foreign affairs, and in particular the line taken by the Government in the Far East, some discussion arose in the Commons (July 26) on the Foreign Office vote, when Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucester*) contended in effect that while we had been forced to acknowledge the preferential rights of Russia in Manchuria and of Germany in Shan-tung, we had abandoned our own in the Yang-tze Valley. In reply, Lord Cranborne, dealing with the Anglo-German Agreement, observed that there was no limit to the application of the clause in it stating that the contracting parties would "direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire," but that the "open-door" clause was limited to the ports, littoral, and rivers of China and those parts of the country where the contracting Powers had influence. If, therefore, the German Government held that they had no influence in Manchuria, the latter clause did not, in their case, apply to that region. Incidentally Lord Cranborne mentioned that Japan had adhered to the Anglo-German Agreement. On the other hand, the Manchurian Agreement between Russia and China had not been signed, owing to the friendly representations of the British Government and to the support which had been given to patriotic Chinamen. Respecting the concession which the Russians claimed to have secured at Tien-tsin, it had been agreed that the question of the right to the disputed ground should be reserved for future settlement, and that nothing should be done in the meantime to prejudice the matter, and, although on more than one occasion the Russian military authorities had not shown as great a regard for that agreement as we had a right to expect, the Russian Government had always received our representations in a very different spirit. As to the landing of foreign troops at Shanghai (which had caused some anxiety in England), Ministers were given to understand that the occupation would only be a temporary one. The British troops on the spot were actually more than the equivalent of all the foreign forces put together. Nearly everything was settled with respect to the indemnity. His Majesty's Government had agreed to the raising of the maritime Customs to an effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and in return for this concession the river approaches on the Peiho and Yang-tze were to be facilitated. Certain Powers had suggested that the Customs duties should be raised to 10 per cent., but to that the Government could not agree unless further and material commercial facilities were given to British trade. While the Government did not favour an aggressive policy, they were fully alive to the necessity of protecting our merchants, and they kept our treaty rights always in view. Sir E. Grey (*Berwick, Northumberland*) feared that the Powers were imposing on China the maximum fine that she could pay, which seemed to him a mistake, as it would leave no means of exacting reparation by indemnity in future years. He could

not but consider the Anglo-German Agreement a one-sided one, from which Germany derived most profit. With Russia he held that an understanding was vital, and he urged the Government to impress upon that Power the importance of being frank and open. The legitimate aims of Russia could be satisfied without danger to this country; but if we could not convince Russia that her expansion must not injure British interests very unsatisfactory consequences might follow.

In the House of Lords (Aug. 6) the Foreign Secretary made the last of his series of statements as to the course of events in China, and was able to report much more definite movement than at any former date since he took up office. The negotiations, he said, had of late proceeded more rapidly, and the Government were able to regard that progress without dissatisfaction. While we had been ready to meet other Powers upon matters of comparatively secondary importance, there were points on which it had seemed inexpedient to make any concession. We could not allow the credit of this country to be used for the purpose of securing debts due to other Powers, nor could we be a party to any arrangement under which the commerce of this country would be taxed beyond the limits at present laid down by our treaty rights in order to raise the money necessary for the indemnities. There had, however, been a general acceptance of our proposals on these points, and there was a general agreement also with regard to the rate of interest, the sinking fund arrangements, and the revenues which were to be ear-marked for the service of the indemnity loan bonds. The number of foreign troops in China was being steadily reduced, and before long it would be brought down to the "provisional total" of 13,000, of whom about 4,100 could be British troops. The eventual strength of the force would probably be an aggregate of 1,800 men for the guards of the different Legations, with some 3,000 more men for the occupation of certain important positions between Peking and the coast. Referring to the Anglo-German Agreement, Lord Lansdowne observed that, in the disclaimer of any desire to seek territorial advantages and the assertion of the intention of the Powers to maintain the territorial condition of China, the words of the agreement were entirely unqualified and unlimited; so that its provisions, in the view of his Majesty's Government, most unquestionably extended to Manchuria. He hoped it might be possible to arrive at a comprehensive settlement of any difficulties that had arisen with Russia. All we wanted of Russia in Manchuria was that our treaty rights should be respected, and that Russia should not use the preponderance which belonged to her to our detriment or to the detriment of the Powers with whom we were associated.

On the whole, the effect of these Ministerial statements was to strengthen the doubts entertained in this country, and expressed by Sir C. Dilke and Sir E. Grey, as to the value, from

the British point of view, of the Anglo-German Agreement; but, on the other hand, to produce the impression that while King Edward's Ministers had been unable to impose their own moderation in demands for compensation on the other Powers, they had succeeded in averting any sacrifice of British commercial interests in connection with the arrangements for the discharge of the indemnity. A few points remain to be brought together as bearing on the South African policy of his Majesty's Government so far as it was developed up to the end of the session of 1901. It has been seen that an important part was played in the divisions of the Liberal party by references to the concentration camps, and particularly to the light believed to be thrown on the management of them by Miss Hobhouse, after her visit to South Africa. That lady, whose courage and devotion no one ever questioned, however opinions might differ as to the dependence to be placed on her judgment, enumerated in her report to the Committee of the Distress Fund for South African Women and Children the following, as among the things tending to undermine the health and constitution of the women and children in some of the camps: lack of fuel, lack of beds and mattresses, lack of soap, a monotonous diet deficient in vegetables and unsuitable for children, bad water, overcrowding, want of warm clothes and blankets, and inadequate sanitary accommodation. She forwarded a series of recommendations to the Secretary for War, who clearly gave them prompt and earnest consideration. He replied to them in detail under date June 27, apparently not many days after they had been received, stating that in several cases attention had already been and would be given to the points raised by Miss Hobhouse, so far as military exigencies would allow. Whereas, however, Miss Hobhouse had recommended that free access should be given to a band of at least six accredited lady representatives of English philanthropic societies, to be responsible to the Government as well as their societies for the work of remedying defects of administration in the camps, Mr. Brodrick said that he thought it was "desirable to work through local committees, and through persons sent out by the Government to act with them." With that view it was announced in the House of Commons (July 22) that a committee of ladies would go to visit the concentration camps, consisting of Lady Knox, Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Lucy Deane (his Majesty's Inspector of Factories)—who had that day left England for the seat of war—and also Miss Scarlett and Dr. Jane Watherston (medical graduates of considerable practical experience, and both already in South Africa), and Miss Brereton, who had been in charge of the Yeomanry Hospital, the appointment of the two last-named ladies being contingent on their being able to quit their professional work. A few days later (July 26) Miss Hobhouse wrote to Mr. Brodrick urging that she also might be allowed to return to work in the camps, where she thought that her

experience and knowledge of the people, and to some extent of their language, would enable her to be a useful auxiliary to the committee he had appointed. The War Secretary, however, replying on the following day, expressed the inability of the Government to accept Miss Hobhouse's services, while declining, as they had done, those of other ladies connected with various philanthropic agencies, on the ground that they could not be regarded as entirely impartial in regard to the system adopted. He added that it was the more impossible for them to make an exception in Miss Hobhouse's case, "as her reports and speeches had been made the subject of so much controversy." Of that fact there was no doubt, though it was matter for much regret that in several cases the authorities of halls in different parts of the country had felt obliged to refuse to allow meetings to be held to hear addresses from her, on the ground that disturbances were to be feared. At the same time it should be recorded that, on the invitation of the Victoria League—an organisation of influential ladies recently formed for promoting Imperial consolidation in various ways—a committee of well-known ladies and gentlemen of both parties was formed for the provision of extra comforts and clothing to the inmates of the concentration camps. This movement was cordially welcomed by Mr. Brodrick, and he undertook that the Government would be responsible, through the local committees or ladies sent out to co-operate with them, for the distribution of any funds, "whether intended for the concentration camps or for loyal subjects of the Crown who had suffered through the war."

While the Government thus evinced a genuine desire to mitigate as far as possible the hardships of non-combatants, there was a perceptible hardening in their tone towards those continuing to participate in the obstinate guerilla warfare, stained in some cases by cruelty and crime, which was still desolating great tracts of South Africa, and preventing the general resumption of industry. In Committee of Supply (Aug. 2) Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked the Colonial Secretary for information as to the situation in South Africa, and in doing so took occasion to express the fear that by devastation, the destruction of farm-houses, and the concentration camps great racial hatred was being fostered. Having touched in an anxious tone on the administration of martial law in the Cape Colony and the suspension of the Constitution there, he expressed the hope that terms would be offered to our brave foes of so generous a kind as to overcome their objection to coming within the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, commented with considerable bitterness on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's want of interest in the misconduct of our opponents, reminded him that the policy of farm burning had been abandoned, and said that there was no longer anything approaching a wholesale destruction of houses. He justified the policy of concentration

camps on the ground that it would be inhuman to leave the women and children on the desert veldt, and maintained that, lamentable as the mortality had been in some of the camps, it would have been still greater if they had not been established. There had been no complaint from the Cape Government as to the administration of martial law, and if, as was alleged, criminals were sometimes convicted on Kaffir evidence he saw no reason for interfering. Accused persons had the benefit of legal advice when it could be obtained. As to the Cape Constitution there would be no real breach of it, unless the Parliament of the Colony was not called together in October. The war was now entering upon a stage of brigandage and outrage. For the past four months there had been an average monthly depletion of 2,000 among the Boers, and the number in the field was now undoubtedly small. Lord Kitchener's blockhouse policy was succeeding so well that he believed it would be possible to send home a considerable number of men in September. Severe measures would have to be adopted in the protected districts, for we could not allow the re-establishment of industry and the work of conciliation to be indefinitely postponed. The bulk of the people would be ready to settle down after the war, and we must show that we were able to protect them. The contention that the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Botha had broken down by reason of the alterations made from home in the former's terms was futile in view of the subsequently revealed fact that Botha and De Wet were not prepared to accept any terms short of complete independence. The Boers would look upon any fresh opening of negotiations on our part as weakness, but when the settlement came this country might be trusted not to be vindictive. With regard to Kruitziuger's avowed determination to shoot down all Kaffirs in our employ, whether armed or unarmed, the Government had telegraphed to Lord Kitchener that such acts as the Boer commander threatened, or as the killing of the wounded, being contrary to the usages of civilised warfare, all persons charged with having committed or authorised them were to be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, to suffer the penalty of death. Mr. Chamberlain said, in conclusion, that he was not discouraged by the state of the war, and did not believe that irreconcilable hatred would remain when it was over.

Sir E. Grey deprecated the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's rejoinder to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, but gave a general support to the substance of his declarations. Again, on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill (Aug. 15), when Sir W. Harcourt challenged Lord Kitchener's proclamation of August 6, of which an account will be found in the African chapter of this volume, and questioned whether we had a right to deprive the Boers in the field of their belligerent rights, and Mr. Bryce condemned it as an outburst of anger and a futility, Mr. Asquith declined to

affirm that the proclamation was contrary to the usages of war. Its policy was a different question, and he was sceptical as to its inducing any large number of Boers to surrender. Still he accepted it as a step which might possibly accelerate the end of the conflict. Incidentally he expressed a hope that the Government intended to maintain an efficient force in South Africa till the war was over. To this Mr. Balfour replied that the Government hoped to be able to recall some of the troops before long, but not a man or a horse would be withdrawn till the military situation justified it. Thus was the division between the two schools of Liberalism maintained before the country in the closing days of the session.

Happily, it should be said, there was no equally extensive division in the Opposition with regard to the grant of 100,000*l.* by which the Government proposed that it should be made possible for Lord Roberts to support the earldom to which he had been raised in recognition of his South African services. The necessary resolution was moved (July 31) by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, in Committee of Supply, in a speech in which he sketched with much spirit and eloquence the conspicuous transformation achieved by Lord Roberts in the military situation which he found existing in South Africa when he went out there, in the darkest hour of the campaign, and under the shadow of a deep personal bereavement. The motion was cordially seconded by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. It was, no doubt, opposed by several Radical Members—Messrs. H. J. Wilson (*Holmfirth, W.R., Yorks*), Labouchere (*Northampton*), Caine (*Camborne, Cornwall*), Bryn Roberts (*Eifion, Carnarvonshire*), and by Mr. Keir Hardie, the Labour Member for Merthyr Tydvil, as well as by Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), who charged Lord Roberts with inhumanity, and by other Nationalists. Mr. E. Robertson (*Dundee*) also, from the front Opposition bench, objected to the motion for the grant as premature, in being brought forward before the promised inquiry into the whole conduct of the war. Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*) naturally supported the grant, and so likewise, speaking as a Radical, did Mr. Strachey (*Somerset, E.*), these two speakers condemning the Irish accusations against the Field-Marshal; and the resolution was carried by 281 against only 73.

The very important question of the native policy to be pursued in the new Colonies was raised in Committee of Supply (Aug. 6). On the heavy vote of 6,500,000*l.* in aid of the administration of the Transvaal and Orange Colonies, Sir W. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*), while admitting that the Colonial Secretary had done something to mitigate the cruelty of the Pass Laws, regretted that he had not seen his way to abolish them. Those laws he believed to have been really forced on the Boer Government by the mining interest—an opinion which was strongly challenged by Mr. Lyttelton (*Warwick*), who had lately been thoroughly inquiring on the spot into this and cognate

questions, as chairman of the Transvaal Concessions Commission. Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*) insisted that the whole of the legislation against "colour" should be swept away.

In his reply Mr. Chamberlain agreed that the laws of the Transvaal with respect to native labour would have to be thoroughly revised, but held that they could not all be abrogated in a day—any more than could the Egyptian *corvée*. The magistrates had already discretion to impose very lenient punishments under the Pass Law of 1899, and the Native Commissioner, Sir Godfrey Lagden—a man who by his personal influence with the Basutos had restrained them from taking part in the war—was not likely to allow any cruelty. As for the Attorney-General, Mr. Solomon, he came of a family who had been stigmatised as negrophilists. Mr. Chamberlain gave a strong assurance that, while the subject required delicate handling, the Government were determined to secure a just and humane system of administration in regard to the natives.

In the same speech the Colonial Secretary, replying to Mr. Bartley (*Islington, N.*), recognised with emphasis the special claims of suffering loyalists in South Africa on the Government, but entirely denied that he or Lord Milner had in any way ignored them. Now that the large funds collected by public beneficence for the refugees in Cape Colony from the Transvaal were nearly exhausted the Government recognised their responsibility to supply whatever was necessary. Quite recently he had offered money by telegraph to the committee at Cape Town, but for the present it was declined.

On another question of wide Imperial interest, for the discussion of which a conference with representatives of the self-governing Colonies had been held at the Colonial Office, Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Bryce (Aug. 6) that it appeared that the great majority of the delegates were opposed to any drastic changes in the present Court of Appeal. Accordingly his Majesty's Government did not propose to suggest any such changes; but in accordance with the resolutions passed at the conference they would ask the various Governments concerned to suggest such alterations of procedure as might appear to them advisable.

Two or three other subjects of Imperial concern were under consideration during the last few days of the session. One was the Pacific Cable. Following a resolution passed in committee of the whole House (July 30) authorising the issue of 2,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund for the purpose of constructing and working a telegraph cable from Vancouver to New Zealand and to Queensland, a bill was introduced and conducted through the Commons by Mr. Austen Chamberlain (*Worcestershire, E.*), Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Its object was to carry out an arrangement entered into with the Colonies, in virtue of which, the money being raised in the first instance on Im-

perial credit, they undertook to meet thirteen-eightieths of the cost of what would be an "all-British" line of telegraphic communication from home through Canada with the Australasian Colonies. The Board controlling the cable would have three Treasury representatives, two Canadians and three Australasians, one of the Treasury representatives being chairman, with a casting vote. The Irish Nationalist members opposed the bill at its principal stages, evincing an interesting anxiety to retain the effective control entirely in the hands of the Treasury, which was most readily explicable to cynics in their case by an unwillingness to see Imperial bonds more closely woven. The measure was passed through all its stages and became law.

In connection with Imperial defences, sanction was obtained for considerable further outlay by the Naval Works Bill, which was read a second time in the Commons only on August 14, and passed into law within three days, not without natural protests from Lord Spencer and Lord Tweedmouth against having measures of such magnitude rushed upon the Peers in the last moments of the session. In moving the second reading in the Commons, Captain Pretyma (*Woodbridge, Suffolk*), Civil Lord of the Admiralty, made a statement as to the progress of the naval works sanctioned under previous bills, and explained the reasons for the additional undertakings now proposed. Justifying the expenditure for which these bills provided, he said it was necessary to make up various arrears and to adapt our harbours and docks to the size of our ships, and to render them safe against torpedo attack. Another cause of expenditure was the decision to provide largely for the accommodation of the *personnel* of the Navy in barracks on shore. The great improvements in the naval hospitals had also entailed heavy expenditure. He explained elaborately the principles upon which these Works Bills were based, and reminded the House that the bill of 1899 provided for a total estimated expenditure of 23,500,000*l.* The present bill would sanction an addition to that sum, which would bring it up to 27,500,000*l.* The House was asked to vote 6,000,000*l.* on account, five-sixths of that amount being expenditure to which Parliament was already practically committed. As to the items in the present bill, Captain Pretyma said that the committee that inquired into the subject of dock accommodation at Gibraltar had come to the conclusion that a harbour on the western side of the rock, even if risk was involved, was better than no harbour at all. The needs of the fleet necessitated the existence of three graving docks, which were superior to floating docks. He reminded the House that when the Gibraltar Committee issued their final report, they estimated that a harbour on the eastern side could be constructed for about 5,000,000*l.* in ten years. His own opinion was that these figures ought to be doubled, and our

fleet could not wait for twenty years before adequate harbour accommodation was provided for it. A project which would take so long a time to execute could not be accepted as a substitute for the Admiralty scheme. But the expediency of providing additional harbour accommodation on the eastern side was being considered. He next informed the House that the Hong-Kong dockyard was not to be transferred to the mainland, there being strong strategic reasons against the change. Owing to concessions of land made by the War Office and to reclamations, the Admiralty would have at their disposal $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, an amount of space sufficient for all the works already projected and for the construction of an additional dock, if it should be required. There was an item in the bill for defraying the cost of deepening harbours and of improving the river approach to Chatham; and for additional buildings and accessories at Keyham a million was required—the extension of work already sanctioned. Then it had been found necessary to provide more berthing accommodation for our ships in consequence of their length and size, and expenditure was also to be incurred in enlarging our magazines in various parts of the kingdom; 170,000*l.* would be spent in constructing a large magazine inside the rock of Gibraltar. The only new items of expenditure which the House was asked to sanction were 1,000,000*l.* for a break-water at Malta, which was a very urgent work, as it was necessary to protect the harbour against torpedo attack, and a corresponding sum for increasing the coaling facilities for the Navy. There had been no substantial improvement in the coaling appliances and facilities for the fleet for the last twenty years, and naval officers were of opinion that the next great naval war would be largely a fight for coal. At the great home ports arrangements were being made which would enable our ships to procure a sufficiency of coal at any moment when war was apprehended; and at Gibraltar, Malta, Hong-Kong and other stations abroad large storage accommodation was to be provided. In taking this step the Admiralty were following the example of the United States and other countries. However desirable economy might be, we could not afford to stint the Navy in coal.

Besides Nationalist resistance to this bill, its second reading was opposed by Mr. E. Robertson (*Dundee*)—who objected to the House being asked to sanction costly new works so late in the Session—and by a few other Liberals. Sir C. Dilke, however, gravely deprecated this opposition, and the minority was only 82.

The coaling question also loomed largely in connection with the Military Works Bill, in which provision was made for the expenditure of some 6,800,000*l.* for defence works, barracks, and ranges. On the second reading of this bill (Aug. 14) Lord Stanley (*West Houghton, Lancs*), Financial Secretary to the

War Office, explained the reasons which had induced the War Department to make this further demand upon Parliament. He stated that the defence works for certain ports and coaling stations, the utility of which had been questioned, had been undertaken on the advice of naval and military experts whose advice the War Office was bound to accept. For the safety of our fleet, our first line of defence, coaling stations were of vital importance. It was undesirable to specify the exact amount to be spent on any particular port or coaling station, as the information would enable other countries to guess what the intentions of the Government were. As to the proposed expenditure on barracks, he thought the House would agree that our troops ought to be properly housed.

This measure also went through, after encountering the same kind of opposition, supplemented, however, in this case by some responsible criticism of the financial aspects of the measure, and the character of the contemplated expenditure.

Malta was brought before the Commons, not only in respect of its proposed breakwater, but in regard to discontent in the island, said to be due to recent action of the Imperial Government on the language question, and in putting taxation into effect by order in Council. This subject is dealt with in a later chapter. It is sufficient to mention here that the alleged grievances of the Maltese having been raised by Mr. Boland (*Kerry, S.*), Mr. Chamberlain (Aug. 17) strongly denied that the Government were forcing any language on the Maltese people against their will. On the contrary, they were securing to them the liberty to make their own choice, and it was only because that choice seemed to have been against the feelings of the elected members, who were chiefly lawyers, that this agitation arose. The elected members of the Council at Malta, the Colonial Secretary went on to say, in their desire to revenge themselves on the Imperial Government for the action they had taken, had refused all taxes. Of course, it was perfectly absurd to allow that kind of thing to go on, as it had a most injurious effect on the industries and prosperity of Malta. Where Imperial interests in the shape of the health of the island and the security of a great fortress were concerned, the Government had thought it necessary to intervene; and he did not believe there would be any serious or lengthened objection to what they had done.

On the previous day (Aug. 16) the Indian Budget had been taken in an almost empty House. Indian finance is treated, in sufficient detail, in a later chapter, and it will be enough to record here that the situation expounded by Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), the Secretary of State, was unexpectedly pleasant. In spite of a famine which had cost the people 50,000,000*l.* and the Treasury 15,170,000*l.* in three years, the surplus for the past year had amounted to 1,670,000*l.* In salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office, and telegraphs there had been

a substantial increase, and in railways a gain of 640,000*l.* The alteration of the currency standard had been a great success, the profit to the Treasury being 3,000,000*l.*, which would be applied to maintaining a gold reserve fund. A stock of gold had been accumulated of some 7,000,000*l.* The average income of the people had risen from eighteen rupees in 1880 to twenty in 1900, the cultivated area had increased from 194,000,000 acres to 217,000,000, while the yield of food crops, which in 1880 was 730 lb. per acre, was in 1900 840 lb. In twenty years the railway mileage had advanced from 6,500 to 25,000, yielding a profit to the State of 600,000*l.* a year, while irrigation, though not so rapidly pushed on, had still advanced. Lord George Hamilton, touching on the subject of land assessment, admitted that the assessments might be too high in some places and that there was a want of elasticity about the system. But the cultivators could pay the charge when they were not in the grip of the money-lenders, and in order to help the cultivators it was in contemplation to establish agricultural banks—at first experimentally. He also mentioned that Lord Curzon had determined to institute an inquiry into the existing systems of education with a view to the development of industrial and technical education.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Caine (*Camborne, Cornwall*), though cordially commending Lord Curzon, administered censure and warning with regard to the general course of Indian administration over many years. Sir E. Vincent (*Exeter*) took a favourable view of the financial future of India, while enlarging on the importance of promoting the flow of European capital into the dependency.

In his reply, the Indian Secretary explained that large irrigation schemes, such as some members wished to see undertaken, could only be carried out in certain districts where favourable conditions prevailed. To Mr. Caine's suggestion that the Indian military establishment should be reduced he could not agree, for that establishment was really very small in proportion to the number of the population.

On August 17 Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The King's Speech, after a reference to the continuance of friendly foreign relations, ran thus:—

“The nature and extent of the reparation to be given by China for the unexampled outrages committed last summer have been the subject of protracted discussion among the Powers. I am glad to be able to inform you that, by a general agreement, in which China has concurred, the extent of the indemnity to be provided by that Government and the security for its payment to the various Powers have been determined; and the punishment of the guiltiest of the offenders has also been insisted on.

“The progress of my forces in the conquest of the two Republics by whom my South African Colonies have been

invaded has been steady and continuous ; but, owing to the difficulty and extent of the country to be traversed, the length of the military operations has been protracted.

"The signal success which has attended the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Colonies has afforded me the greatest gratification, which, I am convinced, is shared by all classes of my subjects throughout the Empire. The opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth by the Heir to the Throne is an event of wide significance and deep interest, and the enthusiastic welcome which has been given to my son and his wife in every Colony they have visited is an additional proof of the patriotism, loyalty and devotion of the people of my Dominions oversea."

After a reference to the lateness of the Indian rainfall, as to which, however, reassuring intelligence had been recently received, the Speech proceeded :—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have to note with great satisfaction the liberal provision you have made for the naval and military services during the current year. I thank you for the arrangements you have made for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown ; and especially for those which affect the state and comfort of my Royal Consort."

The legislative output of the session was then briefly reviewed. Much of it related to the "special circumstances of the year." The King, however, had observed with great satisfaction that Parliament had "passed a bill to amend and consolidate that code of factory law from which so much benefit had already been derived by the working classes of this country ; and that the law relating to youthful offenders had been amended in such a manner as would prevent the imprisonment of young children."

Ministers were, doubtless, right in advising his Majesty to lay stress upon these measures of social reform. The former has been dealt with. The latter was a well-conceived bill and had been passed by the Home Secretary with little trouble. On the whole the Speech made the best of what had been, without doubt, a disappointing session, and, so far as it had gone, in many respects a disappointing year.

CHAPTER V.

Political Lull—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in South Africa—International Congresses at Glasgow—Pan-Celtic Congress in Dublin—Trade Union Congress at Swansea: Anxieties Caused by the House of Lords' Decision in the Taff Vale Case—Labour Department Report—Dispute in the Grimsby Fishing Trade—Riotous Proceedings—British Sorrow at the Murder of President McKinley—Dissatisfaction at the Slow Progress of the War—Newspaper Criticisms on the Appointment of Sir R. Buller to command the First Army Corps—War Office Explanatory *Communique*—Sir R. Buller's Westminster Speech—His Dismissal from his Command—Public Opinion thereon—Mr. Long's Defence of Mr. Brodrick—N.E. Lanarkshire Election—Mr. Asquith at Ladybank—Mr. Redmond's Reply—Renewed Boer Activity—Lord Halsbury's "Sort of Warfare"—Mr. Brodrick's Letter to Sir H. Vincent—Sir M. Hicks-Beach at Oldham—Mr. Chamberlain on Temperance Reform—Public-house Trust Companies—Mr. Asquith on the Liberal and Nationalist Parties—Mr. Chamberlain at Edinburgh—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Autumn Campaign—Church Resolutions on the Education Question—The Concentration Camps—Mr. Brodrick's Letter to the Bishop of Rochester—The Bishop's Speech—Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall—Mr. Brodrick in the City—Favourable Effect on Public Opinion—War Office Reforms—German Agitation about Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh Speech—Isthmian Canal Treaty and Good Relations with United States—The Duke of Cornwall's Welcome Home; Created Prince of Wales; Successful Speech in the City—Liberal Differences about the War—Derby Meeting of National Liberal Federation—Conflicting Comments by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir E. Grey—Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield Speech—Its Reception—Close of the Year.

For some five or six weeks after the prorogation of Parliament there was a deep calm in the political world, which was not sensibly fluttered by the result of the Andover election (Aug. 26). The vacancy caused by the sad death, through a cab accident, of Mr. W. W. B. Beach (C.), the "Father of the House of Commons," was filled by the return of Mr. E. B. Faber (C.) by 3,696 against 3,473 votes. This majority of 223, however, compared unfavourably with the unopposed return of Mr. Beach at three previous general elections, and his majority of 1,451 on a poll of 7,667 in 1885, and gave the Opposition exceptionally good ground for claiming a "moral victory." Their candidate, Mr. Judd, it should be said, had the advantage of being a Hampshire man (which Mr. Faber had not, though he had a brother living in the Andover Division), and disclaimed any pro-Boer sympathies. This election, however, created but little general interest. There might not have been, and indeed there was not, very much to show in the way of legislative output for the session of 1901, but its labours appeared to have produced a general sense of exhaustion on the part of those who had engaged in them, and by common consent there was a marked abstinence on both sides from the political platform during the latter part of August and the whole of September. In regard to the war this silence was doubtless aided during the first few weeks of the recess by the hope, for which, however, the telegrams sent by Lord Kitchener as to replies he had received from the Boer leaders in the field gave little encouragement,

that his Proclamation of August 6 might result in a general submission on or before September 15. Even in South Africa, however, there was a pleasant, if transient, variation from the grim record of military operations in the accounts of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. Their Royal Highnesses were peculiarly happy in the expression of their appreciation of the gallantry and devotion so freely displayed by the colonists during the war, their sympathy for the manifold sufferings it had entailed, and their hope for the early restoration of peace, and the infusion "of a spirit of mutual forbearance and reconciliation" into the hearts of the people. Many of the Dutch inhabitants of Cape Colony took a loyal share in the reception of the Duke and Duchess, and their visit was also signalised by a great gathering of native chiefs from all parts of South Africa, who presented their fealty.

While there was a distinct lull in the political world, the latter part of August and the month of September were marked even more than usual by the holding of congresses on a great variety of subjects. Apropos, more or less, of the remarkably successful International Exhibition which was held at Glasgow during the summer and autumn, that city was chosen for the meeting of the International Law Conference and the International Engineering Congress. It would be outside the scope of this work to offer any account of the proceedings at these highly interesting assemblies. Two points may, however, suitably be noted with regard to the first-named gathering. The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Alverstone), who presided in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Chancellor, was at pains in his opening address (Aug. 20) to pay a tribute, from personal knowledge, to the earnestness with which Lord Salisbury laboured in the cause of international arbitration in connection with the Treaty of Arbitration which was agreed upon by the British and American Governments in 1897, but which failed to secure the two-thirds majority of the United States Senate required for its confirmation. The conference passed unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Barclay, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, a resolution urging a general arbitration treaty between this country and France—a project which certainly had a somewhat millennial appearance. At the Engineering Congress, which was held, with as many as 3,000 members in attendance, in the first week of September, and which, of course, heard and considered contributions on a great variety of subjects connected with engineering progress, special interest was attracted by a paper by Mr. James Barton on the question of a submarine tunnel between Scotland and Ireland, and a distinctly hopeful tone marked the opinions given by the author and other eminent experts in regard to the practicability of that great project.

Another gathering which, as the first of its kind, attracted a certain amount of half-sympathetic, half-amused interest, was

that of the Pan-Celtic Congress in Dublin in the first week in September, attended by delegates from Brittany, the Isle of Man, Wales, and the Scottish Highlands, as well as Ireland. Irish peers like Lord Inchiquin and Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, whose political orthodoxy was as unimpeachable as their high Erse descent, took part in the proceedings, side by side with Mr. W. B. Yeats, who averred that if the "language movement," which it was one of the chief objects of the congress to foster, went on as it had been doing, it would be "shaking Governments." Much learning was shown in papers read on such subjects as Highland Gaelic music, Celtic art, and kindred topics, but discussion on the national dress, and the occasions suitable for wearing it by whole-hearted Celts, aroused some mirth in Saxon breasts.

The meeting of the Trade Union Congress, which was held at Swansea, also in the first week of September, was noteworthy for the anxiety very naturally manifested with regard to the possible results of a decision given by the House of Lords (July 22), reversing that of the Court of Appeal, and restoring the judgment which the latter court had upset, of Mr. Justice Farwell in the Taff Vale picketing case (see ANNUAL REGISTER for 1900, pp. 193-4). Under the law as thus finally declared, trade unions found themselves liable to be sued for damages on account of injuries sustained through unlawful conduct of persons acting on their behalf. The Law Lords—the Lord Chancellor (Halsbury), and Lords Macnaghten, Lindley, Shand and Brampton—who were parties to this judgment, appeared to hold that the law had never been other than what they declared. In face of such authority that view could not well be gainsaid, and among the general public the best opinion was that the principle embodied in the law as thus laid down was a sound and just one. But, undoubtedly, the common understanding as to the effect and intention of the body of legislation passed in the 'seventies, and known collectively as the "Workmen's Charter," had been that unions could neither sue nor be sued, and it was a very severe shock to their members to discover that their collective funds were liable to be drawn upon indefinitely to make good any business injuries caused by, or attributed to, illegal action on the part of individuals representing them. The disagreeable effect of the House of Lords' judgment in trade unionist circles was the greater in view of the fact that other comparatively recent decisions, and especially one of the Appeal Court in 1896, had seemed to place somewhat severe legal limitations even on "peaceful picketing." Thus it was felt that if a resort on behalf of the active members of a union to almost any form of pressure, for the dissuasion of workmen from taking the place of those who might be on strike, would expose the union concerned to the risk of being cast in heavy damages, the strength of labour combinations might prove to have been seriously crippled.

Even anxieties of this kind could not excuse the reference by the president of the Swansea congress, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, to the decision of the Lords as of a "semi-political" character, and the less so as in the report of the Parliamentary Committee of the congress, of which he was chairman, attention was called to the decisions of the same tribunal as having been uniformly favourable to the interests of the workmen in cases arising out of the Compensation Act passed a few years previously. One or two other speakers at the congress also employed unjustifiable expressions about the Taff Vale decision. On the whole, however, the action and temper of the congress in regard to the new situation created by the judgment were marked by prudence and self-restraint. A resolution was brought forward on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, which was to the effect that a test case should be taken through the courts to settle how far picketing might be carried without infringing the law, and so rendering the funds of trade unions liable for damages; and also that the rules of the unions should be amended in order to secure protection against some of the consequences of the Lords' decision. This was amended, with the concurrence of the committee, by the addition of words urging each society to promote such an improvement in the law as would meet with the approval of congress, and, after further debate, was unanimously carried. In supporting the amendment Mr. Bell, M.P., secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which was involved in the Taff Vale case, said that, in his opinion, it would be hopeless to attempt ever to get back the *status quo* before the Lords' decision, but that an amendment of the Trade Union Act must be secured to protect all funds raised for benevolent purposes. The resolution just mentioned was supplemented by another, declaring in favour of the establishment of a fund under the control of the Parliamentary Committee, to fight actions involving points of law affecting the general position of trade unions.

The strong Radical colour usually predominating at trade union congresses showed itself at Swansea in the adoption of resolutions condemning recent action of the Government and the Board of Education as imposing hindrances to the development of education, and also condemning the new taxes imposed in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget. But it was significant that when an attempt was made to suspend the standing orders in order to discuss a pro-Boer resolution, demanding the immediate cessation of hostilities in South Africa, the permission was refused by votes representing 724,000 against 333,000 constituents. This was not the same, indeed, as a rejection by the same preponderance of representative votes of the stop-the-war resolution, but at any rate the votes of the congress displayed somewhat more of an aversion than had been shown on some former occasions to the employment of its

authority in support of resolutions entirely disconnected with industrial objects. The conservative temper of trade unionism in England within its own sphere was illustrated by the rejection by 676,000 to 366,000 of a resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in labour disputes. The adverse majority, indeed, was not as heavy as in the previous year, but when the unions furnishing it were taken into account, and also the speeches in the debate, there seemed to be abundant reason for the conclusion that there was a large and influential balance of opinion among the organised working-classes of England against the State regulation of the remuneration of adult labour. Among the other resolutions passed at the Swansea congress were those demanding further legislation on the housing question, and pressure from the Board of Trade upon the railway companies to issue cheap tickets (including third-class season tickets) to all classes of workmen, and a condemnation, opposed as usual by the representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry, of the practice of sending children to work in factories before the age of fifteen.

Attention had been called in the Annual Report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, which happened to come out a few days before the meeting of the Trade Union Congress, to the gratifying fact that while there had been a great amount of alteration in wages, almost entirely in an upward direction, during the year 1900, those changes were arranged for the most part without any stoppage of work, only 5 per cent. of the workpeople whose wages were changed being engaged in disputes on that account. This was "largely due," as the Labour Commissioner (Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith) pointed out, "to the extent to which wages in the coal, iron, and other staple trades were now adjusted by conciliation and wages boards, sliding scales, or similar machinery." A like remark, doubtless, applied to the general absence of strife with which in the first six months of 1901 declines in wages of nearly 30,000*l.* a week, the fall being most marked in the mining and the iron and steel trades, had been arranged.

The only labour dispute which was of sufficient magnitude to excite general attention in the autumn of 1901 was one in the fishing trade of Grimsby, which caused much distress and was attended by somewhat serious disorder. It was mainly, at least on the face of it, a question of wages. These the federated owners of the Grimsby steam trawlers held that it was necessary to reduce, but in the scheme for a reduced scale, which they put forward on August 15, the principle of a share in the profits of the fishing operations, which hitherto had only been enjoyed by the skippers and mates of the vessels, was proposed to be extended to the engineers and all the other members of the ships' companies. To this principle the men had no objection, but they were dissatisfied with the rates actually offered; other grievances were brought up; and the result was a stoppage of work for

many weeks, during which some 400 trawlers were laid up, and between 10,000 and 11,000 men and boys were idle. In the third week of September an appeal issued on behalf of the families of the men by the clergy and Nonconformist ministers of Grimsby estimated that the number of persons whose means of subsistence had practically come to an end could not possibly be computed at less than 20,000. As the weeks passed the employers put forward once or twice rates of a somewhat more favourable character to the men, but the latter were only willing to resume work on the suggested basis if it were understood that the whole of the wages question should be remitted to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, whose award, whenever delivered, should be retrospective to the date of the resumption of work. On the day following that (Sept. 17) on which a resolution to that effect was passed by some 2,000 of the men, there broke out a serious riot, in which the offices of the Owners' Federation were wrecked and set on fire. The disturbances continued in a menacing form on September 19, when a fire broke out at the docks, and the fire brigade was stoned while putting it out. It was said, however, that these disorders were in no respect encouraged by the men's organisation, and the great body of those out of work were exonerated from complicity by the clergy and ministers, who said that "a nondescript rowdyism was to blame" for these riotous proceedings. The owners (Sept. 24), while proposing the establishment of a joint conciliation committee to deal with wages questions in future, adhered to their terms and refused arbitration, from which at an earlier stage of the dispute they had not seemed averse. They also insisted that the men should always "sign on" at the Federation Offices, a demand which they justified by the contention that it was necessary to protect themselves against the practice on the part of many mariners of engaging themselves to several employers, getting money advanced on account of such engagement, and then leaving all but one in the lurch. On a ballot (Sept. 27), the men again declared themselves against resuming work without arbitration, and against signing on at the Federation Offices, which, apparently, was looked upon as a sign of subjection. The deadlock appeared complete, the distress was great, and there seemed every prospect that the fishing trade of Grimsby would be permanently ruined, when the Earl of Yarborough beneficently intervened. By his influence, aided by that of Lord Heneage and local clergy, all the various sections of the men and the Owners' Federation were brought to an accord on the basis of a resumption of work on the owners' terms, but with arbitration to operate retrospectively to the date of such resumption. The arbitration was to cover all questions relating to the fishing trade which were in dispute, including that of the proper place for signing on, and in the meantime that function was to take place at the local office of the Board of Trade. Peace was thus re-established

early in October, and it was not very clear why it should ever have been disturbed.

No record of this period of the year would be complete which did not take note of the very genuine and widespread sorrow which was exhibited in Great Britain on the occasion of the tragic death of President McKinley. The messages sent by the King during the brief period through which it was hoped that the wounds inflicted by the revolver of the Anarchist assassin, Czolgosz, would not prove fatal, and again after the end had come, were very well chosen expressions of manly sympathy, and drew acknowledgments of very special warmth from the American Ambassador. The participation of the British nation in the mourning of their kinsmen across the Atlantic was shown in many unmistakable ways, and culminated in very impressive memorial services on the day of the murdered President's funeral, in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and many churches and chapels throughout the country. There was good reason to believe that the American people were gratefully conscious of this reciprocation of the sympathy which they had manifested so freely with English grief at the loss of our beloved Queen at the beginning of the year.

During the latter part of September and the first half of October an appreciable amount of anxiety and dissatisfaction was shown, even in some of the newspapers which had been among the warmest supporters of the Ministerial policy in South Africa, at the slow progress of the war. Not only had Lord Kitchener's proclamation of August 6 entirely failed to bring about any kind of collapse of the Boer resistance by the date (Sept. 15) fixed in it as that after which any leaders still in the field would be permanently banished from South Africa, but there were for two or three weeks a succession of small disasters, insignificant in themselves in every case from a military point of view, but yet involving collectively the loss of many valuable lives, a sensible if quite transient diminution of prestige, and a corresponding encouragement to the malcontent Dutch in the Cape Colony to join the bands of invaders which were raiding up and down the country, and to the Boers generally to hold out on the off chance of foreign intervention or of failure in the persistence of British purpose. Free expression was given here to doubts as to whether the War Office had supplied Lord Kitchener with all the trained men and horses he required to follow up and crush the Boer bands when they had been, as so constantly happened, defeated in action. Not a little surprise and irritation was also caused by the appearance of a statement in the *Globe*—which was not denied by the War Office—that Lord Kitchener had found occasion to issue to the commanders of columns in South Africa an order impressing on them that mobility was the prime requisite of those columns, and that the carrying about with them of “furniture, kitchen-ranges, pianos and harmoniums” could not

therefore be allowed. It was maintained by the *Spectator* that any commander of a column who had permitted such hindrances to its mobility ought to have been disgraced and sent home, and many persons here felt that severity of that kind would have been the best means of securing that there should be no more slackness in places of military responsibility. This feeling was entertained the more strongly in view of the certain knowledge that the vast majority both of officers and soldiers in South Africa were ready for any sacrifice in order to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion.

It was while the public mind was thus uneasy that a series of incidents of an extraordinary and distressing character occurred in connection with the principal military position, under the Commander-in-Chief, at home. On different dates in September it was announced that Sir R. Buller had been appointed to the command of the First Army Corps, at Aldershot; Sir Evelyn Wood to that of the Second Army Corps, on Salisbury Plain; and the Duke of Connaught to that of the Third Army Corps, in Ireland. In regard to these appointments, the test which was immediately applied was a reference to the assurance which Mr. Brodrick had given prominently in the exposition of his Army reorganisation scheme, that only those officers would be appointed for peace commands who were certified by the military authorities as fit for command in war. There was no question in any quarter, and could not conceivably be any, of the soldierly qualities of these distinguished officers, of whom the first two wore the Victoria Cross. Nor was much attention aroused by the objection taken to Sir Evelyn Wood's appointment on the ground of his age (which, it was strenuously replied, had not in the least impaired his vigour) and his supposed deafness (which, it was replied, was not such as to in any way impair his efficiency in counsel or action), or to that of the Duke of Connaught, on the ground that, however competent, a Prince so near the throne was not likely to be employed in active warfare. Criticism concentrated itself on the appointment of Sir R. Buller to command at home the Army Corps which would be the first to be sent abroad in case of a great war, and on that subject probably gave expression to a widespread feeling. The public could not profess to have any opinion worthy of attention on points of tactics, but they knew from published despatches that Lord Roberts had expressed himself severely (see ANNUAL REGISTER for 1900, p. 98) as to the share of responsibility borne by Sir R. Buller, as the officer in supreme command, for the deplorable reverse at Spion Kop. Again, they knew that early in 1901 other despatches had appeared showing that Lord Roberts had received about a month after his arrival in South Africa a telegram from Sir R. Buller couched in such terms with regard to the difficulties of the task before him, and the sacrifices which a fresh attempt

to relieve Ladysmith would involve, that he felt obliged to "urge Sir Redvers Buller to persevere." In presence of this knowledge, it was pointed out in the Press, unanswerably, that while opinion might, and, indeed, did, still differ as to the manner in which Sir R. Buller had conducted the Natal campaign, the Commander-in-Chief and the Government which had published these despatches could not really be supposed to regard him as possessing the qualifications for a very high command in the next war in which England might be engaged. That being so, it appeared that, from their point of view, Sir R. Buller could not satisfy the conditions laid down in the previous spring by the War Secretary as essential to justify the appointment of officers to commands in time of peace.

It was a curiously inadequate way of meeting the journalistic criticism of the recent selections for the highest military commands in the Home Army that was afforded by a statement published (Oct. 1) on the authority of the War Office. This was to the effect—without any other explanation or defence—that the appointments of Sir Redvers Buller and the Duke of Connaught to the commands at Aldershot and in Ireland were in completion of five-year appointments which had been originally conferred on them in the years 1898 and 1899, and that they therefore would run for the two and rather over three unexpired years respectively. This appeared to mean, if anything, that it would have been too serious a slight on General Buller not to allow him to complete the term of his Aldershot appointment, and that as it was only for two years the public need not be anxious—an implication which, having regard to the unusually bitter anti-British feeling notoriously prevalent on the Continent of Europe, was not as consolatory as might have been desired. In the ordinary course of events, however, nothing more might or probably would have happened in regard to the criticised appointments, at any rate until the meeting of Parliament, had not the officer principally concerned committed an act of absolutely astounding indiscretion.

It was at a luncheon given (Oct. 10) to the active service section of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers that Sir R. Buller delivered a speech, the first part of which was a vigorous and not altogether uncalled-for protest against the haste with which some newspaper writers were ready to cast blame on those of our officers in South Africa to whose troops reverses or losses happened, without consideration of their past record or of the peculiar difficulties by which they had been beset. If he had confined himself to this line of argument, pursued impersonally, or even illustrated by reference to the cases of other officers than himself, the speech would have deserved no censure, but rather commendation. Unfortunately, however, at any rate for himself, Sir R. Buller proceeded to deliver a lengthy reply

to the attacks which, he said, had been made on himself in various papers, among which he enumerated the *Morning Post*, the *Statist*, the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Spectator* and the *Times*, making special and more detailed reference to the two last named. He told an extraordinary story of his having received a visit at Aldershot from "an international detective or possibly a spy," who advised him to give up the Aldershot command in February, 1901, because, as he said to Sir R. Buller, "you have got enemies, not exactly enemies, but men who mean to get you out of the way, and they will do so. You had better get out quietly and happily." Having told this story Sir R. Buller continued: "It is a curious thing that a fortnight ago a few of the London papers brought out on the same day articles against me. It might have been an accident. Probably it was. However, it was a coincidence. They were all on the same day, and they all attacked me in the same manner. But whether they attacked the Government through me, or me through the Government, with the idea of kicking me out and putting somebody else in, I do not know." Further on, referring to a remark in the *Spectator*, not apparently intended to be uncomplimentary, attributing to him "reckless courage," Sir R. Buller observed: "Reckless courage is a quality I should like to possess, but, unfortunately, I have never been gifted with it all my life. If ever I displayed reckless courage in my life, I assert, and possibly some day I may prove, that I displayed reckless courage in having in my pocket the very telegram that he talked about, in which I was ordered to do something which would have involved the loss of 2,000 or 3,000 men. I withdrew the men because I thought they could not get through, and I would not lose a man unless I thought I could get something for it. I am only making this speech because I find that I cannot hold back my own friends, and if there is to be a row, and if there is to be discredit, I would far rather get it myself than any other man should get it for me. That is why I have opened my mouth."

He then proceeded to deal with the allegation put forward by, among others, a correspondent of the *Times*, in regard to a telegram, or rather heliogram, on the subject of surrender, said to have been sent by him to Sir George White in Ladysmith. Having referred to "the rank bad luck" to which he attributed the failure of his attack on Colenso on December 15, 1899, Sir R. Buller went on to say: "As far as I know my appreciation of the situation was this: There was a very good man holding Ladysmith. . . . I knew that horse sickness was almost certain to come—very heavily and strongly in the Tugela Valley. I knew that enteric fever was epidemic in the Tugela Valley at that time of the year, and knew, or thought I knew, that the Boers were putting dead horses in the water which the garrison of Ladysmith were obliged to drink. I was in great fear that whatever other misfortune happened to that garrison they

would have immense trouble with their sick and great suffering with those of their garrison who were sick. The whole of the staff were shut up in Ladysmith. I thought I knew that I had official information in writing that the garrison could not be fed beyond the end of the year. I was wrong, I have found out since. . . . It was then December 15—the end of the year was fifteen days off. The message I had to send to Sir George White was that I had made the attack and that I had failed, and that I could not possibly make another attempt for a month, and then I was certain I could only do it by slow fighting and not by rushing. That was the message I had to send, and I had to ask him certain questions. I wrote a telegram out and looked at it two or three times, and said, 'It is a mean thing to send a telegram like that. He is a gallant fellow. He will sit still to the end.' I was in command; whatever responsibility there was there was mine, and I thought, 'Ought I not to give him some help, some assistance, and some lead, and something which if it came to the last absolute moment would have enabled him to say—Well, after all, I have Sir Redvers Buller's, as my commander's, opinion in favour of this?' Therefore I spatchcocked into the middle of the telegram a sentence in which I suggested that it would be necessary to abandon—to surrender—the garrison; what he should do when he surrendered, and how he should do it. I put it between one question he had to answer and followed it with another question. I did not like to suggest to a man I believed to be a brave man and a good soldier—I did not like to suggest that he should do this, or that, or the other, but I stuck that into the thing simply because if he ever had to give up it might be some sort of cover to a man whom I thought in much greater difficulty than I was myself. That was the telegram." Sir R. Buller concluded with a challenge for the production of the incriminated telegram (which he said must have been stolen) and for an explanation how it was obtained. "And when they do that," he said, "I will publish the certified copy of the telegram I sent, and the public shall judge me."

There were practically no two opinions as to the want of judgment and self-restraint characterising the utterance of which the salient features have just been given. There was recognised in it, indeed, alike in the substance of Sir R. Buller's account of his heliogram to Sir George White, and in the wish avowedly prompting the whole speech to save his friends from taking rash action on his behalf, abundant evidence of the chivalrous temper which had won for Sir R. Buller such widespread affection in the army and elsewhere. But the prevailing sentiment among the educated public was that the speech illustrated, in a high degree, both in its scope and its tone, those defects in the speaker's character which were unfavourable to his holding with success positions of arduous responsibility in the field.

On October 23 an official announcement was issued from the War Office stating that, "in consequence of the speech delivered by Sir R. Buller on the 10th inst., the Commander-in-Chief, after full consideration of all the circumstances, and of the explanations furnished by Sir Redvers Buller, has recommended that he be relieved of his command. Action has been taken accordingly, and Sir Redvers Buller has been placed on half-pay."

It was added that Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) French would take command of the First Army Corps when his services were no longer required in South Africa, and pending his return, Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) Sir H. Hildyard would command the force at Aldershot.

The general feeling in regard to this really terrible blow inflicted on a distinguished soldier was one of sorrowful but entire acquiescence in the action of the Government. This acquiescence, however, was qualified by enhanced disapproval of the original appointment, and it was not universal. There were not a few persons, both officers and civilians of independent judgment, who, without defending the speech, held that it furnished no ground for dismissal. They denied that, as was the preponderant opinion, it must be regarded as a breach of discipline, and maintained that its faults of discretion and taste were not such as had any bearing on a general's fitness for high command. Among the rank and file of the Army the slight put upon an extremely popular officer was believed to be much resented, and among the masses of the people there was some reason to believe that Sir R. Buller was widely regarded as the victim of harshness and injustice. This view was taken up with considerable vehemence by many of those who were opposed to the Government with regard to the war, and the frequent, though by no means universal, coincidence of pro-Boer with pro-Buller sentiments did not fail to strike the more cynical observers of public affairs. Speaking at Liverpool (Oct. 25), Mr. Long, President of the Local Government Board, offered a general defence of the Government, and in particular of Mr. Brodrick, who had been prevented by domestic affliction from appearing on public platforms, from the imputation made in some quarters that Sir R. Buller's unfortunate speech had been seized upon as affording an occasion for bowing to the clamour raised in the Press against his appointment to the First Army Corps. "There was not," he said, "one shadow of foundation for that statement." The Government, he averred, had nothing to apologise for, and nothing of which they were ashamed. The fact that Sir Redvers Buller was allowed to take up again his command at Aldershot would be justified upon grounds of policy and of justice, and the fact that it had been necessary to remove him from his command would be justified upon one simple ground alone. It rested with the Commander-in-Chief to do what he thought right, in order that the discipline of the

Army might be maintained. The Commander-in-Chief, after the most careful examination of the circumstances—after, to his certain knowledge, every opportunity had been offered to Sir Redvers Buller to make his explanation, and to justify, if he could, the course he had taken, and after the most anxious—he might almost say agonised—consideration, the Commander-in-Chief arrived deliberately and clearly at his conclusion, and upon his advice the Secretary of State for War, with the entire concurrence and support of his Majesty's Cabinet, acted as he maintained he only could possibly have done in the circumstances. They all deeply regretted the sad termination of a great military career. It was said in some quarters that the record of the past should be allowed to outweigh the indiscretion, as it was called, of the present. Was that an argument that could possibly be used by any thoughtful man? The greater the record of the past the greater the demand upon the man to act wisely in the present; the greater the hero the greater his influence upon the soldiers of the Army, whether they were officers or privates.—These observations plainly offered not a vindication but a promise of one. In Devonshire, Sir R. Buller's native county, in which he was held in the highest esteem and affection, attempts were made to get up an agitation on his behalf, but it did not attain any important dimensions. It fell under suspicion immediately through the zeal with which Radical politicians took it up, and leading persons in the county declined to aid in a movement which might well operate injuriously on the maintenance of discipline in the Army.

Almost the only interruption of the political calm which possessed the country for the first five or six weeks of the recess was the bye-election in North-East Lanarkshire, caused by the death of the Liberal Member, Mr. J. Colville. A three-cornered and lively contest was here developed, with Mr. Cecil Harmsworth as the official Liberal candidate, Mr. Smillie as Labour representative, and Sir W. Rattigan as Liberal Unionist. In regard to general politics Mr. Harmsworth appeared to be in line with the average Liberal candidate, but his Imperial views about the war, though not put forward in an extreme form, and his near relationship to the proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, a journal of a somewhat flamboyant Imperialism, brought down upon him the hostility of the extreme opponents of the war, like Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Even a Scottish politician by no means professing pro-Boer opinions, the Master of Elibank, lent his support to Mr. Smillie, for whom the Trade Unionist and the somewhat considerable Irish vote in the district was also cast. The result (Sept. 27) was as follows: Rattigan, 5,673; Harmsworth, 4,769; and Smillie, 2,900, which was a handsome present of the seat to the Unionists.

This result did not in any way discourage Mr. Asquith, who opened the regular autumn campaign by a speech to his con-

stituents at Ladybank, Fifeshire (Sept. 28), from restating with his habitual decision his familiar views on the war, or tempt him into any endeavour to conciliate Irish support. As to the war, he held, he said, in a sentence, that we were "fighting with clean hands, and with a clear conscience, in a just cause." But the right of criticism remained. He exercised that right with regard to the Unionist electioneering statements in 1900, and went on to say that on various points explanations were wanted from the Government. Thus, when objection was taken in the House of Commons to Lord Kitchener's proclamation of August 6, an assurance was given that the proclamation was simply a warning, and would not be put into effect till legislation had been passed for the purpose. Yet it was now announced that ten persons had been sentenced to banishment on the assumed authority of the proclamation. If the statement was correct, there was a startling discrepancy between the undertaking given by the Government and its action. People would be also glad to know whether the Government were adopting vigorous measures to bring the campaign to a close or whether they were once more in a mood of lethargic happy-go-lucky optimism.

Mr. Asquith then went on to advert to a topic which, since the census had shown the continued decline in the Irish population, both absolute and as compared with that of Great Britain, had been a good deal discussed in the Unionist Press. The demand for a reduction in the proportionately excessive representation of Ireland had been strongly put forward, and though, perhaps, not directly based on the conduct of the Irish Members in the present Parliament, that consideration could hardly fail to exercise influence wherever the topic was raised. Mr. Asquith, for his part, deprecated any idea of a partial or punitive redistribution of seats. For one thing, it would be useless, for even if the Nationalists were reduced to fifty they would be quite strong enough for an effective guerilla warfare. Moreover, though he did not hold the consideration decisive, he thought it not immaterial to remember that the Irish representation was fixed by the Act of Union at a figure which was then far below what Ireland was entitled to, on the principle of proportional representation, and that whatever changes had since been made had been made with the assent, expressed or presumed, of the vast majority of the Irish people themselves. In any case, there were even more glaring anomalies in the representation of Great Britain than in that of Ireland.

Then followed an interesting declaration. The claim to independence of English parties which the Irish party put forward—and had just exercised in Lanarkshire—must, Mr. Asquith said, of course, be fully recognised; but there must also be reciprocity in these things; and he himself held that the Liberal party "ought not to assume the duties and responsi-

bilities of office until it could rely on an independent Liberal majority in the House of Commons." Such a majority might take a long time to secure, but he was satisfied that it was the only practical alternative to a Tory Government.

To this avowal Mr. Redmond, speaking in Dublin (Oct. 1), replied in a high tone. Mr. Asquith's declaration, he said, was "rash and foolish," and he advised him to remember that a greater than he took office at the head of a party dependent on the Irish vote, and brought in a Home Rule Bill within six months of having appealed to the electorate to give him a majority independent of the Irish vote. Further, Mr. Redmond expressed his very poor opinion of the Imperialist wing of the Liberal party, and their prospects. Soon, he believed, they would disappear, and the Liberal party "would be made up of men of the stamp of Lloyd-George."

The very vigorous resumption of the offensive by the Boers at the end of September, at widely distant parts of the field of operations, caused an appreciable amount of disquietude here. That feeling was not altogether allayed either by the contemplation of the splendid and, though costly, successful defence made by the garrison of Fort Itala, on the Zululand border, and by Colonel Kekewich's force in the south-west of the Transvaal respectively, or by the theory that these onslaughts were the last desperate flashes of Boer hostility in arms. In some quarters there was a call for sterner measures, and for pronouncing outlawry against the Boers who should still keep the field. Against any such idea Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a Primrose League meeting in Yorkshire about this time, strongly protested. It was, he said, not by threats or proclamations, but only by the vigorous application of military force that this matter could be settled as it should be settled. Ministers, however, seemed to him to be "drifting helplessly as in a dream," instead of, as they ought to be, "ceaselessly planning for the future." The particular plan which he urged was not, as many advocated, the mere pouring in of more reinforcements. They wanted, he said, quality rather than quantity, leaders rather than generals, men, not masses. Lines of communication must be held and towns garrisoned; but beyond the troops needed for this work, who were more than sufficient, a force of 15,000 to 20,000 men must be put in the field equal to the Boer commandoes in initiative, determination and resource, in marksmanship, mobility and endurance, and superior to them in numbers, equipment and the quality of their horses.

The public mind was puzzled and anxious, and by no means soothed by Lord Halsbury, who, at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield (Oct. 3), ineptly said that "a sort of warfare" was, indeed, still going on, but asked "Is it war?" Enough of the genuine article, men thought, to keep 200,000 British soldiers engaged in the unsuccessful attempt to stop it. On the same occasion, Lord Halsbury, on the question of a redistribu-

tion of seats, used language which was regarded as at variance with the effect of that used by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain at Blenheim. It was contrary, he said, to the Constitution to be perpetually tinkering at the House of Commons. Do not let them, because some Members of the House misbehaved themselves, put everything into the melting pot, for that was not Conservatism. This point of view may very possibly have commended itself to many minds. It was the war, however, and not the over-representation of Ireland, which was occupying men's attention; so the net effect of the Lord Chancellor's utterance was irritation, and somewhat enhanced uneasiness. This state of mind, however, was appreciably relieved by the judicious tone—serious and straightforward—of a letter written by the War Secretary to Sir Howard Vincent, which was published on October 11. In the course of this communication Mr. Brodrick wrote: "I am in daily correspondence by telegraph with Lord Kitchener, and there is no single demand which he has made on us which has not been promptly met. We have, roughly speaking, 200,000 men, with 450 guns, in South Africa, and over 100,000 men under training at home. We have, therefore, no difficulty in keeping up the field Army to its requisite strength by drafts, and, if a further call be made on us, we are in a position to meet it with the utmost promptitude. Notwithstanding this, there seems to be an impression abroad that the close of the war is being in some way retarded by a scarcity of troops or want of mobility in our columns. Our last returns from South Africa show that, besides providing supplies from here for 314,000 persons directly or indirectly connected with the war, we are feeding 248,000 horses and mules in that country, and we maintain in South Africa a reserve of four months' food supply for men and animals. There are at present in the field sixty-nine mobile columns perfectly equipped for service with picked commanders, and we deliver at South African ports a monthly supply of nearly 10,000 remounts, so that, apart from horses taken from the enemy, we continue in advance of Lord Kitchener's requirements."

People seemed to be anxious, Mr. Brodrick said, about some inactivity or apathy on the part of the Government. "The Home Government have never in any way interfered with the military dispositions of Lord Kitchener, in whose vigorous prosecution of the war they have entire confidence. They have neither spared men nor money to assist him in his difficult task of chasing small bodies of the enemy over an area the size of France and Spain, and defending thousands of miles of railways against attack."

The tranquillising effect of Mr. Brodrick's assurances was very considerably enhanced by the appearance on the same day of the report of a speech by Sir M. Hicks-Beach at Oldham, in which, having referred to the "equinoctial gale of newspaper

criticism," to which the Government had been lately subjected on account of their conduct of the war, he not only denied that there was any ground for the suggestion of slackness made against them, but affirmed in so many words that, in his opinion, it would be "the most mistaken economy to grudge any amount of expenditure which would bring the war to an earlier conclusion." In view of this temper on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of Mr. Brodrick's positive assurances—and Lord Roberts had spoken in the same sense at Liverpool (Oct. 8)—the disposition to gird at the Government for the slow progress of the war very appreciably subsided.

None the less, the circumstances under which the nation was keeping the second anniversary (Oct. 11) of the outbreak of the South African struggle were felt to be very melancholy, and comparatively little attention was given to domestic questions. Some interest was, however, attracted by a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain in opening a new temperance hall in Birmingham. In the course of this utterance Mr. Chamberlain observed that he knew of no Act of Parliament which had had any effect whatever in reducing drunkenness, though he knew of several which had had the effect of increasing it—as, for instance, the Act which established grocers' licences, or the legislation of 1869. At the same time he did not think that any impartial man would pretend that there was no need for legislation. But no measure could be carried which had not a large force of moderate opinion behind it. Mr. Chamberlain then illustrated the harm which might be done by extreme reformers by reference to the manner in which his own early proposals for the adoption by Birmingham of the Gothenburg plan, which had the most influential and representative support, had been defeated, with the result that the strength of the liquor interest had been enormously increased there. He went on to say that the principle of the Gothenburg system—the absolute elimination of any idea of private gain from the retail sale of liquors—was, however, a sound one, and he welcomed the efforts of the Public-House Trust Associations to carry it out according to their ability. With the spirit of the minority report of Lord Peel's Commission he agreed, as well as with many of its recommendations, but he entirely disagreed with the view that the licence-holders had no equitable claim to compensation for the non-renewal of their licences, and he believed that the majority of the people were with him on that point. He was glad, he added, to see that in Birmingham the magistrates and brewers were working together for a reduction in the number of houses, which everybody allowed to be desirable.

In this connection it is well worthy of record that during the year 1901 the movement in favour of Reformed Public Houses, managed on the principle referred to by Mr. Chamberlain, took fresh and important developments, mainly through the energetic

advocacy of Lord Grey. For some years a company called the People's Refreshment House Association had been in existence, due to the initiative of the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jayne), who acted as its president. This Association by the middle of 1901 had become the managers of eighteen licensed houses in various parts of England, and was doing a very useful work. But Lord Grey aimed at a great increase in the scope of this movement, through the establishment of limited trust companies for all counties or county-groups in the Kingdom, who would be able to apply to the magistrates whenever licenses fell in, or new licensed premises were needed, for permission to hold the licenses concerned, if any were granted, as a trust, on the understanding that the houses would be put in the hands of officials having no private interest in the sale of liquor. The profits of the shareholders in the companies were also limited to 5 per cent., any surplus being applied, locally or generally, to public objects. By the middle of October, according to a report issued by the Central Public House Trust Association, fourteen such companies had been, or were on the point of being, registered—six in England, six in Scotland, one in Wales and one in Ireland. In all cases the directors were persons of high local standing.

In the course of a speech at Edinburgh (Oct. 16) Mr. Asquith expressed surprise at the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and insisted that vigorous legislative efforts must be made to remedy the evils of the drink traffic. Liberals, he maintained, should take their stand, he would not say upon the details, but upon the main lines of Lord Peel's report. At the same time he held, with regard to the reduction of houses, that, as a matter not of right but of policy, something in the nature of compensation should be paid to the owners of suppressed licenses, to be levied on the enhanced value of the licenses which survived. In the same speech he again touched on the relations between the Liberals and the Nationalists. In the interval since his last speech Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Leeds (Oct. 7), had apparently declined to accept Mr. Asquith's declaration on this subject as bearing its only obvious meaning. Mr. Asquith now reiterated what he had said, in its plain sense. "It would not," he said, "be wise for the Liberal party to repeat the experiment of 1892, and to assume power when it could only be retained by the support of the Irish vote." But he added that he had no authority to give a pledge on the subject for the party as a whole, though he knew his opinions were shared by "a large number of the most level-headed Liberals in the country."

On October 25 Mr. Chamberlain made a speech of considerable length and importance at Edinburgh. In its course he intimated that in the ensuing Session the Government meant to bring forward rules which would "give to the majority of the House of Commons a greater control over its own business, a greater control over the men who insulted and outraged it". As

to the representation of Ireland, he would explain for the benefit of Mr. Asquith that, if they proposed any change in it, it was not with the slightest hope that they would thereby do away with obstruction. If they took up the question it was because they thought that the present representation was an abuse and a scandal. No alteration could be made except in immediate anticipation of a dissolution, and that they were not now contemplating. "But when we get nearer to that time," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "I think we shall ask you whether you think that the Irish representation is so precious to you, is so valuable to national interests, that it is desirable to continue it on a scale which gives to the Irish people a representation which enormously exceeds the proportionate representation of Scotland and of England."

In reference to the war Mr. Chamberlain, after paying a tribute to the courage and tenacity of the enemy, went on to refer to the question which had been raised in some quarters at home friendly to the Government, of the possible necessity of resorting to sterner measures for the suppression of the present guerilla warfare. In this connection he employed a sentence which was made the subject of so much and such angry discussion in Germany that it is well to give it *verbatim*: "There is no subject," he said, "which has given us greater anxiety, more anxious consideration. I think," he proceeded, "that the time has come—is coming—when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and if that time comes, we can find precedents for anything we may do in the action of those nations who now criticise our 'barbarity' and 'cruelty,' but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Tongking, in Bosnia, in the Franco-German war—whose example we have never even approached." Mr. Chamberlain added that in these things, however, the Government would rather be blamed for going too slow than for going too fast, and when he read of demands for wholesale confiscation, for wholesale execution, he confessed that he had not, up to the present time, been able to convince himself that such measures would conduce either to a speedy termination of the war or to a satisfactory peace.

On the same evening Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at Stirling. As to the divergent views on the war among the Liberal party, he said that it was no part of his duty as leader to rebuke or confute or excommunicate those who might hold extreme views on any question. His business was to keep the head of the ship straight, whatever the theory of navigation which possessed the minds of some members of the crew. Criticising the conduct of the war, he contended, in effect, that it was rendering a happy settlement impossible. The whole country in the two belligerent States outside the mining towns was a howling wilderness. The farms were burned, the country was wasted. The flocks and herds were either

butchered or driven off; the mills were destroyed, furniture and implements of agriculture were smashed. These were what he had termed methods of barbarism, and he adhered to the phrase.

This passage is from the first of a series of speeches delivered by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in the autumn. Its drift indicated what proved to be the fact, that his realisation of the idea of "keeping the head of the ship straight" was likely to afford much more satisfaction to the anti-war than to the Imperialist section of his "crew."

There is no space within the limits of this work to follow in detail the great number of speeches by leading politicians on both sides, and particularly the Opposition, by which the newspapers were filled. Ministers very possibly had their differences—perhaps as to the legislative programme for the ensuing session, and almost certainly, judging from their public utterances already mentioned, on the subject of a Redistribution Bill. But the date of that was yet a long time off, and even if they disagreed about nearer questions, as, for example, the right lines of an educational settlement—which seemed a not inconceivably dividing issue—they kept their own counsel. Many of their friends, the supporters of Voluntary schools to wit, were in great anxiety as to whether the Education Bill promised for the ensuing session would include arrangements relieving those schools of the still "intolerable strain" caused by their inability to compete with the Board Schools supported out of the rates. In the summer a joint-committee of the Convocations of Canterbury and York had drawn up a series of resolutions, which were published in the autumn, setting forth the conditions deemed reasonable for a settlement of the elementary education difficulty. They were generally to the effect that in all elementary schools, Board or Voluntary, the cost of secular teaching should be met out of public resources, on the understanding that effective local control should be admitted by the supporters of Voluntary schools over the secular teaching given in them; that the buildings, which had been provided, should be maintained by the existing managers; and that they should allow facilities for the teaching of children of other denominations in those buildings if desired. This last condition had special reference to the large number of country villages in which the Church school was the only one available. On the other hand, it was claimed that corresponding facilities for denominational teaching should, where desired, be allowed in Board schools. In support of a settlement on these lines, or something like them, there was manifested a very large body of Church opinion, as expressed in Diocesan Conferences and among bodies of Church educationists, and in Church newspapers. But the year closed without any indication of an at all authoritative character as to whether the Cabinet accepted the claims of the Church in this matter, or proposed to give

them the go-by and confine their legislation to the problem of secondary education.

In the month of November there was a perceptible slackening of the tension which had prevailed in the public mind in the earlier part of the autumn with regard to the slow progress of the war, and also with regard to the deplorably high rate of mortality in the concentration camps, especially among the Boer children, who had been dying in the month of September in some of the camps at a rate of about 430 per 1,000 per annum. This relief was administered through a somewhat unusual channel—a letter from the War Secretary to a Bishop. It was in reply to an inquiry which he had received from the Bishop of Rochester that Mr. Brodrick wrote a sympathetic letter which was read (Nov. 6) at the Rochester Diocesan Conference. In addressing the Conference Bishop Talbot alluded to the fact, which could not be denied, that the consideration of the camps question had been prejudiced in the public mind by the manner in which it had been treated by the extreme advocates of the Boers. But for their unwise excesses the country would undoubtedly have been much more deeply moved than in fact it was by the tragedy of infant mortality. "They had struck across a complicated cause," the Bishop said, "with a sweeping judgment of condemnation on our own country," with the result that they had helped to popularise the portrait of Great Britain as an unscrupulous and ruthless tyrant, and to convey to the Boers "the moral encouragement of believing that all honest men in England were of their party, and the material encouragement that came from the most scornful estimate of our power and the most depressing forecast of our prospects." As a consequence of this conduct the national conscience had grown resentful, if not callous. "It was inclined to associate the moral appeal with what it considered unpatriotic." Having rebuked, none the less, those who fell into the extreme of advocating indiscriminate severity, Bishop Talbot proceeded to avow his firm belief in the entirely humane feelings with which Lord Kitchener and Mr. Brodrick were animated in dealing with the camps question—a confidence which was fully borne out by the War Secretary's letter to him. He assured the Bishop that the subject had for many months received the most anxious attention, and that, despite immense difficulties, the most strenuous efforts had been made from the outset to secure "full supplies of all necessities and proper sanitation." The Ladies' Committee sent out in July had made various recommendations, all of which had been adopted where possible under the circumstances. Mr. Brodrick then proceeded to indicate the special causes to which the lamentable rate of mortality was mainly attributable. "Families," he said, "who had undergone severe privations in a country overrun by hostile bands, and who would have starved if they had remained in their homes, were ill clad and short of food before they came in. They have consequently

been unable to combat disease when attacked. These conditions have been aggravated by ignorance of ordinary conditions of health, which, with the addition of an epidemic of measles, has made camp life in winter fatal to a large number of children and weakly persons." Mr. Brodrick added that if, on medical grounds, it should be deemed desirable to remove the camps to the coast, the expense would not stand in the way, and that anything else that was "possible to alleviate suffering or to prevent mortality is being done and will be done."

These assurances caused general satisfaction. But all the efforts made did not avail to stop the excessive mortality, and the very possibly overburdened War Office having handed the responsibility over to the civil authorities under the Colonial Office a few weeks later, it was decided, as was announced in a speech by Lord Onslow (Under Colonial Secretary) at Crewe (Dec. 9), that the larger camps would be broken up into smaller ones.

With regard to the progress of the war, Lord Salisbury adopted a curious air of mysterious optimism (Nov. 9) at the Guildhall. It would, he said, indeed be discouraging if we had any ground for supposing that we were making no progress, or not sufficient progress. "But there," the Prime Minister continued, "lies our difficulty. We cannot lay before you the whole circumstances of the case; we cannot tell you publicly all that is going on. We should be grossly neglecting our duty if we did so, and yet it is only by some revelation of that kind that we can give you full and entire satisfaction. All I can say is—and I am speaking not my own judgment, which would be of little value, I am speaking the judgment and the views of those who have the best opportunity of determining what is really going on and what is the real drift of events—that we are making, month by month and week by week, sure and substantial progress." The country was almost inclined to feel that it had been trifled with by these observations, which were part of a speech inferior in quality to the high level of the Prime Minister's public utterances. Speaking at the City Carlton Club, however (Nov. 13), Mr. Brodrick made no mysteries, and, on the contrary, set forth facts which undoubtedly were calculated to, and did, reassure the public mind. The story of the war is set out in another chapter, so it will be sufficient here, without quoting in detail from Mr. Brodrick's speech, to mention that he stated that great areas, which he specified, amounting to 14,700 square miles in the Transvaal and 17,000 square miles in the Orange Colony, had been securely fenced in by chains of blockhouses. It was obvious from a glance at the map that the measure of success thus secured was of great importance, with a view both to disabling and separating the bodies of the enemy still in the field, and to hastening the re-establishment of the necessary conditions of ordinary civil life and prosperity. Another satisfactorily significant fact mentioned by Mr. Brodrick was the practical cessation of interruptions of the railway.

A fact may be conveniently mentioned here, as showing the great amount of energy and judgment which the War Secretary, burdened as he was by the charge of the war, threw into the discharge of his duties in regard to the Army at home. On November 6 he issued an important and well-considered Order in Council with regard to War Office administration. Its effect, as summarised in the *Spectator*, was to "place directly under the Commander-in-Chief the departments of the Adjutant-General, of the Director-General of Mobilisation and Intelligence, and of the Military Secretary. Before, these departments dealt directly with the Secretary of State, and, as it were, behind the back of the Commander-in-Chief. The system under which the Commander-in-Chief has not control, but only supervision, remains in respect of the great supply departments—*i.e.*, those of the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Director-General of Ordnance. The Director-General of the Army Medical Department and the Financial Secretary are also not placed under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. Probably this was done so as not to overweight the Commander-in-Chief, and their exemption does not greatly matter, as they are departments for supplying the Army, rather than parts of the Army itself. The principle that the Commander-in-Chief is responsible to the Secretary of State throughout the Army is therefore now complete."

Little more than a month earlier (Sept. 30) there had been issued the Report of the Committee appointed, and presided over, by Mr. Brodrick, on the organisation of the Medical and Nursing Services of the Army. The recommendations of this committee may be briefly summarised (from the same source) as follows: "(1) The establishment of an Advisory Board of ten persons, including at least four highly-qualified civilian representatives and the matron-in-chief, which would be charged with most of the duties at present entrusted to the Director-General alone; (2) the remodelling of the entrance examination; (3) the adoption of a system of promotion by which at every stage continuance in the service would depend on compliance with regulations providing for the acquisition of further professional knowledge, to be tested by examination; (4) the establishment as soon as possible of a Medical Staff College in connection with a large military hospital in London; (5) special recognition of the claims of bacteriology, the science of hygiene, sanitation, etc.; (6) a substantial increase of pay to all ranks of the corps, so that a lieutenant would receive from the first 323*l.* 10*s.* a year, and the Director-General 2,000*l.* As regards the Nursing Service, the committee recommended that its control be vested in a Board, of which the Queen should be president, composed of the Director-General and two members (one a civilian) of the Advisory Board of the Army Medical Service, the matron-in-chief, three matrons of large civil

hospitals, one representative of the India Office, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, and two members to be nominated by her Majesty." Whatever might be thought of the wisdom of the War Secretary's action in the matter of the command of the First Army Corps, there could be no denying that he had grappled to some good purpose with more than one or two of the most urgent problems presented by his department.

In the latter half of November public attention was unavoidably drawn to the agitation, both extensive and heated, which had been developed in Germany in regard to the passage in Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech of October 25, which has been already quoted. It was certain that, whether accidentally or not, that passage was transmitted to or translated in Germany in a perverted form. Otherwise it appeared inconceivable that Germans should consider that their country and Army had been in any way specially referred to, or made the subject of a wounding reflection. In a letter to a correspondent, who called his attention to the German agitation on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain referred to it as "artificial," and said that he had only intended to justify our action in the Transvaal by reference to the universal practice of civilised nations. But whatever its origin and inspiration, the agitation assumed for a few days an almost menacing form. Then, however, in view of the obviously half-gratified amusement of France and Russia (whose armies would have had just as much, or as little, reason to complain of Mr. Chamberlain's sweeping vindication of British military procedure), and of remonstrances from some of their own more sober and responsible journals, the German agitators gave up the movement—at any rate for a time. It had served, however, only too well to illustrate the kind of esteem in which England was held by the most nearly kindred of Continental nations. In these circumstances there was the greater readiness here to be satisfied with the issue of the revived negotiations with the United States in regard to the Isthmian Canal. Our Government had, indeed, it was understood, given up altogether the claim recognised in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for a joint control over any canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The canal, if made, was now to be made and controlled and, at pleasure, even fortified by the United States. But there was a guarantee against any kind of preferential dues, which was of commercial importance; and, what was of far greater national consequence, a concession, desired by the American people, had been made by us in such a fashion as to be accepted as an act of genuine friendship on our part. An interesting article in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century and After*, by Sir Wemyss Reid, who had paid a visit to the States for the purpose of seeing their most influential public men, while, no doubt, setting forth that they wished for our own

sakes that we should settle matters with the Boers, bore very gratifying testimony to the predominantly cordial character of American feeling towards Great Britain.

The return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to England at the beginning of November from their great Imperial tour was made the occasion of a popular welcome of marked cordiality to their Royal Highnesses, whose admirable discharge of the high mission entrusted to them had won universal admiration and gratitude, and was felt to have exercised a distinct effect in still further strengthening the ties uniting the great outlying daughter-States of the Empire with the mother country. Within a few days after his arrival, the Duke of Cornwall was created Prince of Wales, and it was as bearing that splendid historic title that, with his Consort, he was entertained by the Lord Mayor at a great *déjeuner* at the Guildhall, in celebration of the completion of their Imperial tour. Excellent speeches were made on this occasion by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Salisbury, but it was generally agreed that the speech of the Prince of Wales more than held its own in interest and in impressiveness of delivery with the utterances of those statesmen. Responding to the toast of his health, the Prince sketched the main incidents of his voyage with a happy reference to every colony visited. Twice he introduced a compliment to the French in his remarks, calling the Suez Canal "a monument to the genius and courage of a gifted son of the great friendly nation across the Channel," and speaking of the people of Mauritius as "gifted with the charming characteristics of Old France." If he were asked to specify any particular impressions derived from the journey, he should unhesitatingly place before any others that of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the mother country—sentiments which he attributed to the life and example of Queen Victoria, and to the wise and just policy which during the last half-century had been continuously maintained towards the colonies. Having strongly commended the movement which had taken root in Australia and New Zealand for the establishment of cadet corps, and noted an opinion widely prevailing among "our brethren across the seas" that the old country must "wake up" if she intended to maintain her position of pre-eminence in colonial trade against foreign competition, he concluded:—"No one who had the privilege of enjoying the experience which we had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all-prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our colonies there are abundant signs of this want. There are great tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable returns to settlers, and all this can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy life, liberal laws, and free institutions, in exchange for the overcrowded cities, and almost hopeless struggle for existence which, alas! too often is the lot of many in the old

country. But one condition, and one only, is made by our colonial brethren, and that is, 'Send us suitable emigrants.' I would go further, and appeal to my fellow-countrymen at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the motherland to her children by sending to them only of her best."

The chief political interest of the last few weeks of the year lay undoubtedly in the re-appearance of Lord Rosebery in the political field. It was early in November that an announcement appeared that, having regard to the serious position of national affairs, Lord Rosebery had felt constrained to accede to the invitation of a Liberal Association at Chesterfield that he should address its members, with a view to throwing his opinions into the "common stock". The date fixed was rather remote—December 16—and during the interval there was an extraordinary amount of speculation as to the line which Lord Rosebery would take. Whether or not the position of the nation, as a whole, was such as to require his intervention, the condition of the Liberal party continued to be one of practical paralysis for purposes of effective influence on public affairs. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, as has been seen, was engaged, from his own point of view, in keeping the head of the Opposition straight, and in doing so accentuated all the points on which he differed from the Imperial section of his party. In a speech at Plymouth, for example (Nov. 19), he strongly denied that he had "ever uttered one syllable which could be twisted into encouragement of the Boers"—here replying to what he took to be an allusion to himself, with others, in a recently published letter from Lord Salisbury—and proceeded, a few sentences later, to lay to the charge of the Government that they were "not content with the overthrow of the enemy in the field. They must humiliate him and hunt him to the death." "They must have," he went on to say, "the policy of unconditional surrender, of devastation and confiscation, of deportation and concentration, with the result that the war was in its third year. But when the war is ended the whole of the Dutch population in our colonies, as well as in the two territories, will, in all probability, unless we change our methods—if it be yet time to do so—be permanently and violently alienated from us. That is the great peril of the hour. It is time," said Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, "we awoke to it, and I am ready to speak out to-night and to say, what I have never yet said, that for my part I despair of this peril being conquered so long as the present Colonial Secretary is in Downing Street and as long as the present High Commissioner is at Pretoria."

Very different was the tone of Mr. Asquith in dealing with the South African question. Speaking a few days later (Nov. 23) at Oldham he pointed out that the reason why the struggle continued, if we might trust the authorised declarations of the recognised leaders of the Boers, was that they were fighting for the thing which even Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had

recognised as impossible—independence. That, in his opinion, made it all the more necessary to make clear that our object was to establish throughout South Africa, under the British flag, free institutions, equal laws, and responsible government, after an interval, but he hoped a brief one. It was difficult to see any difference between the policy thus laid down and that declared on the same evening by the Duke of Devonshire, at Eastbourne, on the part of the Government. Having deprecated the idea, which appeared to be that of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Spencer, Sir R. Reid and other Liberals, that we should offer renewed negotiations without an initiative from the Boers, the duke said: "Their leaders know perfectly well, and if their followers do not know it it is not our fault, that there is nothing which the Government of this country, as well as the people of this country, more desire than that at the earliest possible moment all races in South Africa, or, to repeat the words used in a speech made by Lord Spencer the other day, all the inhabitants of South Africa, whether they be English or Dutch, should at the earliest possible moment enjoy all the blessings of the freest and most liberal institutions of self-government under the British flag. They know that is our earnest desire; but everything turns upon those words, 'at the earliest possible moment,' because we should be false to the trust which has been committed to us if, until the time arrives at which these free institutions may be safely conceded, we were to allow a state of things to be created which would render possible a further recrudescence of hostilities or of rebellion. Of the time when it arrives it is we, the victors, and not the Boers, the vanquished, who can be alone the proper judges."

At the meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation on December 4, however, this declaration was either ignored or treated as insufficient, and a resolution was passed "calling upon all members of the Liberal party to unite in demanding that his Majesty's Government should state openly and definitely" what their terms for an honourable peace were. This resolution was amended by the vote of the meeting so as to include an assertion that the time had arrived for peace negotiations, for which a Special Commission (of course superseding, *ad hoc*, Lord Milner) should be sent out; but another amendment, embodying a demand for assurance that the best military measures were being taken for the conclusion of the campaign, was rejected. The proceedings of the Derby meeting were made the text of comments in precisely opposite senses by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir E. Grey. The former, speaking at Dunfermline (Dec. 10), spoke of the gathering in question as having done "a great and notable service" to the country and to the Empire. On the 11th, at Bristol, Sir E. Grey insisted that the Derby resolution erred negatively in not pressing for the energetic prosecution of the war until it was apparent that peace was desired by the Boers, and he deprecated the step

virtually implied in it of recalling Lord Milner as certain, if adopted, to prove most disastrous.

It was in presence of the situation thus indicated with regard to the Liberal party that Lord Rosebery, on December 16, supported by a principally Imperialist platform, on which Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey were conspicuous, addressed a great Liberal meeting at Chesterfield. Lord Rosebery began by saying that he had come amongst them to speak his mind. There were four preliminary facts which must be remembered with regard to the Liberal party. In the first place, they had gone through a long and painful malady, and were only now approaching convalescence. In the next, they were free altogether from the Irish alliance. Thirdly, they had to gain or regain unity. Lastly, they had to gain or regain the confidence of the country. The first piece of advice he had to offer them was to clean their slate, and that "when you have to write on your clean slate you will write on it a policy adapted to 1901 or 1902, and not a policy adapted to 1892 or 1893. Again, I would strongly urge you—and, I may add, this advice applies to all parties—I would strongly urge you not to promise more than you can perform. . . . I speak in the garb of a penitent, for I was a member of the Government which drew up the Queen's Speech of 1893." Again, they must not move very much faster than the great mass of the nation was prepared to move. His last word of advice to the Liberal party would be not to dissociate themselves from the new sentiment of Empire which animated the nation. "To many the word 'Empire' is suspect as indicating aggression and greed and violence and the characteristics of other empires that the world has known; but the sentiment that is represented now by Empire in these islands has nothing of that in it. It is a passion of affection and family feeling, of pride and of hopefulness; and the statesman, however great he may be, who dissociates himself from that feeling must not be surprised if the nation dissociates itself from him."

The way being thus cleared, Lord Rosebery proceeded to say that if they asked him what was the line of policy and what were the measures to which he would apply the axioms he had laid down he should answer that his watchword if he were in office at this moment would be the word "efficiency." In the first place, they must look to the efficiency of the Parliamentary machine; in the second, to that of the administrative machine. Complaints of the War Office were unanimous, and he believed them to be just. A massive Blue Book indicated them to be just, and it was not too much to say that the very first duty of an energetic and patriotic Minister would be to employ his best strength to examine into the administration of that department. The Navy he believed to be in a high state of efficiency, and they must see that it was maintained at that standard. An energetic Government might also take a great part, in the way of stimulation and inquiry, in promoting our commercial and

industrial efficiency. Above all, our efficiency as a nation would be increased by a national system of education, instead of the almost haphazard arrangements of the present time. Closely allied with this question, though not perhaps in appearance, was that of the housing of the working classes, as to which they would get nothing done by any Government that did not throw its heart and soul into the work. Last, but by no means least, came the question of temperance, towards the settlement of which a great advance might be made by a Government which grasped the nettle firmly and refused to listen to the fanatics on either side.

The domestic situation having been thus compactly dealt with, Lord Rosebery went on to observe that he had said that they were at a great crisis of the nation's history, and he would tell them why. For one thing, he knew of no parallel to the hatred and ill-will with which they were regarded almost unanimously by the peoples of Europe. When the Liberals retired from office in 1895 they left behind them "peace with honour," and a reasonable amount of good-will. Something of the hostility now manifested against us was due to the oratory of Mr. Chamberlain, who forgot that what was very good for home consumption did not answer abroad. He thought, too, that the Government should have probed the Jameson raid, and they should have paid reasonable compensation to the Transvaal Government, thereby acquiring a strong position in which they could have taken a resolute line with President Kruger as to his excessive and menacing armaments. Another matter in respect of which the Government had contributed to the crisis was that of the general election. Their representation that the war was then over was scandalous, and not less so were the methods by which the election was fought, and which constituted a grave breach of political morality. "If any body of men seems to be responsible in this country for the prolongation of the war it is those who announced that every Liberal who was returned to Parliament was returned as a Boer; that every seat lost to the Government was a gain to the Boers; and, therefore, on high authority—the highest in the Government—the Boers in the field, who are very well informed, were made to understand that, in addition to the eighty Irish Members who were returned as avowedly the friends and supporters of the Boers, there were a large number of Liberal Members who were returned to represent Boer ideas and advance the Boer policy in Parliament." He emphatically denied the contention which had been made that there was no alternative Government. "The nation," he said, "which cannot produce an alternative to the present Government is more fit to control allotments than an Empire."

Coming to the question of the war, Lord Rosebery said: "On one point I am perfectly clear—that we must pursue this war to the end with all the energy and all the resources of which we are capable. Our honour, our character, the future

of South Africa, all require that we should bring this war as vigorously and successfully as possible to the promptest and most complete solution. On that point I have no doubt—I will express no ambiguity at all. I do not believe we could be in better hands than Lord Kitchener's. He enjoys the confidence of the country and of his armies." At the same time Lord Rosebery also thought that, at the end of the war, and in some cases before then, a searching inquiry ought to be instituted into various subjects, more especially the surrenders in the field, the purchase of remounts, the administration of martial law, the refugee camps, and the medical service. He repudiated the "vile and infamous falsehoods" which had been spread on the Continent with regard to the conduct of our troops in the field, and he equally acquitted the Government of any barbarity. If he were to speak about atrocities that night, he should turn his attention rather to those committed by the other side. "I should have a word to say about the constant cold-blooded massacres of the natives, I should have something to say about the flogging of those burghers who have taken the oath of neutrality, in order to induce them to perjure themselves, I should have something to say about the murder of our wounded soldiers on the battlefield, and, last of all, I should have something to say on that most unspeakable crime—stigmatised as unspeakable from the remotest antiquity—the flogging and the murder of an emissary of peace in cold blood last year." As to the "methods of barbarity," a phrase which he thought unhappily employed by however old a friend of his, the refugee camps were a result of the necessity of clearing the country. No doubt they were mismanaged at first, but it was not a very easy thing to manage. "With regard to those camps, I gladly adopt all the words of the resolution that was passed at Derby" (which lamented the terrible rate of mortality, and urged that immediate steps be taken, at whatever cost, to remedy the present condition of the camps), "though I must limit my adherence to the resolution upon the camps. Then again with regard to martial law, of which there is some complaint, and of the administration, of which I am afraid there is more. As regards martial law itself, it was, I believe, a necessity of the situation; it was to prevent the importation of arms, munitions, warlike supplies, and men to our enemies in the field, and, so far from blaming the declaration of martial law when it was made, I am disposed to blame the Government that it was not declared long ago, and that this open channel of supply was not stopped at an earlier period."

Turning then to questions of policy, Lord Rosebery expressed his dissent from the, as he thought, unfortunate remark made by Lord Milner at Durban to the effect that, in the formal sense of the word, the war might never be at an end. Against this idea, and the absence of permanent settlement which he held that it involved, Lord Rosebery entered his

earnest protest; after enforcing which he went on to say: "I believe in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the war to its natural end, but I believe that its natural end is a regular peace and a regular settlement. Therefore, I should not be deaf to any overtures of peace that came from any responsible authority, more specially if they came from the exiled Government, which now exists somewhere in the Low Countries, and which surrounds ex-President Kruger. . . . You may say that it is a discredited Government. I really do not know if it is discredited by its own people, but I do know this, that it is the only Government, that it is the Government which went to war with us, and must, even in Belgium or Holland, in the absence of any other, retain some vestige of its former authority. You cannot negotiate with the scattered centurions in the field, for they have no authority, and you do not know where to find them. You cannot negotiate with the other ex-President—President Steyn—because he is lost somewhere in that infinite space which is now the theatre of war in South Africa, and therefore I say, that if the Government that is now in Europe, that scattered and dejected Ministry, should make any overtures of peace directly or indirectly to his Majesty's Government, if I were a Minister I should not turn a deaf ear to them. I do not mean, of course, that a Boer Ambassador should come to London, or that the King should send an Ambassador to Holland. I mean nothing of that kind, but some of the greatest peaces, the greatest settlements, in the world's history have begun with an apparently casual meeting of two travellers in a neutral inn, and I think it might well happen that some such fortuitous meeting might take place under the auspices of his Majesty's Government and of the exiled Boer Government which might lead to very good results." Having enforced his position on this point by historical references, Lord Rosebery, however, went on to say: "I beg you to understand that by this I have no idea of making any overtures of peace to the Boers. My policy is a passive policy of peace, and not an active policy. I think if you were to make overtures of peace to the Boers you would commit the greatest possible mistake in your own interest. It would be mistaken for a fatal act of weakness, and it would encourage the flagging forces of the enemy. Nor am I in favour, as some of my friends are, of indicating the terms on which I would make peace. I will tell you why. There is a great deal to be said for it, but as a matter of fact the Boers know perfectly well the terms on which they could have peace. When Lord Kitchener and General Botha initiated their negotiations last March, terms were agreed upon which should be offered to the Boers, and, though I admit that the Government declared that those terms were no longer open, the revocation after all is only formal, and the Boers, who are a shrewd race, are perfectly well aware that in case they wish for peace those terms are still open to them." Lord Rosebery admitted that there were obstacles

to peace. He did not, however, believe that nothing but independence would satisfy the Boers, and ventured to say that "there is not a sane Boer, who is not under the influence of fanaticism, who does not know, as well as you or I do, that their independence is gone for ever." Lord Rosebery did not doubt that it would be very disagreeable to the Boers to receive terms of peace at the hands of Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, to whom they had a very strong objection, but, for all that, he did not understand the policy that was advocated by some of getting rid of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner. "You cannot," continued Lord Rosebery, "get rid of Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Milner without getting rid of his Majesty's Government, and having just given his Majesty's Government a majority of 200 over the Liberal Opposition, you are not likely to find yourself in a position to eject them. And I think as regards Lord Milner, at any rate, you might find yourselves, if you recalled him, out of the frying pan into the fire. I do not admit by that metaphor of the frying pan that Lord Milner has done anything to deserve your censure in any way. He deserves our confidence so far as I know in the transactions that have occurred. You will find yourselves in a worse position if you recall him. Lord Milner has not the confidence of the Boers. We could not expect it, but he has in a remarkable degree the confidence of the loyalists of South Africa, and if you were to recall Lord Milner now it would be held throughout South Africa as a lowering of the flag, as a change of policy in regard to the war, and would have, I believe, a most fatal and far-reaching effect throughout the vast community. And, for the same reason, I must state quite frankly, that I am not in favour of sending a High Commissioner to negotiate terms of peace with the Boers or to re-settle South Africa. . . . The Boers can make peace with Lord Kitchener."

The real difficulty, Lord Rosebery continued, was the question of amnesty. "I am," he said, "for as large and as liberal an amnesty as it is possible to give. Of course, there will be cases which must be excepted which do not fall within the rules of warfare. There may be necessarily temporary disfranchisements, but on the broad policy of a large and liberal amnesty I am as clear and convinced as on any subject of politics at the present time, and, what is still more, that no other policy is practicable. . . . I will go so far as to give full civil rights to all Boers who took and signed a definite and drastic oath of allegiance. I believe that the sooner you put them in a position of civil responsibility, of honourable loyalty to yourselves, the better it will be for yourselves and South Africa. I do not believe that as regards representative government you can settle that at once. I believe you must wait till the country is re-settled, till the farms are rebuilt, and until the country is once more inhabited. Till then I would have a commission of four or five rough and

ready administrators of the Indian type to settle the country in the name of the High Commissioner, Lord Milner. I would have them assisted by a representative committee in which our own people should, of course, be in the majority, but in which there should also be a Boer element, and I would hasten as soon as possible the era at which responsible government could be granted. And with regard to all transactions which involved money, such as the re-settlement of the farms, the re-stocking of the farms, the rebuilding of the farms, I would act with the most lavish liberality." In conclusion, having briefly summed up his points, Lord Rosebery said: "Well, gentlemen, that policy represents the best advice that I can give the country to-night. What I can do to further it I will do, for my services are, as they have always been, as far as health and strength can permit—as the services of all British subjects are—at the disposal of my country. I am quite aware that my policy does not run on party lines; but it is not to party that I appeal. Party in this matter can avail little or nothing. I appeal unto Cæsar from Parliament with its half-hearted but overwhelming Government supporters and a distracted and disunited Opposition. I appeal to the silent but supreme tribunal which shapes and controls, in the long run, the destinies of our people, I mean the tribunal of public opinion, that of common sense."

The immediate reception of this remarkable utterance was extremely favourable. When, in his eloquent peroration, Lord Rosebery intimated that he personally would do what he could to further the advice he had given, the great audience was moved to a display of passionate enthusiasm. When he sat down Mr. Asquith first, and then Sir E. Grey, rose to indicate their cordial adhesion to the policy expounded by Lord Rosebery. That, perhaps, might have been expected, for although there were doubtless points in Lord Rosebery's speech which would not have been looked for from either of the other two politicians, both of them were accustomed to recognise his authority, especially in the domain of Imperial affairs, and there was a practical identity of general scope and aim in his address with the policy which they had been steadily advocating. The comments of the Unionist Press on the Chesterfield speech were, not indeed in all cases, but generally complimentary, and the *Times* in particular was warm in its praise of the manner in which Lord Rosebery had used his opportunity. So favourable did the impression made among Unionists appear to be that the hope was undoubtedly awakened among the Imperial wing of the Liberal party that many Liberals who had left Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question would be willing to join the flag of Lord Rosebery, to the cry of Imperial efficiency. A more surprising thing was the, at least temporarily, considerable effect which the speech appeared to have produced among the anti-war, or "pro-Boer," section of the Liberal

party. After a little hesitation they set themselves, in many cases, to the discovery of points of agreement between their own views and those set forth by the ex-Premier at Chesterfield. The result was that they found enough which they could applaud, even though inextricably blended with much that was distasteful to them, to make it seem possible that in considerable numbers they might see their way to the acceptance of his leadership. Indeed, it was quite true that, as Mr. Asquith—perhaps a little cynically—observed, speaking at Bils-ton (Dec. 19), “people of the most diverse views were hastening to declare that Lord Rosebery had expressed, perhaps in slightly different language from their own, what they had all the time been thinking.” The speculation excited by the prevalence of the temper thus indicated caused the Christmas season to be exceptionally full of political interest. On one thing all commentators on the Chesterfield speech were agreed, and that was that, if it was to produce any permanent effect towards the reuniting of the old Liberal party, or the construction of a new political connection, it must be steadily followed up by Lord Rosebery himself; and, on the whole, there seemed to be grounds for supposing that he recognised that truth himself and intended to act upon it.

The shadow of continued war under which, contrary to all expectation at its opening, the year 1901 came to an end was deepened by the news of a too successful exploit of De Wet. His surprise of a British column at Tweefontein, in the dark early hours of Christmas Day, was one of the most skilful and daring of the achievements of the Boer guerilla leader, of whom for many weeks very little had been heard. Still, the general tenour of the South African intelligence had pointed to a steady contraction of the enemy's power for mischief, and a corresponding advance in the establishment of the conditions of prosperous civil life for the white population, while the new regulations for native labour, put into force at Johannesburg under Lord Milner's authority, showed that British responsibility towards the coloured races in the new Colonies was being discharged with equal intelligence and resolution. And while the South African prospect remained a chequered one, the closing weeks of the year contained fresh and most gratifying evidence of the loyal readiness of the distant Colonies to give all the assistance that could possibly be required for the completion of the great Imperial enterprise into which they had thrown themselves in partnership with the Mother country. Never, indeed, had the Empire, as a whole, appeared more effectively united than at the end of the first year of the reign of King Edward VII.

CHAPTER VI.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

I. SCOTLAND.

So many events happening in Scotland, but possessing interest to the British nation as a whole, have been recorded in previous chapters, that what is necessary to be said as to matters of specially Scottish concern may be brought within very limited compass. Throughout the year the strongly Imperial quality of Scottish feeling in regard to the war in South Africa and the settlement to ensue on it was abundantly manifest. Very few Scottish Members of Parliament were found going into the lobby in support of motions by opponents of the war, and the ambiguous attitude of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and his repeated employment of phrases like "methods of barbarism" as to the conduct of the war, needed all his personal popularity to prevent an unfavourable reaction on his own position. Those who knew the country well saw by all kinds of signs that its heart was set towards the resolute prosecution of the war to its natural end in the incorporation of the former Boer Republics within the Empire and the establishment of peace on the basis of equal rights for all white men and protection for the natives. Evidences of this firm resolve were afforded at Town Council meetings and Church Courts, where they would not have shown themselves unless the feeling beneath them had been strong and deep. In the Presbyterian churches that feeling was all but universal—a result doubtless due in large measure to the very emphatic views expressed by prominent Scottish missionaries in South Africa like Dr. Stewart, the head of the great educational mission at Lovedale, and formerly Moderator of the Free Church. Scotland continued to send large numbers of her sons to aid in bringing the war to a conclusion. In addition to her proportional share of active service companies from Volunteer Corps, she equipped and despatched numerous bodies of Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry, which gave a good account of themselves, and large sums of money were collected for the widows and orphans of those who fell, the fund of one newspaper alone amounting to some 55,000*l*.

The general factory legislation of 1901 was naturally followed with interest north of the Tweed, and an Education (Scotland) Act, of no slight importance, was evolved by the co-operation of the Government with Members of all parties. Its effect was to abolish all granting of exemptions from school attendance under the age of twelve, and while empowering School Boards to grant partial exemption between twelve and fourteen, on such conditions as they might think fit as to further attendance up to the latter age, to make such permission dependent on the existence of special circumstances in each case, justifying cur-

tailed attendance, "irrespective of any standard of attainment." This interpretation of the meaning of the Act was emphasised in a circular to School Boards from the Scottish Education Office.

It was, however, in the sphere of higher education that there happened the most interesting and impressive event in the Scottish history of the year, and one fraught with the most important possibilities. This was Mr. Andrew Carnegie's magnificent benefaction to the Scottish Universities, which was first announced in May. The sum given was no less than 2,000,000*l.* in Five per Cent. Stock of the American Steel Corporation, producing 104,000*l.* a year. One-half of this annual income was, under the terms of the trust, to be applied towards the improvement and expansion of the universities of Scotland in the faculties of science and medicine; also for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research, and for increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of history, economics, English literature and modern languages, and such other subjects cognate to a technical or commercial education as could be brought within the scope of a university curriculum. The other half of the income, or such part of it as in each year might be found requisite, was to be devoted to the payment of the whole or part of the ordinary class fees at the Scottish Universities for students of Scottish birth or extraction and of sixteen years and upwards, or for scholars who had given two years' attendance after the age of fourteen at State-aided schools in Scotland or at such other schools and institutions as were under the inspection of the Scottish Education Department. Wherever any student had shown exceptional merit power was given to extend the assistance bestowed, either in money or other privileges. The trustees named were the Earl of Elgin (chairman), the Earl of Rosebery, Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Kelvin, Reay and Kinnear, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Bryce, Mr. John Morley, Sir Robert Pullar, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P. for the Hawick Burghs; *ex officio* trustees were to be the Secretary for Scotland, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Provost of Dunfermline; and the four universities were to be represented by one trustee each. Both the trustees as a body, in matters of principle, and, in matters of detail, the executive committee appointed to conduct the ordinary administration of the trust, were endowed with very wide discretion with a view to the fullest realisation of its aims in accordance with the changing circumstances of the times. In the event, for example, of there being surplus funds after meeting the primary objects of the trust, power was given for their application for extra-mural colleges, schools, or classes giving instruction of a kind recognised as adequate. Of course the existence of any such surplus was largely dependent upon the number of beneficiaries under the eleemosynary branch of the trust. In this connection it was, at the outset, hoped that

many students would have refrained from making application for the payment of their fees, and considerable disappointment was felt at the manner in which non-necessitous students did, in fact, appeal for assistance. Whether this disappointment was quite justified, having regard to the class of students who had long been enjoying the benefits of the wealthiest educational foundations in England, seemed rather doubtful. But it was understood that in future the trustees were likely, as they were fully entitled, to take measures for restricting participation in the Fee Fund to those young people whose circumstances could be held to warrant their receiving pecuniary help.

The exclusive preference given to non-classical studies under the first portion of Mr. Carnegie's splendid benefaction was regretted by many people, and frank expression was given to that feeling by Mr. Morley in a speech at Brechin (June 5). At the same time there seemed to be good reason to hope that under the wide terms of the trust, its resources would be so used as to develop a liberal spirit in the pursuit of scientific and modern studies.

In the ecclesiastical life of Scotland in 1901, it was to be observed that attention was given chiefly to extension and mission schemes, and that controversial topics like Disestablishment were rarely heard of. The United Free Church successfully vindicated its title to the fabrics and other property of the old Free Church, as against the small dissentient minority, who, in resisting to the end the union with the United Presbyterian Church, had claimed that they were the legitimate heirs of the Disruptionists of 1843. All the same, some difficulties were encountered, chiefly in the Highlands and Islands, in settling down under the new union, but, with prudent action and conciliatory measures, it was expected that the obstacles to peace would be gradually removed. On the whole, as might have been hoped, after the achievement of the union between the principal non-established Presbyterian Churches, a feeling of greater cordiality was a distinct feature of the Scottish ecclesiastical situation; there was more co-operation among the Churches, and a more tolerant spirit was prevalent.

The International Exhibition at Glasgow in 1901 was a signal success, and, in connection with it, with the celebration of the ninth jubilee of the Glasgow University, and with the numerous congresses held in the city during the year (to which some reference is made in Chapter V.), the western capital of Scotland received a remarkable concourse of distinguished visitors from all parts of the world. The enterprise for which its Corporation had long been well known was further illustrated by the starting of a system of municipal telephones at very low charges, threatening severe competition with the local system of the National Telephone Company. There were, however, those who thought that this enterprise was of a speculative character, and that a little more of the extreme caution which was complained of in London as marking the agreement

between his Majesty's Post Office and the National Telephone Company, in regard to terms for service within the Metropolitan area, might have been observed, with advantage to the rate-payers, in Glasgow.

From a trade and industrial point of view the year was, on the whole, remarkably prosperous in Scotland. The Clyde shipbuilders, for example, had a "record" output of 519,000 tons. In the jute trade, which is the staple industry of Dundee and the neighbouring district, there were general good profits and good wages. Flax-spinning, though not very lucrative, was a good deal more active and successful than in Ireland; the manufacturers of linen goods would have done badly, and some had to close their mills, but, through an abundance of Government orders, many did quite fairly well. Most branches of trade, indeed, had a good year to look back on, but few, if any, except perhaps the locomotive builders, felt that they had a good year to look forward to. Indeed, there was a general apprehension of bad times coming, but if the war could be brought to a really satisfactory end, and a large new demand opened up from South Africa, the outlook, it was felt, would undergo a favourable transformation.

II. IRELAND.

FROM the material and economic point of view the twentieth century made a favourable beginning in Ireland. The harvest of 1901 over the country at large was decidedly good, and the potato crop, both in quantity and quality, exceptionally so. And while Nature thus responded liberally to the efforts of those engaged in the principal Irish industry, there was also a steady development among them of that principle of concerted action, the growth of which had for several years past been the most encouraging feature of Irish agriculture. At the Co-operative Congress, held at Middlesbrough at Whitsuntide, attention was prominently called to the much greater aptitude shown among Irish than among English farmers in adopting the co-operative principle, especially in relation to dairying; and it was stated at the end of the year that the number of central co-operative dairies in Ireland had grown to 200, from the figure of 150 at which they stood in 1899. Their growing produce found a very ready market across St. George's Channel, as well appeared from the fact that the value of the imports into Great Britain of Irish butter and eggs for the first eleven months of 1901 reached 24,959,974*l.*—an increase of nearly two million sterling on that recorded for the same period of 1900. In these circumstances there seemed good reason to anticipate that the marked economic progress illustrated by the reports of the principal banks for the first six months of the year under review would be further exemplified when the

next figures should appear. The Bank of Ireland declared a dividend of 12 per cent., and the average dividend of five other important banks was 11·6 per cent. At the end of June, 1901, the deposits and cash balances in Irish joint-stock banks had passed by 1,180,000*l.* the "record" figure of little over 40,000,000*l.*, which they reached at the same date in 1900.

A gratifying feature in the Irish agricultural returns for 1901, and not only from an agricultural point of view, was the growth from 47,451 to 55,471 in the number of acres under flax as compared with 1900. This increase of 8,000 acres, following upon one of 12,000 in 1900 over 1899, seemed to point to a distinct tendency among the Ulster farmers to revive the cultivation of the raw material for the staple industry of Belfast and other towns of the northern province. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland, usefully active in many directions under the inspiration of its energetic head, Mr. Horace Plunkett, was giving earnest attention to the subject of extended flax cultivation, and might be relied on to secure for the farmers all the best light available on questions of seed, and of the best methods of cultivation, besides administering the wholesome stimulus of prizes for the best crops grown under proper competitive conditions. The restoration of flax culture in Ireland, and its establishment, could that be brought about, on an extensive scale, under conditions calculated to secure a good quality of fibre, could not fail to be of material advantage to the old textile industries of Belfast. In 1901 those industries had one of the least favourable years which they had experienced for a considerable period. Alike in the spinning and weaving departments there were low prices and much depression. In the brown power-loom linen manufacture short time had to be worked in some districts, and the failure of several Belfast firms was recorded. That circumstance, most regrettable in itself, operated as a check on supplies, and so somewhat braced prices, and at the end of the year there was a revival of the demand from the United States, and a general feeling that the bottom had been reached, and that the trade outlook was beginning to brighten. The white linen trade also suffered from considerable, if not such severe, depression, except in goods of the highest qualities; but here also there were signs of improvement at the end of the year. The spinners were still doing very poorly, though doubtless they cherished hopes of revival with that of the manufacturing branches.

Very different was the record of the other great industry of Belfast—that of shipbuilding. The principal firm, Messrs. Harland & Wolff's, stood first in the world for individual output, the vessels launched by them in 1901 reaching the great total of 92,316 tons. These included the *Celtic*, launched April 4, of nearly 21,000 tons gross register, which is much the largest ship ever constructed, and six other very important

passenger, or combined passenger and cargo, steamers of the most improved type. The other Belfast shipbuilding firm, Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., came fourth, with 52,711 tons, in the marine construction of the United Kingdom. The total tonnage output of Belfast in 1901 was over 145,000, and exceeded by 26,000 tons that for 1900, which was the previous highest on record. In view of this remarkable progress, it was not surprising that the shipbuilding industry should show signs of revival in other Irish ports. Londonderry made a beginning in 1901 with two ships totalling 6,428 tons, and a yard on the Liffey had been secured by a Scottish firm with a view to the starting of shipbuilding operations in the course of 1902.

It is not possible to present so favourable a view of the political and social condition of Ireland in 1901 as of its economic aspects. Throughout the year the organisation of the United Irish League was striving to establish its authority over increasing areas in the south and west, and many loyalists were constantly remonstrating at the apathy of the Executive in allowing a system of lawless oppression to be extended and consolidated which, they represented, was in its essence identical with that maintained in former years by the Land and National Leagues. Even in the districts in which the United Irish League was most active it was admitted that there was comparatively little overt criminality; indeed, there was no doubt that the country, as a whole, was exceptionally free from agrarian outrage. But it was very steadily and widely asserted that there was prevalent, nevertheless, a system of intimidation nearly, if not quite, as thorough and effective as any that had been brought to bear in the days when crime was frequent and flagrant; that the dictates of the branches of the League were very generally obeyed; that honest and law-abiding persons were coerced into joining its ranks, and, in fact, that over a large part of Ireland the law of the League was undoubtedly stronger than the law of the land. For the greater part, indeed for the whole, of the year the Executive declined to accept that grave view of the subject. So late as December 10, Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary, speaking at Exeter, made comparatively light of the United Irish League movement. It was, he said, in the main, a political machine for collecting money from the more impoverished among Irishmen. To say that there were forty branches of it would be a liberal computation. It was made up of notoriety hunters, and its importance ought not to be exaggerated. At the same time, he recognised that oppression must be prevented. Our object should be to give "the *maximum* of protection to those who were oppressed and the *minimum* of advertisement to the oppressor." Order must and would be maintained, and the Government would know how to deal with any attempt to revive that "insane" project the Plan of Campaign. But let Unionists avoid language of exasperation and fulmination. For the rest the

great thing to be aimed at by Unionism was the economic and social regeneration of the country by the power and resources of the common exchequer created by the Act of Union.

The estimate contained in the Chief Secretary's speech of the strength of the United Irish League was received with derision both by discontented Unionists and by Nationalists. The intimation that oppression would be prevented and order maintained, of course, afforded gratification among the former, which was confirmed by prosecutions instituted during the last half of December against certain Members of Parliament for taking part in meetings of an intimidating character in the west. On a charge of unlawful assembly held to intimidate a man into giving up an evicted farm, Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P. for North Mayo, and chairman of the Mayo County Council, was convicted by two resident magistrates at Castlebar, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour, other defendants having shorter terms. Mr. Hayden, M.P. for South Roscommon, on a similar charge, was sentenced, at Castle-reagh, to twenty-one days' imprisonment. In this case one of the objects of the meeting in question was said to be the intimidation of a man who had taken land on the grazing system, which it was one of the primary objects of the League to discourage, in order that the lands which had been so hired should be made available for the use of the small tenantry. In a third case, at Ballymote, Co. Sligo, Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P. for South Mayo, was sentenced to two months', and Mr. Tully, M.P. for South Leitrim, to one month's imprisonment, for unlawful assembly on an occasion when the object of the meeting was said to be to incite Lord de Freyne's tenants not to pay their rents. In all these cases, with the exception of that of Mr. C. O'Kelly, points of law were reserved by the resident magistrates for the consideration of a higher tribunal, so that the sentences did not at once take effect. Mr. William O'Brien, the founder of the United Irish League, who was travelling in Australia for his health when Mr. C. O'Kelly's case was heard, telegraphed his congratulations to that gentleman on his conviction; and Mr. J. Redmond, on his return in December from a tour for the enlistment of support for the United Irish League in the United States (as to the results of which there were divergent reports), expressed his satisfaction that the Government had again resorted to coercion, that being the only "salt" required to bring the country into a healthy political condition.

It remained to be seen whether these gentle forms of "coercion" so far resorted to would avail to check the spread of a system of intimidation, or whether the full machinery of the Crimes Act would have to be put in force. The Government, it was clear, were anxious to avoid all needless interference with public agitation, and doubted the existence of any large body of popular sympathy behind the League movement. There was no distress to be worked upon as in the early days of

the Land League; the labourers looked upon the United Irish League as a farmers' concern, unlikely to be of any service to them; and well-informed persons believed the movement itself to be honeycombed with dissensions and jealousies.

The very perplexities of the Executive in Ireland in 1901 arose in no small measure from the advantages conferred by the Legislature, or the agencies established by it, on certain sections of the Irish tenant farmers. The chief ground of offence in the case of the De Freyne tenantry, for example, was that their landlord had not given them rent reductions like those given by the Congested Districts Board to the tenants on a neighbouring estate, which the Board had bought from Lord Dillon. Again, in Ulster, where Mr. T. W. Russell pursued throughout the year his agitation for the compulsory sale of all agricultural land in Ireland to the occupying tenants, one of the considerations on which he placed great reliance was the anomalous disadvantage at which the ordinary tenant found himself, in having to pay a higher rate per acre for the occupation of his holding than was represented by the sums, composed of instalments of principal and interest, which the tenants on the estates where sales had been effected under the Purchase Acts were paying, for a limited number of years, before becoming owners out and out. The fact that, even so, the occupying tenants were paying, in almost every case, rents greatly reduced at two successive valuations by the Land Courts, and were enjoying fixity of tenure, did not seem to weigh against this inequality. Mr. Russell's movement was not considered by those who had the best means of judging to be making much, if any, way, but he and his friends were looking forward with hope to a coming election in East Down, where a compulsory purchase candidate, though standing as a Unionist, would poll the Nationalist vote in the absence of any candidate of that party.

The perennial Roman Catholic University question was before the country in 1901 in a somewhat new phase, the Government having granted a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject of university education in Ireland, only withdrawing Trinity College from the purview of the inquiry. Evidence was taken during the summer and autumn and issued to the public, and an impression was current that the Commission would suggest some solution of the problem which would involve certain changes in the constitution of the University of Dublin. The state of Protestant feeling in the North of Ireland was by no means favourable to any substantial concession to the Roman Catholic demand for separate arrangements for University teaching, though in England there had seemed to be a sensible increase of acceptance for the views inculcated with so much earnestness by Mr. Balfour.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL affairs both in this country and in Europe have been greatly affected by the continuance of the war in South Africa. The cessation for nearly two years of the output of the Rand Mines has had a material effect in reducing the world's supply of gold. There has been little actual scarcity, but all through 1901 the rates of interest in the money market were high, and the prices of almost all securities were correspondingly lowered. An exception to the rule was furnished by American Railroad shares, which were in enormous demand. This was due to no little extent to the material improvement in the earnings of the lines and to the generally flourishing condition of American trade. Taking it all round, the year has been a good one for those who have had money to invest, but a very bad one for those who have been obliged to sell securities. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and other concerns who have much money locked up in securities have had to write down their assets more or less severely in order to make them conform to the low levels which were reached on the Stock Exchange. The same considerations do not apply to private investors, since they are under no necessity to issue a balance-sheet to the world.

The British Government has been a large borrower on account of the war expenditure in South Africa and China. In February 11,000,000*l.* in 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, redeemable at par on December 7, 1905, were allotted at an average price of 97*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per 100*l.* At the end of the financial year 1900-1 the Government recognized the advisability of borrowing upon a more permanent form of security than Treasury Bills, Exchequer Bonds and Ten-year War Loans. Issues of this kind at short intervals deplete the floating cash of the money market, and are more expensive than a security for which the public can subscribe freely. In April, therefore, 60,000,000*l.* in Consols were created. This issue, which was made at 94½, and thus produced 56,700,000*l.*, was a success. Half of the amount was offered to the public and the rest disposed of privately as follows: 11,000,000*l.* to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, 10,000,000*l.* to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. (a London branch of the American house of J. P. Morgan & Co.), and 9,000,000*l.* to the Bank of England. At first the issue was popular, but later on public opinion turned against Consols altogether, probably because the rate of interest will be reduced to 2½ per cent. in April, 1903. A good many realisations took place, and on July 15 business was done in Consols at 91, the lowest price recorded since their conversion

by Lord Goschen. By the end of the year they had recovered to 94½. The great fall which has taken place in the value of this important security during the past three years is due partly to the suspension of the sinking fund and partly to the Government's borrowings for war purposes. India was also a borrower in London, and an unsuccessful one. The fault was less with the advisers of the Indian Government than with fortune. An issue of 3,000,000*l.* in India 3 per cent. Stock was made on July 11, and that day happened to witness a collapse in the American Railroad market as well as a heavy fall in Consols. The result was failure. An amount of 709,500*l.* was allotted and the remainder was withdrawn.

In contrast with the accidental failure of India has been the marked success of Colonial loans. Indeed, Colonial loans—whatever may be said against them from the point of view of the true interests of the Colonies—have been one of the features of the year. In December, 1900, the British Treasury published the conditions under which the various Colonial securities might become available to trustees under the Colonial Stock Act. By the end of 1901 Canada, Natal, New Zealand, and all the Australian States except South Australia had complied with the conditions, and their inscribed stocks consequently were added to the Trustee List. Most of them also appeared as borrowers on 3 per cent. Stock at prices which varied from 91 to 94. These issues were popular with investors, who saw in them a means of getting substantially more than 3 per cent. per annum, together with good security.

British Railways have not been, by any means, in a flourishing condition. Coal and other materials were very high in price during the last half of 1900 and the first half of 1901, and it was hoped that there would have been a material improvement during the second half of 1901. But although coal was cheaper, yet traffic receipts were in many cases less and other expenses were higher. Altogether, 1901 has been hardly a better railway year than 1900, which was one of the worst of recent years. The only really successful lines have been the underground electric railways in London—or “tubes” as they are popularly called. One line in particular—the Central London—has taken so much traffic from the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Companies that it has been decided to equip these railways for electric traction as soon as possible. There is, unfortunately, a good deal of friction between the boards of the old Underground Railways, which, it is feared, will seriously delay their electrical equipment. The capital for the Metropolitan District Company is being found by an American syndicate, of which Mr. Yerkes is the head.

On January 1, 1901, a new Companies Act came into force. Although this act has many stringent clauses, it does not appear likely to have much effect on the character of company promotions. The proverbial “coach and four” has been driven

through it in one or two directions already, and, no doubt, enterprising persons will in time discover further means of nullifying its provisions. It may be doubted if there is any legislative means of protecting the ignorant or careless investor. The affairs of the London and Globe Finance Corporation attracted much attention all through the year. Its collapse occurred at the end of December, 1900, and as many as twenty firms on the Stock Exchange were obliged to default in consequence. The company engaged in a highly speculative business in connection with the mining markets, and no one knew anything of its affairs except the managing director, Mr. Whitaker Wright. The chairman of the corporation was Lord Dufferin, and its failure was a severe blow to that distinguished public servant. Much sympathy was felt for him in this misfortune at the end of his honoured career, while it was greatly regretted that he allowed his name to be associated with a speculative business which he had not sufficient special knowledge to enable him to control. The allied companies—the Standard Exploration Company and the British America Corporation—have also failed, and the three concerns are being wound up compulsorily.

The South African mines resumed crushing on a small scale in May, and the number of stamps has since been considerably increased. It was expected that by the middle of February, 1902, a quarter of the whole number of stamps would be at work. No mine was allowed to drop more than fifty. For May the gold output was 7,478 ounces, and for December as much as 52,897 ounces.

Turning from finance to the foreign trade of the country we find that 1901 was on the whole a good year. There was some falling off as compared with 1900, but then the latter year showed a larger volume of trade than in any previous year in the national history, and it was a year of high prices. The total imports during 1901 were valued at 523,075,000*l.*, a decrease of 836,000*l.*, or 0·15 per cent., compared with 1900, which latter year showed an increase of no less than 38,598,000*l.*, or 7·9 per cent., over the figures for 1899. It must be remembered that 1899 was itself considered a good year. If we take the exports we find that the total values for 1901 were 291,192,000*l.*, a decrease of 10,693,000*l.*, or 3·6 per cent., as compared with the figures for 1900, which in their turn showed an increase of 26,959,000*l.*, or 10·1 per cent., over the by no means inconsiderable exports of 1899. The total trade of the year 1901, inclusive of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, amounted to 877,449,000*l.*, a decrease of 0·7 per cent. in comparison with the total trade of 1900, which, however, showed an advance of 7·8 per cent. over the trade of the previous year. From these figures it will be seen that, even taking the rough test of total declared values of imports and exports, the year 1901 makes no bad appearance when placed alongside the record year of 1900, while 1899 is left as a very poor third. Total declared values

are, however, but an unsatisfactory test, unless we at the same time have regard to the relative prices of the principal commodities. The remarkable feature of 1900 was that although the prices of some commodities, such as coal and iron and steel, reached very high points, yet prices as a whole were only 10 per cent. above those for 1899 and 25 per cent. below the average for the years 1867-1877. The very large figures for 1900 were thus not solely due to an increase in prices, but in some departments of trade represented a genuine expansion. During 1901 there was in some departments a falling off, but this decline is to a considerable extent directly traceable to the lower prices which have ruled in many markets. The average fall in the prices of commodities between the end of 1900 and the end of 1901 has been 6·7 per cent., to which materials have contributed a decline of 7 per cent. and food a decline of 5 per cent. The actual decline in the volume of trade, both of imports and exports, was therefore considerably less than the corresponding decline in the prices of commodities. Though it must not be concluded from this that 1901 was really a better trade year than 1900—the statistics are too imperfect for such a rigid deduction—yet they, at least, do not disclose any serious falling off.

The great margin which exists between the values of imports and exports continues to trouble many minds. Many theories are put forward to account for the discrepancy. The most reasonable explanation is that the difference is made up by interest on British capital invested abroad and by the receipts for work done by British ships in carrying the commodities of three-quarters of the whole world. Foreign trade, though of very high importance in the case of a country like the United Kingdom, is not a perfect test of national wealth. It may even become a source of weakness, as has been shown recently in the case of Germany. The Germans, in their zeal to become world-wide traders, have forced their business into channels which have been not only unremunerative, but even a source of loss. The result is serious depression in trade. The United States, on the other hand, has shown a tendency to expand in directions which seriously threaten some of our best markets.

One of the most noticeable features of the year, from a British point of view, has been the great expansion of the trade of the United States. The over-sea trade of the States has hitherto been comparatively small, but the efforts of Americans to extend it have met with a considerable measure of success. Our own trade has been the principal object of attack. In February, 1901, was formed the United States Steel Corporation. This vast trust has a capital of more than 1,000,000,000 dollars, and was due to the organising genius of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The foundation of the new combination was the Carnegie Steel Company, and with it were grouped the Federal Steel Company, the American Steel and

Wire Company, the National Tube Company, the American Bridge Company, and others. A good deal of apprehension was caused in this country by the formation of the trust, but as its operations were hampered for some months by a strike among the steel workers it is impossible to say how far those fears were justified. It seems probable that the competition of the "Billion Dollar Trust," as it is called, will stimulate British manufacturers, and will do ultimately more good to us than harm. The United States are also endeavouring to extend their scanty carrying trade. A controlling interest in the shipping line of Frederick Leyland & Co. was acquired by Mr. Morgan and his associates in May. Although the vessels remain at present under the British flag Mr. Morgan has acquired them in order to carry his own exports of steel to Europe. Other smaller lines have also been purchased. Shipping firms do not trouble themselves much about these American purchases, since they can always build more ships for themselves, and in the meantime they get high prices for old ones. The American Tobacco Company has made a bid for British trade by purchasing Ogden's (Limited), a cigarette firm, and by equipping factories in this country. The great British manufacturers have retorted by forming the Imperial Tobacco Company, which has a capital of 15,000,000*l.* sterling, and comprises thirteen of the best-known firms and companies. On the whole, this American competition, though it has caused much uninstructed alarm, is by no means an unmixed evil. The success of the United Kingdom in its foreign trade has bred a feeling of security which might do much mischief if it were not now and then rudely disturbed. The competition of Germany was not very serious, but that of America is enough to make British traders really "wake up."

F. HARCOURT KITCHIN.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

I. FRANCE.

SOME skirmishes but no battle, peace in the street, popularity returning to the chief of the State, and exceptional stability allowing the Ministry to undertake work which required time, splendid festivities offered to the Tsar, and a naval demonstration successfully carried out without a blow struck—such are, at the first glance, the achievements of the year 1901. These happy symptoms were, it is true, in part offset by the sudden increase of the deficit, the breaking of the religious truce, the anxiety imbibed by capitalists from the threatenings of strikes, and some disillusion as to the Russian alliance which spread to the mass of the people. As a result there was a general impression of vague uneasiness, which the Opposition did their best to maintain in view of the general election of 1902. The year opened with a veritable leap in the dark from the financial point of view. The law regulating drinks had resulted in the suppression of the duties paid on entering a town by the drinks called hygienic: wine, cider, beer. Paris found itself by this fact in presence of a deficit of about 50,000,000 francs; the State shared in the abatement by an almost equally great sacrifice. All the large and middle-sized towns of France found themselves face to face with the same problem, that of substituting new taxes with doubtful returns for a more than time-honoured duty. The wisdom of financial specialists, both municipal and national, was severely exercised to discover taxes to substitute; it could not be hoped that the new charges would be well received by those who would have to pay them, and, in fact, as they were announced they evoked energetic and useless protests. But it was hoped that they would counterbalance the loss, and unfortunately they failed to do so.

The session of the Chambers opened on January 8. M. H. Brisson's Radical and Socialist friends resolved once more to present him as candidate for the Presidency of the

Chamber, and after a graceful speech from the aged President of the day, M. Rauline, they walked bravely to the urns. M. Paul Deschanel, however, was not seriously threatened; he was elected to the chair for the fourth time by 296 votes to 217. In the Senate, the venerable M. Wallon greeted in noble and elevated words this century, which he had not hoped to see, and expressed his wish for social peace and agreement between the Chambers. M. Fallières was re-elected President of the Senate without opposition.

The legislative work to be dealt with was urgent and difficult; besides the Budget, which was much in arrears, Parliament found itself confronted with many bills which the Government was pledged to carry through. In the first rank appeared the bill on associations. After the committee of the Chamber was formed, the Ministry asked the Deputies to put at the head of the orders of the day the discussion of this measure.

It was only after mature reflection and wide and careful inquiry that the former colleague of Gambetta, the former Minister of the Interior in the great Ministry of 1882, had decided to take up again the old motto: "*le Cléricalisme, voilà l'ennemi.*" Certainly, from the diplomatic point of view, nothing could have seemed more inopportune than a French edition of the *Kulturkampf*. France was still engaged in China, where she continued to assert, as the most essential of her prerogatives, her protectorate over all the native Catholics; in Madagascar, in the Turkish Empire, in Africa she appeared as a Catholic Power, and supported vigorously the same Assumptionists, the same Jesuits, to whom the French courts were refusing the right to exist. The Pope, Leo XIII., paraded on all occasions his French sympathies, and affected always to consider France as the eldest daughter of the Church, at the same time recommending the French Catholics to submit without *arrière-pensée* to the Republican institutions.

The opening of the discussion did not, it is true, shed a bright light on the subject of debate. The Socialist orator, M. Sembat, who interpellated the Government apropos of a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Richard as to the Associations Bill, asked them if they intended to follow the French tradition of firmly resisting the interference of the Vatican in domestic politics. MM. Ribot and de Ramel stated that the Pope's letter was a document which might serve as a warning, but that it was not a threat. M. Waldeck-Rousseau affirmed that he did not recognise in the spiritual power the right to interfere with the acts of the temporal power, and that, while observing the Concordat in the largest spirit of tolerance, he would vigorously preserve all temporal authority in the hands of the State. This traditional language, which seemed like a belated echo of the quarrel over the investitures, did not at all clear up the question, but it nevertheless exercised a moderating influence on the Chamber. The nervous irritability which had seemed to

prevail at first was calmed, and—a rare phenomenon—the interpellation only lasted for one sitting, at the end of which only some orders of the day expressing confidence in the Government were presented. It was clear to all the world that the personal authority of the President of the Cabinet had increased and strengthened the majority.

The general discussion of the law of associations was very brilliant. Parliamentary eloquence is always much admired, even in circles affecting to have disabused themselves as to its value, and, except in those crises when political passion crushes all other feeling, it is rarely that a true orator does not make himself listened to with deference by his most ardent opponents. Thus, in the debate as to the associations, and particularly the religious congregations, M. Renault-Morlière opened the attack with great force, expounding the doctrine of the old Liberal Republican party. M. Viviani, who followed, declared with his habitual passion that the Socialists thought the project too mild, but that they would vote for it nevertheless while waiting for something better. But the two essential speeches were those which were made at the sitting of January 21 by the Comte de Mun, leader of the Catholic Right, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The Chamber voted that the speech of the President of the Council should be placarded. This vote explained the decision taken by the majority to vote for the bill. M. Ribot, although weakened by a painful illness, made also a great oratorical success in pointing out the legal and political inconveniences of the war against the congregations. Among the speeches in support might be mentioned that of M. Henri Brisson, who endeavoured to show what formidable preparations had been made by the congregations to recover their power. The general discussion was only closed on January 24.

This was on the day after the death of Queen Victoria. M. Waldeck-Rousseau in the Chamber, and M. Delcassé in the Senate, gave official expression to the national participation of France in the mourning of the United Kingdom, and avowed in moving terms the sympathy of the nation and of its Government with the British people and the Royal Family. These declarations were received with the most complete respect.

While the Chamber was discussing, the Senate was acting. It had devoted itself with the legal learning and the financial wisdom which give it an incontestable authority to the examination of the law as to succession duties somewhat hastily voted by the Chamber. This law, which made an integral part of the Budget, was designed to remove a secular injustice in France. It laid down that the duties to be exacted on the passing, through death, of property, either personal or real, should for the future be paid on the net amount received by each rightful claimant; but at the same time it imposed on the net assets a duty whose rate was progressive, not only according to the diminishing degree of relationship, but also according to

the value of the inheritance. Thus, in the direct line, a legacy of less than 2,000 francs only paid 1 per cent., but above a million the duty would be 25 per cent. The progression was possibly moderate, but the principle of progression at all had been up to this time obstinately rejected by the Senate; its appearance therefore in a financial law constituted a serious novelty. The Chamber of Deputies did not content itself with the concession thus made to it, and when the Budget returned to it from the Senate, in the middle of February, it voted a formidable increase in the succession duties on great estates, bringing the rate up to 64 per cent. In vain the Government explained that this rate was simple confiscation, the Chamber none the less maintained its opinion, and even voted, on the proposal of M. Gauthier de Clagny, a resolution declaring that it counted on the Government to defend this unfortunate innovation before the Senate. The Government did nothing of the kind, and after many journeys from the Quai d'Orsay to the Luxembourg, the budget was finally voted on Monday, February 25, and circulated the next day.

The budget of 1901 amounted to the sum of 3,554,254,212 francs of expenditure. The receipts were calculated to reach 3,554,602,862 francs, leaving the very slight balance of 348,650 francs.

The first budget of the century was made up thus: the national debt absorbed more than 1,245,000,000 francs—the public powers 13,000,000 francs, the general administration of the Government departments about 1,835,000,000 francs. The greater part of this imposing total was, as everywhere on the Continent, absorbed by the fighting departments, military, naval, and colonial. The Army had for its ordinary expenses 632,500,000 francs, and 60,000,000 francs for expenses said to be extraordinary, though they were of a partly perennial character. The department of the Navy claimed no less than about 328,000,000 francs, and the Colonies 112,000,000 francs. The extension of her dominions beyond the seas cost France dear: thus the military expenses of Indo-China, for which the local budget asked for no contribution from the metropolis, exceeded 29,000,000 francs. The same figure was put down for Madagascar, and if Western Africa (Senegal and its dependencies) no longer appeared among the dominions incapable of supporting themselves, it was written down for more than 12,000,000 francs in the chapter of military expenses.

On the other hand, the endowment of the Civil Service seemed relatively moderate. The pay for public works was reduced to 218,500,000 francs, including the expenditure for new works on railways and canals. Agriculture only received 45,000,000 francs, of which part was squandered on bonuses on crops, which France might, without inconvenience, have left to foreign countries, such as flax and hemp. Public education received 222,000,000 francs, trade and its connections

242,000,000 francs, religion 42,000,000 francs, and foreign affairs only 16,000,000 francs.

The discussion of the budget as amended by the Senate had hardly interrupted the debates in the Chamber on the law of associations, which was the chief business of the first part of the session. This law contained seventeen clauses, of which several were divided into paragraphs. Each line, almost each word, was passed through the crucible of vigilant criticism. The Catholic speakers did their best to produce counter proposals and amendments, which they were free to explain and to defend at whatever length they liked; but the Chamber showed unusual discipline, and one after another the clauses were passed. The Minister of the Interior and the introducer of the bill, M. Trouillot, displayed a singular power of tenacity for keeping in hand the members of the majority. On two occasions the President of the Council was forced, by an illness of the throat, to interrupt his work; exhausted but victorious he arrived, nevertheless, at the end.

At the beginning of the year the domestic outlook was clouded by serious difficulties of an industrial character. In the middle of January a strike had begun at Montceau-les-Mines, where the Socialists claimed to rule, not only the mayoralty, which had been handed over to them at the elections, but also the mines. A few young men who were discontented with their pay having refused to work, the Trade Unions backed them up, and ordered a strike. But a society of miners had been formed with the help of the company working the pits, which rejected the doctrines and the demands of the Collectivists. This second union was distinguished by the name of the Yellow Union, the other being the Red Union, and, as formerly Florence had been divided between the whites and the blacks, so Montceau found itself divided between the reds and the yellows. As usual, the speakers of the revolutionary party came from Paris, from Marseilles and elsewhere. The Montceau strike escaped the usual common-places of such conflicts between capital and labour by the originality of the means employed by the Reds to economise their munitions of war, that is their financial resources. They started public soup kitchens, where soup was distributed to the fighters in proportion to the number of their children; reviews, parades, manœuvres to the sound of the trumpet, and nocturnal patrols gave to their proceedings a military and picturesque appearance, which greatly impressed the good citizens, and furnished themes easy to be enlarged upon by the opposition. The Government, after trying temporising and conciliation, ended by sending troops in fairly large numbers to Montceau to secure freedom of labour, and gave precise instructions to the departmental authorities of Saône-et-Loire so as to circumscribe the hot-bed of agitation. At Chalon-sur-Saône, on February 15, troubles had begun. The sub-prefect demanded

troops, had the three legal summonses made to the sound of the drum, and arrested in person the leaders of the movement. This energetic action cut short the disorders. Calm returned little by little. The Montceau strikers became tired of the noise of the Reds, they had the disappointment of learning that the miners of the Pas-de-Calais refused to join the movement, and by way of climax of misfortune, when they presented themselves afresh at the office of the mine, they found that from lack of work the company only took back about 400 of them. This strike had its regulation epilogue; the deputy of the district, M. Boysset, one of the patriarchs of the Radical party, having died shortly after, M. Bouveri, the Socialist mayor, was elected in his place. The Marseilles strike, which began in the middle of all this, was also an affair of unions. The workmen of the port, who were of Italian origin, had grouped themselves into a society, of which the chiefs decided to stop work on the pretext that the employers had not observed the conditions of the agreement come to the year before. The French workmen, who had no pretext of complaint, allowed themselves to be drawn by degrees into a strike for which they cared nothing. The riots soon assumed a menacing character. The Government intervened. They obtained from the Council of State a decision authorising the employment of military labour to secure the loading and unloading of the steamers carrying mails and goods. The professional agitator Quillici was arrested, and military forces guarded the principal quays. By degrees the strikers returned to work, the Mayor of Marseilles, who wished to interpose between the Government and the contractors for maritime transport and the workmen, had the mortification of having the audience refused which he asked from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and on March 8 the Chamber decided by 306 votes to 234 in favour of the Ministry, approving its declarations in an order of the day proposed by MM. Dubief and Isambert.

While the Government was, little by little, strengthening a position already much improved, the sections of the Opposition were falling apart. M. Déroulède was bored at S. Sebastian; at the end of February he had made use of the anniversary of the death of President Faure to deliver a great speech before a few friends who had come from France. In his harangue he formally accused the Royalist party of having caused the failure of the plot which the Nationalists had audaciously made to get possession of the Government. This unexpected assertion, which, on the whole, rehabilitated the High Court, provoked vehement denials from the Royalists; and M. Buffet, who had, like M. Déroulède, been condemned to exile, sent a telegram of protest from Brussels to the head of the League of Patriots. In reply he received insults, and then a challenge *en règle*. A duel was settled, the two adversaries started to meet each other. But the Swiss authorities

were on the watch, the Duke of Orleans on his side forbade his supporter to fight, and finally the duel did not take place.

While the Nationalists were attacking each other, President Loubet continued his successful conquests of popularity. On March 23 he went, with General André, to the Ecole Polytechnique, where he handed to the scholars the flag which had been given them in 1815; then he paid a visit to the higher Normal School, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. A few weeks before General Pendevec, chief of the Headquarters Staff of the Army, had gone to invite the Tsar to be present at the great review which was to end the manœuvres; and when, on March 23, the Chambers adjourned till May 14, everything seemed to promise Parliamentary holidays both peaceful and profitable.

The Republicans achieved at the beginning of this vacation a sufficiently remarkable success. The Chamber of Deputies had decided, as a consequence of the startling revelations made by M. Déroulède, to pronounce him deprived of his mandate as Deputy. An election, therefore, took place at Angoulême, on March 31, to replace him. At the beginning of his exile the chief of the League of Patriots had solemnly invested its president, M. François Coppée, with his legislative succession. When, however, a year later, it became a question of facing the electoral struggle thus involved, the poet felt that he had little vocation for the part of the champion of Nationalism, and the former Bonapartist Deputy, M. Gellibert des Séguins, was substituted for M. Coppée in that rôle. He was defeated at the first ballot by the Republican candidate, M. Malac.

The favourable promise with which this Easter vacation began for the Republic was more than realised. President Loubet proceeded to the Riviera to take part in a great *fête* organised by the town of Nice, and to review the Mediterranean Squadron. The King of Italy availed himself of this circumstance to give a certain emphasis to the evidences of reconciliation between France and Italy. The Duke of Genoa came at the head of a squadron to salute the President of the Republic in the name of Victor Emmanuel III. It was remarked that the Russian squadron, which had arrived a few days before to exchange salutes with the French warships, retired to Bastia during these manifestations of Franco-Italian regard.

If to-day there is no vacation without a review, neither is there one without a congress. The miners of France, at the demand of the Red Syndicate of Montceau-les-Mines, held a Congress at Saint-Etienne, with a view to considering the question of a strike. This gathering voted the principle of a complete stoppage of work, but relegated to another Congress, which was to meet at Lens, the business of arranging the ways and means of the strike. The second Congress was guided by the Socialist Deputies for the Pas-de-Calais, MM. Basly and Lamendin. These politicians were convinced that it would

be folly to attempt to extend to the whole of France the conflict which was ruining Montceau, but that, on the other hand, it was important not to give direct offence to the prejudices of the groups of the Labour party. For these reasons the principle of a general strike was again affirmed, but before putting it into practice a delay of a fortnight was allowed to the Government, with a view to their obliging the Montceau-les-Mines Company to give satisfaction to their workmen, and another delay of six months was given as an interval within which the Chamber should be constrained to vote the laws required by the proletariat. These were the eight hours day, a minimum wage, and a pension of two francs a day secured to all workmen after twenty-five years of work. If, during the specified term of grace, the Ministry had not taken the action demanded, the directing committee of the Labour party was to organise a vote of all the miners in France on the question of further collective action.

Practically, in spite of the menacing and imperious tone of these resolutions, the Lens Congress resulted in an avowal of impotence. The claims of the miners were heard by M. Georges Leygues, in the absence of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who had been obliged, by a serious affection of the throat, to leave Paris for the South. M. Leygues declared himself extremely desirous of improving the lot of the workmen, but utterly unable to compel the administration of the Montceau mines to give up their rights. He only promised to seek to obtain work in other parts of the country for the discharged workmen. Consequently, on April 28, the referendum took place. Out of the 162,000 workers in mines 112,000 thought it useless to give up their work. In certain regions there was not even an organised ballot. From these circumstances M. Basly took occasion to declare that there was no ground for pronouncing that the general strike had begun. The Montceau workmen, disappointed and deserted by all, had no other resource than to return to the mines and submit to their employers' terms. The fight had lasted 128 days, and ended thus, not without some brawling and individual acts of rowdiness, but at least without the fusillades which had at one moment been feared.

It was in Algeria that the reports of musketry were heard. The village of Margueritte, in the Department of Alger, was invaded by the natives and pillaged; some colonists perished, others, taken prisoners, were released a few days later, when the troops hurriedly despatched from Milianah had re-established order and arrested the rebels. These incidents produced a great sensation in France as well as in Algeria. They were regarded as illustrating the extent of the evils which the polemics of which the colony had been the scene had done to the French cause. The Governor-General, Jonnart, after only a few months of power, gave in his resignation, and adhered to it in spite of the pressure of the Ministry at home. This event, it was thought, showed that, in spite of its material prosperity, Algeria

remained a possible factory of religious and social war. The census of March 24 had shown a sensible increase in the population of the colony, which amounted to 4,739,000 souls. At the same time, the smallness of the increase in Algiers was noticed, its population not having yet reached 100,000—a fact principally due to the incessant troubles of which that town was the scene. These tumults, exaggerated by the Press, kept away from the African metropolis thousands of tourists and of well-to-do merchants, to the great prejudice of its business.

The census in France was much less satisfactory than that of its chief African colony. It showed a population of 38,961,945. The increase since the last census was only 444,613, and even that was in a large measure accounted for by the immigration of Belgians, Italians, Germans and Spaniards. In face of the formidable gain of population shown in Germany, in the United Kingdom, and even in Italy, these figures were of bad augury, but they received little or no public attention.

Thus in the session of the *Conseils Généraux*, which was held, according to law, on April 15 and the following days, resolutions and addresses approving the policy of the Government in the execution of those public works which were considered most urgent were discussed, but the question of the measures to be taken to check the depopulation of the country was not even touched.

The Chambers reopened on May 14. The most urgent business for the Senate was the discussion of the law of associations, for the Chamber the vote on the law as to the funds for workmen's pensions. The Catholics had affected to count on the Upper Chamber to check the Government and to amend, to such a degree as to make it negligible, the law voted at the *Palais Bourbon*. But as the time for the debate approached it appeared more likely that the Senate would support the Ministry instead of opposing it. As it was important to gain time the Royalist party had recourse to a manœuvre more clever than successful. The Comte de Lur-Saluces, who had been included in the judgment of the High Court, and condemned to banishment for contumacy, left Brussels and came to Paris, when he notified to M. Fallières, the President of the Senate, his willingness to "purge his contempt." This signal sacrifice was fruitless. After a few days of reflection the President of the Senate gave satisfaction to the Comte de Lur-Saluces by requiring him to undergo trial. But this procedure in no way stopped the normal course of affairs. The High Court had become used to this kind of case. M. Octave Bernard, who had become President of the *Cour de Cassation*, resumed for the occasion the red hat of the *Procureur-Général*, and in a few days (June 24-26) the case was finished. M. de Lur-Saluces heard himself condemned to five years' banishment, and was courteously conducted to the frontier. The incident closed without any of the complications which had been hoped for. It was, in fact, another success for the Ministry.

In the Chamber the Budget Commission had been elected on May 21, the supporters of the Ministry appearing on it in a considerable majority. M. Mesureur was chosen President. M. Merloux, who was already Reporter to the commission on the income-tax, was nominated Reporter-General, and M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, submitted to this commission a modest Budget in which none of those great reforms appeared which the Chamber had solemnly engaged to carry. The mediocre success of the suppression of the duties on the circulation of hygienic drinks was not at all of a nature to encourage similar attempts. Even the discussion of the law on workmen's pensions was not carried to completion. It was not long before it was seen that to put this reform into execution would require not less than 500,000,000 francs a year. The Chamber did not dare to go as far as that. It took as an excuse the necessity of consulting the Chambers of Commerce and the syndicates of employers and workmen, and adjourned the discussion. It was evident that this law would not be passed by the Legislature of 1898-1902. The same thing happened with regard to the income-tax. It was in vain that the Budget Commission voted its incorporation into the Budget of 1902; M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, vigorously opposed this measure, and induced the commission to give it up (June 20).

The Senatorial Commission charged with the examination of the bill on associations accomplished its task so rapidly that by June 18 the general discussion was finished, and the debate on the clauses had begun. Not only did the Senate disappoint the hopes of the opponents of the Ministry by accepting the bill, but they cut out certain amendments which had been introduced through the despairing efforts of the Right in the Chamber, and restored the measure nearly to the form in which it had been originally brought in by the Government. The Chamber finally passed the bill as it came from the Senate, on June 29. The new law, in effect, required all the numerous religious establishments for teaching and charitable aid founded since the middle of the nineteenth century to apply for authorisation from Parliament for their existence, submitting at the same time a full statement of their objects and regulations. The application, having been lodged at the Prefecture, was to be referred for the opinion of the Municipal Council of the place in which the establishment concerned was situated, and the opinion so obtained was to be laid before the Legislature when it came to consider the application. Naturally this has resulted in recommendations of the most conflicting character from different parts of the country, even when relating to branches of the same Orders. The passage of the measure, however, in the way described, was one more victory to the credit of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet.

M. Delcassé, about the same time, had seized the occasion to oblige Morocco to make reparation for a certain number of

outrages which the robbers infesting its continental or maritime frontiers had inflicted on Frenchmen. A naval demonstration was decided on. A portion of the Mediterranean squadron took up its position before Tangier, Mogador and Mazagan, and an ultimatum was sent to the Moorish Government. This action had an immediate effect. M. Révoil, French Minister to Morocco, obtained satisfaction on all points. A diplomatic mission, at the head of which was the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, came to France, and an exact delimitation of the frontier on the side of Algeria and of the Sahara was secured. M. Révoil was nominated Governor-General of Algeria. This appointment coincided with the end of the debate in the Chamber on the interpellations on Algeria. Introduced by the Anti-Semite party with the object of weakening the Government, they took a larger scope than was intended, and, despite the resignation of M. Jonnart, resulted (June 14) in a vote favourable to the Cabinet.

The last sittings of the summer session were less tumultuous than usual. The Radical majority proved its discipline by rejecting imperturbably demands for interpellations, either by postponement for a month or by voting the order of the day; and, besides, the interest of the sittings was much reduced by the fact that the most important questions had been put off till the autumn session. In truth the Chamber felt itself moribund, and the deputies were entirely preoccupied by thoughts of the elections. This constant anxiety as to re-election, aggravated by the short duration of the Legislatures, which only last four years, is one of the sharpest in France—from this circumstance, that the Government has refused, in fact, to make use of its right of dissolution, and that therefore the fixed date of facing the ballot to some extent hypnotises the representatives. Moreover, in 1901 it was necessary to renew half the *Conseils Généraux*. Preoccupied with this impending struggle, the Deputies only gave divided attention to the work of the legislative session. They voted, therefore, rapidly, the direct taxes, or, as they are called, the “four contributions” for 1902, and the session was closed on July 12.

The electoral campaign had already been opened. It ended in elections which made hardly any changes in the state of parties, except that the Right lost fifty seats which were nearly all gained by Progressists and taken from noisy orators, one might even say obstructionists, such as M. Le Provost de Launay and M. Baudry d'Asson. The Socialist Mayor of Roubaix also lost his seat, which was retaken by a moderate Republican, M. Motte, who had, some time before, captured the Mecca of Socialism from the prophet of revolutionary Socialists, M. Jules Guesde. The recess was quiet. At the beginning a decree appeared, introduced by the Minister of Commerce, founding Labour Councils composed of representatives of employers and workmen elected by the committees

of their respective organisations and invested with large powers for preventing or ending strikes. This innovation was denounced as a fresh encroachment of Socialism, and provoked a protest from the eleven unions of employers' combinations existing in France, and professing to represent 45,000 employers in the *grande industrie* out of about 50,000.

The Government at this point let it be known that, on the invitation of President Loubet, the Tsar had promised to come to France and to review the Navy and Army. The negotiations which had preceded the arrangement of the programme for this visit had been carefully concealed, and the Opposition journals went so far as to suggest that the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had failed to inform the rest of the Cabinet of them. The session of the *Conseils Généraux* opening at this moment, the great majority of the Departmental Assemblies made the journey of the Russian Emperor the theme of the addresses to the Chief of the State, which it is the fashion nowadays to vote. A certain number of Councils in the vine-growing districts of the South thought the occasion favourable for pressing the Foreign Minister to obtain from the Russian Government a serious reduction in the Customs duties on French wines. A few discordant notes were nevertheless heard to qualify the chorus of applause which the Imperial visit was expected to secure for the Government. The Nationalists, in particular, discussed the programme in an unfriendly spirit, and complained of the omission of Paris from the list of cities to be visited as amounting to an outrage to the nation. It would be wrong to connect with the visit of the Tsar the energetic attitude suddenly adopted at Constantinople by the French Ambassador, M. Constant. Such a connection would, indeed, appear natural were it not for the almost hostile attitude which the Russian Ambassador in that city took at the same time with regard to the French action. However this may be, in the last days of August the relations between France and the Sultan were suddenly subjected to severe tension, as a consequence of the persistent refusal of the Porte to render justice to the claims of certain French merchants. M. Constant, having tried all diplomatic means to obtain satisfaction in detail, decided to mass all the pending demands, which were on behalf of the *Société des Quais de Constantinople*, the *Créance Lorando* and the *Créance Tubini*, and after a futile conference with the Sultan left Turkey and returned to France. The Turkish Ambassador in Paris received his passports.

On the occasion of his first journey to France in 1895, Nicholas II. had devoted the greater part of his time to visiting Paris, but had not accepted the hospitality of his allies. He had stayed at the hotel of the Russian Embassy. This time, however, the Emperor and Empress, after being present at a great naval review off Dunkirk (Sept. 18), were entertained at the *Château of Compiègne*. The programme of festivities was

spread over three days, and though there were those who, in comparison with the splendours of the same palace in bygone years, thought them a little thin, there seemed good reason to suppose that they afforded gratification to the illustrious guests of France. On one day their Majesties witnessed the operations of four army corps near Rheims, in which town they had an enthusiastic reception, though through the greater part of their stay in France the elaboration of the precautions taken for their safety practically excluded the popular element from the welcome extended to them. On the concluding day of the visit (Sept. 21), after a review of the four army corps at Bétheny, a luncheon took place in a marquee at Fresnes, at the close of which toasts were exchanged. M. Loubet, to whose simple dignity of bearing in the capacity of host of the august visitors general testimony was borne, referred to the powerful aid which the alliance between Russia and France had afforded to "the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, a vital condition essential to peace." In his reply the Tsar said that the Empress and he would "ever retain the precious remembrance of these few days," and would "continue near and far to associate ourselves with all that concerns France, our friend." His Majesty added that "the intimate union of two great Powers, animated with the most peaceful intentions, which do not seek to infringe upon the rights of others, but mean to have their own respected, is a precious element of appeasement for humanity as a whole." But for the undoubted disappointment at the non-inclusion of Paris in the Imperial visit all seemed to have gone well.

The morrow of *fêtes* is rarely gay. The threats of a general strike among the miners, the angry discussion as to the application of the new law to members of non-authorised congregations, the organisation of committees for the general election of 1902, occupied the last days of September. The law allowed to the non-authorised associations an interval of three months, expiring on October 3, to make application to Parliament for the right to exist. A great number of the members of the Orders, among them the Carthusians, the Benedictines, the Jesuits and the Assumptionists, refused to ask for the requisite permission. Among the female Orders a great number put themselves *en règle*. And it was recognised that many who had refused to follow their example had been deceived by forged despatches from Rome which were attributed to one of the chiefs of the Carmelite Order. The Pope had, on the contrary, given the French Orders complete liberty to ask for authorisation or not. Many communities returned to France, and hastened to make the necessary application for authorisation before October 3. Nearly 600 congregations submitted to the law; the predicted rising did not take place, and the sensational scenes which were organised in 1880 found no counterpart in 1901.

Neither had the crisis in the Légion d'Honneur the

consequences prophesied in the Opposition journals. The Government had replaced the Duc d'Auerstaedt as Chancellor of this Order by General Florentin. The disgrace of the duke was followed by the resignation of many of the retired generals and admirals who made up the Council. But the Government was easily able to replace those who resigned. The manœuvre devised for the discredit of the Minister of War recoiled on the heads of its authors. It accentuated the republicanising of the Army. General André inflicted a still more sensible blow on the Clerical party, who till then had controlled the high military commands, by calling to the post of Governor of Paris General Faure-Biguet, who had been formerly the right hand of General Thibaudin. Other appointments showed that—to quote a phrase of Richelieu's—the War Ministry had “changed its maxims.” It was no longer necessary, in order to secure chances of promotion, to distinguish oneself by assiduity in religious offices.

Each of the measures taken by the Ministry of Republican action, as the Cabinet came to be called, provoked violent protests, and the parties appealed from it to the “better-informed” country. In the meantime organised preparations were being made for the elections. M. Méline, who could not console himself for being no longer Minister, made efforts to form a great Conservative party with a Republican flavour. But the greater part of the proved Republicans refused to follow the staff of the party in this evolution to the Right. The Nationalists were hesitating as to what *mot d'ordre* to take for the impending struggle. A great Departmental Republican Congress had met at Valence at the end of September, and had voted the formation of a Republican federation. The Royalist party, on their side, were trying to collect the resources necessary for a propaganda, the Duc d'Orléans willingly confiding on this subject to the zeal of his lieutenants.

While the parties were disputing over the skin of the bear that was not yet killed, they weakened themselves more and more by dividing instead of concentrating their efforts. This tendency permitted the Ministry to perform a clever manœuvre which might be observed at the opening of the autumn session, which began on October 22. It consisted in grouping, according to circumstances, round the Ministerial group in the Chamber, now a Socialist section, and again the most reasonable of the Progressist party. The art of the Minister of the Interior was chiefly shown in presenting the questions under discussion in such a manner that, under fear of grossly contradicting their principles, the deputies of the Centre were obliged, in spite of themselves, to vote with the Government. M. Waldeck-Rousseau thus welded two majorities. In one the Socialists voted with an altogether exemplary docility. This was used for the questions most connected with Clericalism. In the other arrangement the Socialists sided against the Cabinet or

absented themselves. In these latter cases the Government announced themselves as alone capable of controlling the Socialist groups without bloodshed, an object to be secured at any cost. The imminence of the elections to a certain extent paralysed the deputies.

At the first sitting, the Socialist Deputy, M. Basly, asked that a minimum wage for miners should be fixed by law. The Government accepted the vote of urgency for this proposal, but declared that its immediate discussion was not possible, because of the threats of a general strike formulated by the Trade Unions. On this question the Socialists voted against the Government, but the necessary balance for a majority was provided by the Progressists, who voted with M. Poincaré. It must be recognised that fortune favoured the Ministry at this moment. They were able to announce that the expedition to China had ended much more quickly than had been expected, and that the Franco-Turkish incident had been rapidly settled as soon as Admiral Caillard had occupied Mytilene, seized the buildings of the Custom-house, and cut the telegraphic communication with Constantinople. The occupation had hardly lasted three days before the Porte yielded on all points (Nov. 8). The Chamber of Deputies had for its part contributed to the prompt solution of the difficulty by voting, after the interpellation of the Deputy Sembat, a resolution of confidence proposed by MM. Chastelet and Roux.

The autumn session was already advanced when the general report on the Budget was brought in. It had been a laborious task to ascertain the balance between the estimated receipts and expenditure. Every month brought an increased deficit for the current year. It was, nevertheless, the time chosen by the Chamber to pass resolutions which, however defensible in themselves, would serve to augment the difference between the resources of the Treasury and the charges upon it. Thus, on November 14, in spite of the refusal of the Senate, the Chamber adopted a resolution regulating the employment of workmen on railways, stokers and engine-drivers, and forbidding companies to employ them for more than ten hours a day. Reforms of this kind would be made, in view of existing guarantees of interest from the State to railway companies, at the cost—or, at any rate, risk—of the taxpayer. Even without these new expenses, the Government, as the Minister of Finance said, was at a loss to know how to get through the winter. The indemnity of 265,000,000 francs promised by China was applied to this purpose. The Government asked permission to issue a loan to this amount. It was obliged itself to reimburse those subject to, or protected by, France; whose claims, admitted by the Ministers, helped to fix the amount of the war indemnity. The discussion to which the project of this loan gave rise, was long, animated and eloquent. It began on November 18, and ended on the 28th. The main

difficulty arose, as might have been expected, with regard to the claims of the Catholic missionaries whose settlements had been more or less damaged by the Boxers. Great scandal was caused by the publication, in the Ministerial journal *La Lanterne*, of certain passages in the secret report of General Voyron, describing some scenes of pillage of which those who demanded the largest part of the ransom had been guilty. The scandal grew on the vote for passing to a discussion of the clauses of the Loan Bill. The Right joined with the Socialists to bring about the failure of the bill. The Ministry carried it, nevertheless, with the help of their spare majority.

On December 2 began for the first time the discussion on the Budget. The Chamber took its time. Those who pronounced on the situation were for the most part very pessimistic. It was expected that without sharing the opinion of the majority of the speakers, which he obviously could not do, the Minister of Finance would at least speak modestly. Far from it, the Chamber was surprised to hear in conclusion that the Legislature of 1898-1902 would stand before the country with a surplus of 275,000,000 francs and a notable decrease in the public debt, while the Legislature of 1889-1893 on which M. Ribot, who had been Minister of Finance at that distant date, had just made a pompous eulogy, had left a total deficit of 287,000,000 francs. The Chamber was equally astonished and enthusiastic and voted the placarding of the ingenious orator's speech.

Some days after, M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, was given the same distinction. A professor of the Lycée at Sens, having violently attacked the flag in a journal of the department of Yonne, was suspended from his office by the Minister, and condemned to lose his employment by the University tribunals. M. Viviani, Socialist Deputy of the Seine, questioned the Minister on the subject of certain irregularities in the procedure. M. Leygues replied by a theory of the duties of the educational body, which was so popular that the Chamber decided to make it known by placard to the whole country (Dec. 13). The Ministry held that they could prove that, even if they had certain ties with the Socialist party, they were not bound to it. The Chamber further affirmed its desire to repudiate Collectivist doctrine, by refusing (Dec. 16) to allow the articles of a bill to be discussed which authorised the town of Roubaix to raise certain taxes to replace its toll. The Municipal Council of that town by a Collectivist majority had contrived a scheme of taxation which would strike solely at the owners of factories, and the adoption of the scheme would damage considerably the prosperity of the textile industry in Roubaix. The failure of this plan before the Chamber was followed by the resignation of the Collectivist party in the Council, and a new municipal election was necessary. The election ended in the defeat of the Socialists and the return of the Pro-

gressives in the municipality of Roubaix. The day after this important sitting, the Chamber, by the large majority of 350 to 187, voted the Public Worship Budget, which the Commission of the Budget had asked them to suppress. There were some changes in the grouping of parties. This will be seen better in the incidents connected with the inauguration of the monument to the memory of the Deputy Baudin, erected on the spot where he was killed (Dec. 4, 1851) at the time of the *coup d'Etat* of Louis Napoleon. The Socialists and Radicals of the Chamber procured a decision that the delegates from that assembly, instead of being chosen by chance, should be chosen by ballot. They then tried to eliminate the Progressive deputies from among the delegates to the inauguration ceremony. These refused to submit to this sort of excommunication; they abstained from voting, and, as the regulation number of votes could not be obtained without them, they had to be given a place in the procession.

This was a kind of apotheosis of the departed legislator; but in troubled times public manifestations are always the occasion for brawls. The president of the Municipal Council of Paris, M. Dausset, whose correct attitude and irreproachable courtesy of language contrasted with the brusque awkwardness of the president of the preceding year, wished to take part in this inauguration, and announced his intention of making a speech after those of MM. Loubet, Fallières and Deschanel. The protocol opposed his demand; and a conflict followed. After having postponed the ceremony from December 18 to 22, the Government took energetic measures to prevent all disorder; the quarter of the Bastille was occupied by soldiers, the streets barricaded, and traffic stopped. When, after the official speeches, the leader of the Nationalists advanced to read his own, a crowd, which the police did not try to restrain, hurled themselves upon him and reduced him to a miserable condition. The Municipal Council of Paris protested against the way in which order had been disturbed by those who were commissioned to see it respected. This complaint was not listened to, and the Chamber refused to concur in it.

The deputies tried too late to find time to deal with the Budget. In vain they decided to sit morning and afternoon; it was physically impossible to go through all the chapters of this immense catalogue. They were, therefore, obliged to vote two-twelfths provisionally. The Legislature of 1898-1902 was never able to finish its principal task in time—to accomplish in a normal length of time its examination of financial legislation. It must be noticed, nevertheless, that during the autumn session it had passed and set working a new law of importance about merchant shipping, and tried in vain to find means to correct the most flagrant abuses of universal suffrage. The proposed remedies for securing privacy in voting were put aside at the sitting of December 24. The year ended with a financial success,

of which the Minister of Finance reaped the chief benefit. The loan of 265,000,000 francs was taken up more than twenty-five times over, but the enormous part played by speculation in this great displacement of capital was remarkable. The savings of small people were held in significant reserve, and, contrary to custom in preceding operations of this kind, there was no crowd of subscribers. This did not prevent the Press from proclaiming victory, but the symptom was one which might give rise to serious reflections.

II. ITALY.

The year 1901 witnessed a marked improvement in Italy's domestic situation, and also in her foreign relations. It saw order re-established in her finances, and an important increase in the expectation of peace. While awaiting the reductions promised by the State in the taxation on food-stuffs many municipalities gave an example of economic reform. From January 1 Bergamo abandoned its toll, Vercelli abolished its duties on corn, Venice those on petroleum. These wise measures relieved as far as it was possible the sufferings endured by the labouring classes in the winter, but they did not prevent the propaganda of Socialism from being zealously carried on. The progress of these doctrines was so great as to alarm the young King, who asked his chief Ministers, Sgri. Saracco and Visconti Venosta, to inform him of the measures for social defence which they considered it advisable to take. A conference took place on this subject at the beginning of January, after which Sgr. Finali was nominated Minister of the Treasury, and the Government studied methods for recreating a respect for law and order among the working classes.

Great irritation was caused early in the year by certain language employed by the Duke of Norfolk. His grace, conducting a company of English pilgrims *ad limina Apostolorum*, made observations in favour of the restoration of his temporal rights to the Roman Pontiff. The Italian Press discussed with vehemence this interference with Roman affairs on the part of the premier duke of England; and their protests were of such a nature that the English Ambassador in Italy, Lord Currie, interviewed the Marquis Visconti Venosta, and assured him that the Duke of Norfolk had only expressed a strictly personal opinion. No well-informed person had thought otherwise for an instant, but in these delicate matters the sentiments of the greater number must be considered, and Lord Currie's assurance sufficed to quiet the emotions caused among the Italian people by the unfortunately employed phrases of the lay chief of British Roman Catholicism. Further—if any doubt could have existed on the subject—the obsequies of Queen Victoria illustrated the unchanged character of the comparative relations between England and the Quirinal and Vatican respectively. While, by the

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Duke of Aosta, the King of Italy was represented at the funeral, the Pope hesitated and finally gave up the idea of being represented, an idea which, it was understood, had not been at all encouraged by the English Government.

Other and more serious events suddenly supervened. The strike of the dock labourers at Genoa had reached menacing proportions; the prefect of that great town had been completely terrorised by the Socialist leaders, and his attitude had compromised the prestige of his authority. This question was brought before Parliament as soon as the session had begun. The Senate, having recommenced its sittings (Jan. 21), discussed it on an interpellation raised by the Senator Vitelleschi, but at this time the gravest features were not yet evident, and the Government easily obtained permission to proceed to "the order of the day." It was not so in the Chamber. When it met (Feb. 4) the enemies of the Cabinet gave notice of no fewer than twelve interpellations, and secured the immediate discussion of the attitude of the Government on the occasion of the Genoese troubles. The decisive day was the 5th, and the speech of the deputy of the Extreme Left, Sgr. Barzilai, was specially noteworthy; he criticised in biting style the working of the present political *régime* even more severely than the conduct of the Ministry. The upshot of the discussion seemed to be that the real evil from which Italy was suffering was its gerontocracy. In the highest walks of politics there was not enough young blood, too much caution and too little energy.

Sgr. Saracco explained, not without humour, in a journal in agreement with him, that this fault was due to the obligation which the President of the Council was under to appoint too many Senators and to hand over to them precisely those portfolios which were most important. This excuse, however, did not disarm all those whom it amused, and on an amendment proposed by Sgr. Fulis, Giolitti's lieutenant, the Ministry was defeated by the crushing majority of 388 votes to the 102 who remained faithful. The Cabinet retired on February 7, and a week was occupied in the solution of the Ministerial crisis which ensued. The Government of February 14 was a coalition Ministry, in which the shares of the different constituent influences were carefully allotted. It was, moreover, in truth, impossible to say that it escaped the reproach of old age which had been made against the preceding combination, for the President, Sgr. Zanardelli, had lived more than seventy years; but it was not, at all events, a Government of Senators. Two portfolios only were placed in the hands of members of the higher Chamber, and, further, they were those often given to specialists outside Parliament, namely, War and the Navy. The offices were thus apportioned: Sgr. Zanardelli was President without portfolio; the Interior was given to Sgr. Giolitti, Foreign Affairs to Sgr. Prinetti, Ministry of Justice to Sgr. Cocco Ortú; Sgr. Vollemberg took Finance, and Sgr. di Broglio the

Treasury; Sgr. Nasi was placed at the head of National Education, Sgr. Giusso of Public Works, Sgr. Picardi of Agriculture, and, finally, Sgr. Galimberti of the Post Office. The Senatorial Ministers were Lieutenant-General Ponza di San Martino and Admiral C. Morin. It was certainly not a Ministry of new men, for almost all had already shared in former combinations. The principal difficulty which the Zanardelli Ministry had to meet was the ill-will of the Senate, directed chiefly against Sgr. Giolitti for the feeble action which they attributed to him; and, as will be seen, they missed no opportunity of showing him their hostility. But those who piloted the Government had enough experience to enable them to avoid the reefs among which they had to navigate. The Ministry, it should be said, was composed of three of Zanardelli's section, three of Giolitti's, three of the Right, one "Crispinian," and two Independents; the Radicals were excluded, as Sgr. Luzzatti refused to join the coalition. On February 18 the task was finished by the nomination of Under-Secretaries of State, whose names follow in the same order as the departments mentioned above to which they belonged: Ronchetti, di San Martino, Talamo, Mazziotti, Marquis di Nobili, Cortese, Marquis di Nicollini, Alfredo Baccelli, Fulci, Major-General B. Zanelli, and, finally, Vice-Admiral Serra.

At the reception of the diplomatic corps (Feb. 20) the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared solemnly that it was his intention to continue the policy of his predecessor. But in reality the direction of Italian diplomacy was sensibly modified, as was made evident by some minor incidents. Thus, on the 23rd, the Italian Government appointed delegates to come to an agreement with French delegates about the conditions to be observed in the construction of the long-promised railway between Nice and Coni by the Col de Tende. Trouble having arisen in Apulia the Government sent help there—bread, money and troops. At Palermo sedition was suppressed by wholesale arrests; but on March 4 a Royal edict reduced the tax on salt to 2d., and abolished the taxes on food-stuffs in Communes of the third and fourth classes.

The Ministry once established, the Parliamentary session began. The Opposition pretended to consider the Zanardelli Cabinet as merely provisional, and events seemed to justify them. The strike of the dock labourers at Genoa continued and was complicated by a similar crisis at Naples. The shipping companies demanded energetic action from the Government, while the labourers published their claims and asked for arbitration from Sgr. Zanardelli. These unfortunate people, in spite of their sufferings, observed the most perfect order. One of their complaints was that, for engaging on a ship running to the Mediterranean ports, they were allowed a salary of 35 lire, of which 20 lire was retained for the uniform. In Apulia the unhappy labourers worked all day for 20 centimes. In the

presence of such miseries it was not enough to repress, as the Senate commanded, subversive plots. The Government was supported in its efforts by public opinion; so that it was enabled to overcome its first obstacles easily. The rest of the winter session passed rather in preparatory manœuvres than in serious engagements. The Radicals had the satisfaction of defeating the Government on the nomination of members of the Commission on the Budget, to replace the deputies who had become Under-Secretaries of State. But at the public sittings the Ministerial proposals were all voted. At the last sitting, on March 30, the Chamber rejected the plan for restoring Montecitorio which was estimated at 2,500,000 lire and Sgr. Villa gave in his resignation, which was unanimously refused.

The Easter recess lasted through April. While the Duke of Genoa commanded the Italian fleet at Nice, Sgr. Zanardelli met, as if by accident, Chancellor von Bülow. An Albanian Congress took place at Rome under the auspices and the patronage of Sgr. Crispi, and for the first time the King of Italy visited the Exhibition of French Prix de Rome pictures at the school for painting in the Medici Villa. On April 30 the Chamber began its sittings, and in a few days the situation was changed much in favour of the Government. The same day that Parliament met, the Senate voted unanimously a motion contrary to the wishes of Sgr. Giolitti, by which it declared itself convinced of the necessity of preventive action on the part of the Government to guarantee the liberty of labour against the subversive party. This vote might have been the occasion of grave trouble on May 1. But nothing occurred. The Socialists showed a political spirit with which few would have credited them, and the word of honour which had been given was scrupulously observed. The Government found, a few days later, a good opportunity to increase their majority on the occasion of the discussion of the Budget for the year 1900-1901. The chairman, Guicciardini, made it known that in spite of the Chinese Expedition there was a surplus on the year of 50,000,000 lire, which witnessed to the fact that Italian finance was the most prosperous in Europe. At the same time the King made known that the subscription which had been opened for a present to the young Queen on the occasion of her approaching accouchement seemed to him superfluous, and that he should prefer to receive the simple good wishes of his people. The Italian people were much touched by this proof of the Royal disinterestedness and greeted with the greatest joy the birth, on June 1, of Princess Yolanda-Margherita.

Though the King refused the presents of his subjects, the Government, on the contrary, did not refuse, but rather prompted adroitly, a present from the French Government, which graciously renounced its claim to the stamp tax due at the renewal of titles to Italian property situated in France. It was

on a dynastic and patriotic basis that the Government rallied its forces. On June 6 the Deputies went *en masse* to the Quirinal to present their congratulations to the King. Many members of the Extreme Left joined the procession, an unprecedented occurrence. In the discussion on the estimates for the Foreign Office Sgr. Prinetti obtained a marked success, even though he refused to flatter the dominant enthusiasm of the majority, especially in the debate on Albania. He spoke of the Triple Alliance in complimentary language, at the same time refusing to accept either Ciccotti's motion pressing on the Government a foreign policy inspired by moral laws of right, but not bound by treaties, or Chiesi's Order of the Day, vaguely advocating a policy "in accordance with the moral and economic interests of the nation." Finally, at the sitting of June 20, Luzzatti's Order of the Day was voted on a second ballot, expressing the Chamber's confidence in the Government and reserving the latter's liberty of action; the majority was 205 to 175, and that preponderance was much increased upon the Vote on the Interior which took place the week after, when the numbers were 264 to 184, 90 of the majority being members of the Extreme Left. Some days after, having voted the Budget, the Chamber broke up for the recess. The Government narrowly escaped being forced to recall the Deputies to vote provisional supplies, because the Senate, always hostile to the Minister of the Interior, refused to vote his Estimates. Finally, however (July 4), the Senate decided to swim with the tide and gave 47 white balls against 44 black, with the aid of the votes of the Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State.

The oppressive summer months were marked first by a strike in Sardinia of the small staff on the line of railway, which coincided with an analogous affair in Corsica, and, secondly, by the dislocation of the Socialist party, whose more moderate members put forth a declaration in the course of July that they had decided to support the Government. A small Ministerial crisis occurred at the beginning of August, when the Minister of Finance, Sgr. Vollemberg, and Sgr. Picardi, Minister of Agriculture, retired, and were replaced, the first by the Deputy P. Carcano, comrade of Garibaldi in his expedition of "the Thousand," and member of the first Pelloux Ministry. As soon as he was appointed Sgr. Carcano set to work, and before August 19 submitted to a Council of Ministers, specially met for the purpose, his first proposals. At the same time the young King quitted his country residence of Racconigi to visit in turn the great towns of the kingdom: Turin, cradle of the dynasty; Venice, where important works had just been executed; Milan, where magnificent preparations had been made to *fête* the royal pair. The last visit was full of significance. The enthusiasm with which Victor Emmanuel was welcomed in this town of learning and activity, the home of Italian Socialism, testified to the people's sense of indebtedness to their young Sovereign for having broken the bonds by

which his father had allowed himself to be fettered during the last part of his reign. It was like the end of a nightmare. Crispi's death, which almost coincided with that of Baratieri in August, marked as it were the end of an epoch. Mazzini was certainly a false prophet when he predicted that Crispi would be "the gravedigger of the House of Savoy." That House, of which, indeed, Crispi had been one of the most loyal and effective supporters, seemed stronger than ever; but its vigour did not exclude moderation.

An incident, which might have assumed grave proportions, was fairly soon reduced to order. The Dalmatians resident in Rome invaded a cloister of San Girolamo on the pretext that some of its revenues ought to be allotted to the relief of the miseries of their colony. The rector lodged a complaint against this violation of domiciliary rights. The "Irredentists" joined in the quarrel, but the wisdom of Sgr. Prinetti nipped this international discord in the bud. Sgr. Giolitti, on his side, and the new Minister of Agriculture made use of gentle methods to calm the agrarian disorders which were caused by distress in the *latifundia* of the Roman Campagna.

By a happy change in the manners of Italian politicians, the chiefs of the various parties gave the President of the Council some credit for the success of his colleagues. A great banquet was given on October 1 to Sgr. Zanardelli by the delegates of the working-classes at Gondone, in the province of Bergamo, and the veteran Minister received there a gold medal for the political service he had rendered to the country. The King's popularity was great: Zanardelli, it was said, is the guide of affairs, but it is the King who chose Zanardelli. This series of *fêtes* ended with a journey to Naples, where the King assisted, on November 3, at the launching of the ironclad *Benedetto Brin*, surrounded by a large number of people of the greatest importance and the highest rank in the realm, assembled specially to give *éclat* to the ceremony and to flatter the local enthusiasm of the Neapolitans.

The most thickly populated town of Italy was soon plunged in an election fever. The Municipal Council had been dissolved after appalling revelations of the abuses committed in the town by the Camorra. The elections took place on November 10; they resulted in the complete downfall of the Camorristas. The old Syndic of the town, chief of this redoubtable party, Sgr. Summonte, was utterly beaten and appeared last of the last list. The Government appointed Senator Saredo to open an inquiry and to make a circumstantial report on the tactics and actions of the party which had held Naples so long under its control.

Some days before the meeting of the Chamber there appeared a Royal Decree, increasing the powers of the President of the Council and of the Council of Ministers. For the future the Minister of Foreign Affairs was to be required to give notice to the Premier of all communications which might concern the general policy of the Government, and, further, the nominations

of the Minister of the Royal House and of the Prefect of the Palace, hitherto reserved to the Sovereign, were to be made by the Council. Victor Emmanuel III. could not have given a more conclusive proof of his desire to follow as closely as possible the principles of Constitutional Monarchy.

It was under this impression that the winter session opened (Nov. 27). The Minister of the Treasury, Di Broglio, made known to the Chamber that the financial year 1900-1 left the country with a surplus of 40,000,000 lire instead of the deficit of 7,000,000 lire which had been predicted. This favourable state of affairs, while it strengthened the Government, hastened the disruption of the opposing parties, of which many incidents had made every one aware. Among these incidents must be included the Congress of Ancona, where a group of audacious men of the Republican party voted the nomination of a committee of direction charged to issue commands to all the Republicans of the peninsula, and decided that this imperative mandate should be imposed on all the Deputies elected by that party. One of them, the member for Venice, Sgr. Pantano, made it known that he would rather resign his seat than submit to a humiliating tutelage. One of the leaders of the Extreme Left, Sgr. Turati, gave in his resignation, and announced from Milan some days later that he would not consent to re-election. Some time before a congress of agricultural labourers had taken place at Bologna, organised by the Socialists, but it had escaped from the control of that party.

While the anti-dynastic opposition was crumbling of itself Sgr. Giolitti dealt a clever blow at the Constitutional opposition by creating a batch of thirty new Senators. The higher Chamber welcomed these new-comers with the greatest ill-humour. "I have the honour," wrote Sgr. Saracco, President of the Senate, "to acknowledge the receipt of the Royal Decree, which nominates thirty persons to take part in the work of the Senate." On hearing of this action seventy-four Senators present left their cards on their President. The next day (Dec. 8) in the Chamber of Deputies a storm took place. The Government brought forward a bill for authorising the burial of Crispi in the Church of San Domenico at Palermo. While Sgr. Sonnino was defending the memory of his old friend and eulogising his policy the Socialists protested vehemently, and made such a tumult that the President was obliged to conclude the sitting. On December 9 questions on the affairs of Naples began. Five counsellors of the Court of Appeal were cited on a charge of corruption before the Court of Cassation. Senator Saredo, who conducted the inquiry, revealed appalling facts. The Government proved easily that the leniency of authority towards those principally guilty, which had aggravated the situation, was, indeed, to be imputed to former Ministries, but that the present one had tried energetically to throw light on the affair. All the same, Sgr. Giolitti was

obliged to plead guilty, as he had been several times in power. Very much more happy was the position of Sgr. Prinetti, who scored a marked success when (Dec. 14) he explained fully the Franco-Italian Agreement with regard to Tripolitania, and made public (Dec. 20) his circular to Italian Consuls abroad on the measures to be taken with regard to emigration, and especially on all that concerned the exploitation of children's labour. The efforts of Italian diplomacy to obtain from Mr. Hay reparation and indemnities for the ill-treatment of which Italians had been the victims, especially in the States on the Gulf of Mexico, met with less success.

On December 22 the Chamber began its recess, after having voted the financial measures proposed by the Government. The duties on flour, which the Ministers had long promised to suppress, were gradually abolished. And in spite of the reduction in taxes the Minister of the Treasury made the grand announcement that the public works necessary to give work through the hard winter months could be executed without fresh taxation or loans. The year ended under a sense of great satisfaction. Italy realised with legitimate pride that her public finance was the most wisely managed of any in Europe; that her Parliamentary debates had been idyllic compared with the storms which had disturbed the other Continental Assemblies; and, finally, that, in view of the term of the Triple Alliance in 1903, competing countries had made friendly advances and promises to secure her good-will—a situation as agreeable to a nation as to an individual.

CHAPTER II.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I. GERMANY.

THE great question of the Elbe and Rhine Canal, on which the Prussian Government was defeated in 1899 (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1899, pp. 274 to 276), was again the subject of a violent conflict between the agrarians and the manufacturers throughout the year 1901. On January 9 the new Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, described in the Prussian Parliament the policy he intended to adopt on this question. He said that he regarded it as the first duty of the Government to do its best to reconcile the interests of the agrarians with those of the manufacturing classes by means of a compromise acceptable to both parties, and to protect with impartiality agriculture as well as commerce and industry. He denied that the Canal Bill would either confer benefits on the western districts at the expense of the eastern, or on industry and commerce at the expense of agriculture. These interests were designed both by

nature and by historical development to support each other. The west possessed an ancient civilisation, great energy and alertness, copious natural resources; the east was the cradle of the monarchy, and in the most critical period of German history, a century ago, had saved the Prussian State, and with it the German nationality. The object of the Canal Bill, with the supplementary measures now introduced by the Government, was to provide a system of inland waterways which would equally benefit all classes and all portions of the country, and would open a splendid market in the west for the agricultural products and the timber of the east. At the same time he announced that the Government would take care that the eastern provinces should obtain protection against foreign competition by means of tariffs—thereby hinting that the corn duties would be increased.

The supplementary measures to which the Chancellor referred were for a canal between Berlin and Stettin, one between the Oder and the Vistula, the regulation of the Warthe and the lower reaches of the Oder and Havel, and further works for developing the canalisation of the Spree. These concessions to the eastern provinces, combined with the promised increase of the corn duties, would, it was hoped, overcome the opposition of the agrarians to the bill, but Count von Bülow's speech was on the whole coldly received, not only by the agrarians, but by the Liberal Opposition, who objected to the increase in the price of bread which would be caused by the proposed augmentation of the corn duties. Moreover, the bill as amended involved a very heavy expenditure, amounting to a total of 389,000,000 marks (19,000,000*l.*), and one of the chief objections of the majority to the bill of 1899, which involved a much smaller expenditure, was that it would impose too heavy a burden on the finances of Prussia. An increase of the corn duties, as promised by the Chancellor, would, of course, be very acceptable to the agricultural classes, but he did not state what would be the amount of such increase, and it would have to be very considerable to induce their representatives in Parliament to waive their objections to the bill. An attempt was made by them on January 28 to obtain a categorical statement from the Government on the subject, but without success. In the debate which followed it was urged by the Conservatives that unless the existing duties on corn were very largely increased Germany would become exclusively a manufacturing and trading country; that this was not expedient from a political point of view, as the peasantry form the backbone of the German Army and are by their loyalty and patriotism the strongest bulwark against the advance of Socialism; and that the working-classes in the towns would not suffer from the increase in the price of provisions resulting from the proposed higher duties, as wages would go up in consequence of the increased purchasing power of the agricultural classes, and the consequently increasing

demand for manufactured goods. The Radicals, on the other hand, argued that high protective duties would not benefit the agricultural labourers, but the landowners only; that a rise in industrial wages would increase the cost of production and thereby diminish the quantity of goods sold and throw a number of workmen out of employment; and that a large increase of the corn duties would produce a tariff war with Russia and America, causing incalculable damage to German trade.

The bill was introduced in the Prussian Parliament on February 4, and was strongly opposed by the Clericals and Conservatives. The Rhenish Deputies objected to it because it did not make provision for the canalisation of the Moselle and the Lahn; the members for Silesia urged that the reduction in the cost of transport which would result from the construction of the proposed canals would enable English coal to compete with that from Silesia; and the Conservatives alleged that Prussian finances would suffer not only on account of the great expense involved, but by the decrease in the profits of Prussian railways which would be caused by the competition of the proposed canals. After four days' debate the bill was referred to a committee for consideration.

The debate showed that the Conservatives had not in any way been conciliated by the prospect of an increase in the corn duties, and that their hostility to the Canal Bill was as great as ever, though most of the Landräthe who had been dismissed in 1899 for opposing the bill (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1899, p. 276) were now reinstated.

The committee, owing chiefly to the obstruction of its agrarian members, sat for more than three months without making any substantial progress, the Government not having given any clear intimation of its intentions as to the contemplated increase in the corn duties on which the votes of the agrarians depended, though the Chancellor made no secret of his sympathy with the agrarians, and it was known that the Emperor was a warm advocate of the proposed canals. Under these circumstances the Government decided to drop the bill and close the Prussian Parliament (May 3), Count von Bülow stating that "in view of the course which the deliberations of the committee had taken, his Majesty's Government had regretfully been compelled to conclude that the anticipated understanding with regard to the Canal Bill is at the present time impracticable." This, of course, was a triumph for the Conservative party, to which the representatives of the agrarians in the House belong, and which is the strongest party in the Prussian Parliament, while their allies, the Clericals, are the strongest party in the German Parliament; and there was no chance of obtaining a majority for the bill by a dissolution, for the Conservatives and Clericals in the country were as strongly opposed to the bill as those in the House.

The Prussian Ministry having thus sustained a severe defeat,

its leading members—the Finance Minister, Dr. von Miquel, the Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein, and the Minister of Commerce, Herr Brefeld—resigned. Baron von Rheinbaben, Minister of the Interior, was appointed in place of Dr. von Miquel; General von Podbielski, Director of the Post Office, in place of Baron von Hammerstein; and Herr Möller, an authority on commercial and industrial questions and a very able and experienced man of business, in place of Herr Brefeld. The most important of these changes was the removal from the field of Prussian politics of Dr. von Miquel, who was by far the ablest member of the Ministry, and had gained the favour of the Emperor to such an extent that he was known as “the Emperor’s man.” He was a great Finance Minister, but in general politics he was a disturbing element, continually sacrificing other members of the Ministry to his personal ambition and intriguing against those who did not in all points adopt his views. On his retirement he was promoted by the Emperor to the Upper House and granted the new Prussian Order of Merit, chiefly confined to members of the Imperial family. He died shortly after.

As shown above, the chief obstacle to the passing of the Canal Bill was the uncertainty as to the amount of the increased duty to be imposed upon corn; and a conference of the representatives of the Imperial Government and of the Governments of the more important Federal States met at Berlin shortly after the closing of the Prussian Chamber to discuss the question of the establishment of a new tariff code. The result of their deliberations was embodied in a bill which was laid before the German Parliament in November. The preamble of this bill, while admitting that the commercial treaties of 1892 and 1894 had a considerable influence in promoting the commercial and industrial development of the Empire, attributed this development rather to the protection which was maintained by those treaties than to the reduction in duties which they effected. The balance of German trade in favour of imports was stated to amount to 1,200,000,000 marks, but of this amount 800,000,000 marks were accounted for by imports of raw materials, such as cotton, jute, silk, and india-rubber, and by imports of colonial produce, such as coffee, cocoa, and fruits, not produced in Germany. It was admitted that in order to develop industry and commerce it had been necessary temporarily to sacrifice in some degree the interests of agriculture, but the time had now arrived to make a change in this policy. Between 1882 and 1895 the number of persons employed in agricultural pursuits had declined from 43·38 per cent. of the population to 36·19, representing a total reduction in agricultural labour of 700,000 persons. This was attributed chiefly to the increase in the scale of wages in industrial establishments, which attracted the population of the country districts to the towns; and the result was that agricultural wages had also to be increased, thereby making agriculture less profitable.

With regard to the commercial treaties which expire on the 31st of December, 1903, the preamble stated that the Government would endeavour to prevent any interruption of commercial treaty relations between the expiration of the existing treaties and the conclusion of new ones, but that if an interval should prove inevitable it would be highly desirable that the new tariff, with its high maximum rates, should be available for putting pressure on any Power which might adopt an unfriendly commercial attitude. It had not been deemed expedient to introduce a new scale of minimum duties for all items of the tariff, as in France, for it would not facilitate negotiations if foreign countries knew what were the best terms they could hope to gain by means of concessions to Germany; but minimum duties had been fixed in the case of agricultural produce in order to meet the wishes of the German agricultural interest and to obviate the possibility of future conflicts on this point.

The following were the chief alterations in the German tariff proposed by the bill :—

1. The duty on rye was not to be reduced in future commercial treaties below 50 marks a ton, that on wheat below 55 marks, that on barley below 30 marks, and that on oats below 50 marks; and they might be increased by an "autonomous tariff"* up to 60 marks on rye, 65 on wheat, 40 on barley and 60 on oats. The importance of these duties may be estimated if we consider that the average prices of grain in Germany during the last years were: rye 145 marks a ton, wheat 180 marks, barley 168 marks, oats 147 marks. In future, therefore, the lowest duty on rye, wheat, and oats would be about a third of their price. Under existing commercial treaties the duties were only 35 marks on rye and wheat, 20 on barley and 28 on oats.

2. Horses were to pay a duty varying from 30 to 300 marks, according to the value of the animal.

3. The duty on horned cattle was raised from 9 to 25 marks on each animal, and that on meat from 20 to 30 marks per ton. Considerable increases were also made in the duties on vegetables, seeds, hops, fruit, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, and eggs.

4. The duties on industrial products were also nearly all augmented, though not to the same extent as those on agricultural products. Of the imports from the United Kingdom, valued at about 28,000,000*l.* in 1900, no less than 25,000,000*l.* worth were affected by the bill.

The announcement of the new tariff produced a storm of

* Goods imported from countries which have concluded commercial treaties with Germany pay the duties fixed by such treaties; goods imported from other countries pay those fixed by the autonomous tariff. There are very few countries, however, which have no commercial treaties with Germany. The main distinction between the autonomous tariff and those fixed by treaty is that the former is determined by a law, every paragraph of which has to be passed by the German Parliament, while commercial treaties are concluded by the Emperor after having been approved by the Federal Council, and are only laid before Parliament after they have been concluded. In such cases the whole treaty must be either accepted or rejected; Parliament cannot alter any details of it. It was accordingly stipulated in the bill that reductions in the tariff should not be made by treaty below the minimum rates stated above.

opposition both in Germany and in the other countries affected by it. The German Commercial Treaty League, which had behind it all the Chambers of Commerce, strongly protested against it, and a monster Socialist petition, with some millions of signatures, was presented in the German Parliament as a manifestation of the feelings of the working classes in Germany at the rise in the prices of the necessities of life which would be the result of the new tariff. It was regarded as a bounty in favour of the landed interest at the expense of all the others, and its first effect was to produce a marked increase in the number of Socialist votes at bye-elections. In Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy retaliatory measures were threatened in the event of the bill passing into law. On the other hand, the agrarian party were dissatisfied at the proposed increases of duty and demanded a great deal more. The Prussian Landes Oekonomie Kollegium, a body consisting of representatives of the various agricultural associations and some members nominated by the Ministry of Agriculture, represented that the minimum duty on rye and wheat should be 60 marks instead of 50 and 55 as proposed, and recommended that if the Government adopted a lower scale the Reichstag should reject the bill. If this recommendation were adopted by only 100 of the protectionist members the whole tariff scheme would be defeated, as there were more than 100 Socialist, Radical and other Liberal free traders who would vote against the bill in any case, and 199 members would constitute an absolute majority.

The debate on the bill began on December 2 with a speech from Count Bülow. He asserted that the bill had three objects—first, to meet, as far as possible consistently with the interests of the other classes, the wishes expressed by the agricultural interest in favour of increased protection; second, to remedy in the interest of industry the imperfections of the existing tariff; and third, to supply a better weapon for conducting the negotiations for future treaties of commerce. The tariff had been so framed by the Federal Governments as to furnish a basis on which a good system of protection and a fair compromise might be founded in accordance with the necessities of agriculture, industry and commerce. Count Schwerin-Loewitz, the president of the Landes Oekonomie Kollegium, who followed, said, on behalf of the Conservative party, that the bill was an improvement on the existing tariff, but that if the corn duties were not raised beyond those provided by the new tariff the Conservative party would reject it. The Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky, in explaining the details of the bill, pointed out that it would be of no little use in negotiating commercial treaties, as Germany imported raw materials chiefly from the nations which were classed as the “most favoured,” and whose imports represented a value of 1,370,000,000 marks, as against 300,000,000 marks from the other nations. Now, the most favoured nations were those whose industry was as

yet only in its infancy, and they would form the most natural and advantageous markets for German produce. It was necessary, in his opinion, to establish a proper relationship between imports and exports, in order that the facilities for importation into Germany should not be made too great in the case of those countries which, by prohibitive protective duties, barred the way to German exports. Protective duties had become an imperative necessity for Germany, because other nations, especially America, had set the example, and Germany could not afford to be a free trade oasis in the midst of protectionist surroundings. The duties on corn must be raised, because at present corn-growing was not in Germany an occupation which paid its way. He did not himself believe, whatever might be the opinion of Deputies on the Right, that home-grown corn could ever suffice for the needs of the country, but he looked forward to a time in the not distant future when Germany would be self-supporting so far as cattle were concerned. This desirable result could not, however, be achieved without protective duties. The example of England proved conclusively that without the aid of protection the supply of home-reared cattle could not, even under the most favourable conditions, meet the demands of the population.

The Clericals were, on the whole, in favour of the bill. Herr Richter, the leader of the Radicals, made one of his slashing speeches against it, describing the proposed tariff as based on the belief that every article imported from abroad diminished the national prosperity, and as "an attempt to surround Germany with a Chinese wall, with openings conceded by commercial treaties." A great German Navy was being formed with the alleged purpose of keeping open the channels through which the food supply of the German people was imported, while the tendency of the proposed tariff was to stop imports altogether. The Socialist member, Herr Singer, said the bill was the ratification of a treaty concluded between squires and capitalists for the exploitation of the masses. The German princes profited from the existing tariff to the extent of 2,368,691 marks a year, which would be increased under the bill to 3,462,913 marks. Herr Bebel, the veteran Socialist leader, also attacked the bill, saying that Germany was rapidly becoming an industrial State, and that it was the first duty of the Government to consider the interests of the working classes. With a duty of 50 marks per ton on grain the working man would have to devote five days' wages to paying his share of the duty. The Prussian income tax only amounted to 4 per cent. on incomes of over 100,000 marks, while the proposed tax on bread would alone take from the working man 3.64 per cent. of his income. Ultimately the bill was referred to a committee of twenty-eight members, and the House then adjourned for the Christmas holidays. Some interesting information in connection with the proposed new

tariff was given by an agricultural journal, which showed that this year's harvest in Germany would not supply half the amount of corn required by the nation. The probable yields were estimated as follows: 2,470,000 tons of wheat, 8,145,500 tons of rye, 3,021,860 tons of barley and 7,105,000 tons of oats. As compared with the official estimate for 1900 this would mean a deficiency of 1,837,560 tons of wheat and of 405,220 tons of rye, and an excess of 265,000 tons of oats and of 20,000 tons of barley. According to the figures published in the early part of the year, Germany would require to import during the current season 110,000,000 bushels of wheat and 37,000,000 bushels of rye.

Among the measures to which reference was made in the speech from the throne on the opening of the Prussian Parliament on January 7 were, besides the Canal Bill, bills for the extension and completion of the State railway system, for the construction of light railways, for the extension of the system of State grants in aid of agriculture, for imposing upon industrial undertakings uniform contributions, for the construction of roads, and for the housing of the poor. Most of these bills were designed to promote the industries of the country, and at the same time to give relief to the agricultural interest, which continued to be in a state of great depression. The finances of Prussia were, however, in a very flourishing state, in consequence of the enormous progress made in manufactures. Manufacturing towns had sprung up in all directions; the banks of the rivers were lined with factories, and the seaports were as busy as those of England. Agriculture had suffered from this outburst of industrial prosperity; wages had risen, and the increased facility of communications had brought foreign wheat into the country, with the effect of lowering the prices of agricultural produce. This had been especially the case since the Government had entered on the policy of expending large sums on State railways, and it had even decided to acquire at the price of 25,000,000 marks (1,250,000*l.*) extensive coal-mines in Rhenish Prussia, with the object of providing sufficient coal of its own for the railways in that district. The finances of Prussia were shown by Dr. Miquel to be so abundant at the beginning of the year that, although large loan credits were voted by the Prussian Parliament for the construction of railways and canals and for the purchase of land in the eastern provinces, Prussia would not require to raise any loan for the year 1901-2, as the necessary sums could be defrayed out of the surpluses of 1900 and 1901—amounting to 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 marks respectively—and from the 40,000,000 marks set aside every year for the amortization of the Prussian debt. In the German Empire, however, the financial position was not so satisfactory; money had to be provided for the Chinese expedition and other Imperial expenditure, and the failure of large industrial undertakings in Saxony caused wide-

spread distress throughout the Empire in the latter half of the year.

The first question that came under debate in the German Parliament was that of duelling in the Army. One of the members of the Centre party questioned the Government as to the rejection of some candidates for commissions in the Reserve on the ground that they had expressed disapproval of duelling. The Minister for War replied that to put questions to candidates on this subject was unlawful, that the examiners had been punished, and that the candidates would be re-examined. Referring to another matter in connection with the same subject, on which some remarks had been made by the Centre party—the murder of a Captain Adams by Lieutenant Rüger in order to save his brother from a duel to which the captain had challenged him—the Minister said that the matter was before the military courts, but that in this case there had been great provocation, as Lieutenant Rüger's brother had violently assaulted Captain Adams. Every effort was being made to carry out the Imperial decree as to courts of honour (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1897, p. 272), and the number of duels in the German Army had in consequence greatly diminished. Another duel which created great indignation in the country occurred in November in the garrison of Insterburg, in East Prussia. A young officer, named Blaskovitz, entertained his comrades at supper on the eve of the day on which he was to be married, and as he was going home he fell down in the street, and struck one of the officers who was helping him up. The young man had evidently taken too much wine, and did not know what he was doing, but a military council of honour decided that he must either fight or leave the Army, although he had offered to make ample apology for his conduct. The result of this decision was that he was killed in the duel which followed. The officer commanding the regiment, who convoked and presided at the court of honour, was cashiered, and the officer who killed Lieutenant Blaskovitz was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress, while another officer was sentenced to five days' imprisonment for bearing the challenge.

An important bill revising the law as to copyright in Germany was this year passed by the German Parliament and the Federal Council. The bill was mainly based on the principles laid down by the Berne Convention of 1886 and the Supplementary Articles and Declaration of Paris of 1896. News of the day and short incidental paragraphs (*faits divers*) may under the bill be reprinted from one journal into another, but the rest of the contents of a newspaper may be made copyright by prefixing a note reserving the right of reproduction. Articles of a scientific, technical, or literary character are regarded as in themselves copyright. In the case of such articles and of other matter where the right of reproduction is reserved, the reprinting is only permissible when the source from which

the matter is taken is distinctly specified. It is further expressly provided by the new law that it shall not be an infringement of copyright to report public lectures and speeches, but that to publish a collection of speeches all by the same man is an infringement of copyright. As regards musical and dramatic works, the taking of melodies from a musical work and transferring them to another is a breach of copyright, but the using of published compositions for mechanical musical instruments, such as barrel organs, is not. Otherwise such compositions cannot be produced in public without the composer's consent, unless the public are admitted to the performance free of charge, or it is given for some charitable object. The period for which the copyright is to last was fixed at thirty years from the author's death. A bill for increasing the pensions of the veterans of 1866 and 1870-1 was also passed during the session. By this bill the pensions hitherto received by the privates and non-commissioned officers invalidated in the above campaigns were doubled. Those totally incapacitated for work were to receive pensions varying from 720 marks (36*l.*) to 1,044 marks (52½*l.*) yearly, or a sum equivalent to their former emoluments while serving. If requiring the continuous attendance of nurses, etc., these pensions were raised to from 900 marks (45*l.*) to 1,524 marks (76½*l.*), with an additional 324 marks (16½*l.*). Lieutenants are to be granted an increase to their pensions of 450 marks (22½*l.*), captains of 600 marks (30*l.*), and staff officers of 420 marks (21*l.*).

The Reichstag further passed, shortly before dissolving for the summer recess, a bill for prolonging till December 31, 1903, the provisional most favoured nation treatment of Great Britain and the British colonies, and also a resolution for the payment of the members of the Reichstag. The former measure had previously been passed only from year to year since the Anglo-German commercial treaty had expired, but it was now found more convenient to extend it until the end of the year 1903, as that was the date on which the commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and other European States would come on for renewal. Canada was excluded from the bill, as that colony had preferential duties for goods coming from England. A table was laid before the House together with the bill showing the amount of the trade of Germany with England and her colonies. The imports into Germany amounted to 42,000,000*l.* from Great Britain and 22,000,000*l.* from her colonies; the exports from Germany to 46,000,000*l.* to Great Britain and 8,000,000*l.* to her colonies. The resolution for the payment of members of the Reichstag, though carried from year to year, had hitherto been rejected by the Federal Council on the ground that, as the German Parliament is elected by universal suffrage, such a measure might facilitate the election of Socialists and other persons holding doctrines subversive of social order. The Federal Council this time accepted the resolution, as the Socialist party

now had such large funds at its disposal that it could always provide for the maintenance of candidates who had not a sufficient income of their own; but the Government only registered the resolution without giving effect to it.

The final labours of the summer session of the Reichstag were interrupted by the obstruction of the Radicals. An amendment of the annual Spirit-tax Bill was proposed by the Agrarians and the Clericals, the effect of which would have been to raise the tax on distilling spirits for consumption, *i.e.*, not used for lighting or industrial purposes, by 50 per cent., and to limit the quantities which new distilleries should be allowed to produce. As the distillers were mostly land-owners, and they obtained out of the proceeds of the tax a bounty for the spirits they were allowed to put on the market in proportion to the numbers of the population, the Radicals objected to the amendment as being indirectly intended to benefit the land-owners. It being the last day of the session, many of the supporters of the bill were not present, and by speaking against time and insisting on a roll-call the numbers in favour of the bill were reduced by the Radicals to 196, or three short of a Parliamentary quorum (one-half of the total number of Members of the House). It was therefore necessary to adjourn the debate for the winter session, although both the tax and the bounties would lapse on September 30.

A remarkable trial took place in May at Elberfeld in Prussia. A man named Baumann was accused of having for more than twenty years carried on a business for enabling young men to obtain exemption from compulsory service in the Army on the ground of physical unfitness. Numerous witnesses were called who stated that they had given Baumann various sums, usually amounting to 3,000 marks (150*l.*), for this purpose, and he and his accomplices were sentenced to imprisonment.

The bicentenary of the foundation of the Prussian Monarchy was celebrated at Berlin on January 18. The Emperor placed a wreath before the statue of Frederick the Great and afterwards drove to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg, where he remained for some time at the tomb of his grandfather. On his return he received the congratulations of the Ambassadors and the Ministers and various deputations from all parts of Germany, after which he proceeded with the Empress to a thanksgiving service in the chapel of the castle. In an order to the German Navy he laid stress on the necessity of "unresting resolute work" to make it "as mighty an instrument" as the Army, and in an order to the Army expressed his gratitude for its love and devotion.

On March 6, as the Emperor was driving through the streets of Bremen on his return from a cruise to Heligoland, a piece of iron was thrown at him by a youth of weak intellect named Weiland and struck him on the cheek. The injury was somewhat severe, but not dangerous, and the Emperor soon recovered.

The incident produced great indignation all over the country, but the Emperor's reply to the address of sympathy presented to him by the President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies elicited a good deal of criticism in Parliament and in the Radical Press. The reply attributed the outrage to the circumstance that consideration for the constituted authorities had diminished among the people, and that such respect was not sufficiently upheld by the Press; and it expressed a hope that all political parties would unite in the endeavour to restore the feeling of respect for the Crown and the Government. In another speech made by him to the students of Bonn at the end of April, the Emperor said that he expected of the young generation that it would enable him to maintain the German fatherland "in its narrow and firm limitation within the framework of the Germanic race." The old German Empire had decayed "because it was not established on a strictly national basis," and "because the universal conception of the Holy Roman Empire did not permit a development in the sense of German nationality." He also referred to the phrase of Tacitus in the "*Germania*," *propter invidiam*, and hinted that this was still the chief national fault of the German race. In June the Emperor made a speech at Cuxhaven, when attending the Elbe regatta, which was received with much favourable comment in the German Press. Germany has not yet, he said, "the Navy which she ought to have," but she "has fought for her place in the sun and has won it," and it would be her business to see that she retained this place unchallenged. "Our future," he proceeded, "is on the water, and the greater the number of Germans who get out on the water the better for us;" and he concluded by urging the citizens of the Hanse towns "to struggle for fresh markets and win them," adding that it would be the business of his House "to promote and protect German trade and traffic in profound peace for many a year to come." Referring to the achievements of Herr Ballin, the director of the Hamburg-American Company, who had secured a large concession of land at Shanghai, the Emperor held him up as an example to his fellow-citizens to "go forth and look for fresh points on which we can hang up our armour."

In April a new German Imperial 3 per cent. loan was issued at 87½ per cent. The total amount so raised was 474,000,000 marks (23,700,000*l.*), the greater part of which was to cover the Chinese votes of credit passed by the Reichstag; and at the end of the year a further loan was raised of 182,058,945 marks, as there was a considerable deficit in the Budget of the Empire. The taxation of Prussia, which practically directed the Imperial policy of Germany, was considerably less in proportion than that of the other German States, and it was not thought desirable to obtain the amount by resorting to fresh sources of revenue. The incidence of taxation, including stamp and excise duties, in the German States was as follows: Prussia,

8.36 marks; Saxony, 11.17; Bavaria, 16.51; Württemberg, 16.16; Baden, 17.64. The above loans increased the Imperial debt from 36,000,000*l.*, the amount at which it stood at the beginning of the reign, to 150,000,000*l.*, in addition to which the debts of the various German States amounted to 530,000,000*l.*

On August 5 the Empress Frederick died at her palace at Kronberg, and she was buried, in accordance with her wish, beside the remains of her late husband in the mausoleum of the Friedenskirche at Potsdam, on August 13, in the presence of the Emperor William, the King and Queen of England, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, the Princes of the House of Hohenzollern, the German and Prussian Ministers, the Presidents of the Reichstag and the Prussian Parliament, and the chief burgomasters of Berlin and Potsdam. There was general mourning at the event not only at the German Court, but among the German people; the late Empress, though somewhat unpopular on account of her supposed English leanings, having been very widely esteemed on account of her broad political views, and universally for her love of art and her noble character.

Herr von Puttkamer, the Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, resigned on August 6, and was succeeded by Herr von Koeller, formerly Prussian Minister of the Interior. This appointment created considerable discontent in Alsace-Lorraine, where Herr von Puttkamer had become very popular by his judicious and lenient rule, while Herr von Koeller had throughout his administrative career proved himself a rigid martinet and reactionist. As head of the Administration of Schleswig-Holstein he had mainly distinguished himself by his persecution of the Danes in that province.

During the months of August and September great agitation was produced in Germany by what was known as "the Krosigk Court-Martial." Early in the year Captain von Krosigk, an officer who had made himself thoroughly disliked in his regiment by the brutality with which he treated the men under his command, was murdered. There was no direct evidence to show who the assassins were; three men were suspected of complicity in the murder, and they were tried by court-martial, but acquitted. The authorities, however, refused to accept the decision of the court-martial in the case of two of these men, non-commissioned officers Marten and Hickel, and accordingly directed that they should be tried before a superior military tribunal. It acquitted Hickel but condemned Marten, and sentenced him to death, although no new evidence had been brought against him, and the public prosecutor himself admitted that there was a doubt of his guilt, and did not press for a death sentence. The decision of the court was unanimously condemned by the German Press, notwithstanding which the military authorities not only upheld the decision as regards Marten, but demanded a third trial of the case in regard to Hickel, on the ground that

he had been improperly acquitted. A number of public meetings were held in various parts of the country to protest against the conduct of the military authorities, but without result. Ultimately the Emperor intervened; Marten and Hickel were transferred to another military district, and another trial was ordered.

A serious industrial crisis was caused throughout Germany in June by the collapse of the Saxon Credit Society for Industry and Trade, the Leipzig Bank, and the Treber Trocknung Company at Cassel, a company working a vast industrial undertaking for drying the residuum left from the conversion of malt into beer. The bank had advanced to the company about 23,000,000 marks in excess of its total resources, and being unable to recover this sum it had to suspend payment, causing widespread suffering among those who had invested their savings in it, and producing a financial panic at Berlin and in other German towns. The director of the bank was arrested, and another of the high officials shot himself. These disasters were accompanied by a general depression in trade and industry owing to overproduction, reckless speculation, and the dishonesty of high officials. The failure of crops in Prussia added to the general distress, and the Government had to advance money for the purchase of food and provender in order to prevent a suspension of agricultural work.

The German Socialist Congress met at Lübeck on September 23, and Herr Bernstein, who during his exile in England had observed that the working classes there managed to obtain their objects by a practical policy instead of pursuing the visionary schemes of Marx and his followers, and who had since been permitted to return by Count Bülow, now strongly advocated that policy in person, as he had previously done in his writings on the subject. Herr Bebel, the veteran Socialist leader, proposed a resolution condemning Herr Bernstein's views, and after much discussion it was passed by 166 votes to 71, the minority consisting chiefly of the younger members of the Socialist organisation, who are advocates of free trade and colonial expansion.

During the latter part of the year there were several differences between the Emperor and the Municipal Council of Berlin, which is entirely composed of Socialists and Radicals. He refused to sanction the election of a Herr Kaufmann as second burgomaster of the capital, and rejected the designs submitted to him by the Council for a monumental fountain at Friedrichshain and for a tramway line across Unter den Linden, the principal street of Berlin. Herr Kaufmann was twice elected, although the Emperor persisted in his refusal to sanction his appointment on the ground that many years ago he had been deprived of his military rank as an officer of the Reserve for publicly opposing the anti-Semitic movement. The Emperor's objection to the tramway line was that it would

spoil the street and be dangerous to foot-passengers; and as regards the monumental fountain he insisted on certain alterations being made in the design, to which the Council, after some demur, agreed, at the same time protesting that the Emperor had no legal right to interfere.

In maritime affairs the carrying trade of Germany showed a considerable increase, the tonnage of the Hamburg fleet having for the first time exceeded 1,000,000 tons, or nearly 100,000 tons more than during the previous year. Freights, however, were from 30 to 40 per cent. lower, owing chiefly to the competition of the United States. The trade with Central and Southern America, China, and Japan showed a marked falling off, though exports to South Africa had increased. There was great activity in the German dockyards; besides the three Imperial dockyards at Dantzig, Kiel, and Wilhelmshafen, six private yards on the North Sea and the Baltic were secured for the service of the Navy. Five large war vessels were launched, of which four were battleships and the fifth a large cruiser, and the war fleet was further increased by a new gun-boat and several torpedo destroyers.

✓ In December considerable sensation was produced throughout Europe by the chastisement of Polish children in Prussia for refusing to learn the catechism and say their prayers in German, a language which they did not understand. The Prussian Government, alarmed at the rapid increase of the Polish population in the Polish provinces of Prussia and at the strong national feeling exhibited by the people, had determined to use all the means in its power to crush the Polish nationality and to convert the Poles in those provinces into Germans. This policy was first started by Prince Bismarck in 1886 (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1886, pp. 343-346), but it had hitherto proved a failure, notwithstanding the large sums spent by the Government Colonisation Commission in purchasing land in Posen and settling German colonists upon it. The Polish population increased in much greater proportion than the German; although the Polish language was not allowed to be taught in the schools, Polish children learnt it at home; and the exclusion of Poles from the civil service resulted only in there being many more lawyers, medical men, and industrial employees among the Poles in Posen than among the Germans. National feeling always grows under persecution, and in Posen it was still further stimulated by the formation of a Chauvinistic German society, known as the HKT (the initials of the names of its founders, Hannemann, Keineman and Tiedemann), who used every opportunity of promoting Germanism and stifling all manifestations of Polish national life. The Government, which had at first paid little heed to the extravagant demands of this society, now openly adopted its tenets. The rooms of journalists and students were searched by the police for evidence of a Polish conspiracy against the Prussian State, and though no such

evidence could be found, there were plenty of documents which showed the attachment of the Poles to their nationality and their hopes of a better future for Poland. On the strength of these documents several editors of Polish newspapers were imprisoned, and thirteen Polish students were tried and punished with imprisonment for belonging to "secret societies" at the universities or technical colleges in Berlin, Leipzig, Breslau, Greifswald, Halle, Darmstadt and Karlsruhe. These so-called secret societies were merely *Burschenschaften* like those formed by the German students, and they were creditably distinguished from the latter inasmuch as one of their objects was to promote temperance among the members. But they were composed of Poles, who spoke in Polish and discussed Polish history at their meetings, and this was sufficient in the eyes of the Prussian tribunals to condemn them. The flogging of the Polish children at Wreschen which followed was a further incident of the Germanising policy of the Government. The children, on being called upon to reply to questions in the catechism in the German language, refused to do so on the ground that they were "Poles, not Germans, and did not wish to learn the German religion." The children, of whom there were about twenty, were then all flogged by order of the school inspector. Their parents and friends, hearing their cries, broke into the school, but were expelled by the police, and though their only fault was the use of strong language against the school authorities for their barbarous conduct, they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment up to a maximum of two and a half years. The principal offender, a widow with six children, protested with tears that she could not believe that the Emperor had sanctioned the introduction of religious teaching in German, and when asked by the president in what language she supposed Christ to have spoken, she replied without hesitation, "In Polish."

The sentence in this case produced extreme indignation among the Poles in Russia and Austria as well as in Germany, and the great Polish writer Sienkiewicz, the author of "*Quo Vadis*," issued an impassioned appeal to his countrymen to subscribe to a fund for the maintenance of the children who had thereby been deprived of their natural guardians. This appeal was generously responded to, and at the end of the year the fund amounted to a considerable sum. A debate was raised on the subject by Prince Radziwill in the German Parliament, but Count Bülow pointed out that the matter should rather be dealt with in the Prussian Parliament, in which he would declare the policy of the Government towards the Poles after the Christmas holidays.

The result of the census taken in December, 1900, was published this year. It showed that the population of the German Empire had increased during the past five years from 52,279,901 to 56,345,014, of whom 27,731,067 were males and

28,613,947 females. By far the most populous of the German States was Prussia, which in round numbers had 34,500,000 inhabitants, while Bavaria, which comes next, had 6,200,000 only. There were thirty-three towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; the largest was Berlin, with a population of 1,884,151, and the smallest Cassel, with 106,001.

Some interesting statistics were given of the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Germany at the meeting, in October, of the Society for Combating the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors, at Breslau. It was pointed out on this occasion that three milliards of marks (150,000,000*l.*) were annually spent in the German Empire on intoxicating liquors and only twelve milliards on food. Every German man or woman consumed on the average ten litres of pure alcohol, or thirty litres of spirits every year, or five glasses of spirits a day. In Upper Silesia when a child cried it was the custom among the working classes to place a sponge dipped in spirits in its mouth. Drinking was especially prevalent among the students, and forty-two university professors and teachers had signed an appeal to them in favour of temperance, and especially against the system of compulsion to drink and drinking contests which prevailed in the universities.

The Emperor's speeches were this year again much criticised on account of their autocratic spirit. In an address to the Alexander Guards in March he threatened, shortly after the celebration by the Social Democrats of the revolution of 1848, to employ the bayonets of the regiment to suppress any repetition of popular risings, and he was further reported to have said, with regard to the agitation against the Tariff Bill, that if the commercial treaties were not renewed he would "smash everything to bits." A storm was also raised among the Clericals by the Emperor's appointment of Dr. Spahn to a chair of history at the University of Strasburg. This appointment, following upon that of Dr. Bentzler to the See of Metz, which had been vacant for two years, was at first regarded as a concession to the Catholic population of Alsace-Lorraine, and was welcomed by the Clericals accordingly as a recognition of religious equality in the university. It afterwards appeared, however, that the new professor, though a Roman Catholic, had Protestant leanings, and had edited a Catholic manual of history in which the Emperor's ancestor, Frederick William of Brandenburg, was warmly eulogised as a supporter of the Reformation, on account of which Dr. Spahn was stigmatised by the Bishop of Rothenburg as "an open enemy of the Church." The Roman *Voce della Verità* described the appointment as a "scandal," and alleged that the Bishop of Strasburg had received instructions from the Vatican to forbid the Catholic students and seminarists to attend the professor's lectures. Ultimately the matter was compromised by permitting those seminarists only to attend his lectures who, after or during

their theological studies, were preparing themselves for the philological examinations.

The foreign policy of Germany was not this year as successful as it had been in previous years, and the tendency of events, notwithstanding the efforts of the Emperor to maintain friendly relations with the other Powers, had, combined with the increasing Chauvinism of her people, the effect of gradually isolating her. In China Count Waldersee, though he showed much tact in dealing with the international jealousies which were continually manifesting themselves, hardly justified the extravagant self-glorification expressed in Germany on his appointment. The Socialist leader, Herr Bebel, pointed out in the German Parliament that the military importance of the German expedition to China had been absurdly exaggerated, that only six men of the German contingent had fallen in battle, and that its duty was merely that of "an ordinary punitive expedition, which any sergeant could have conducted." On March 15, in a subsequent debate on the subject, Count Bülow made an important statement on the policy of Germany with regard to Manchuria. "There are Powers," he said, "whose interests in China are essentially commercial, and there are other Powers which rather pursue political objects. We belong, in my opinion, to the first category. It was for this reason that we signed last October the Anglo-German Agreement, the tendency of which, as I pointed out at the time, is to maintain the integrity of China as long as possible, and, on the other hand, to engage ourselves in China only so far as is requisite for our commerce. The Anglo-German Agreement has no reference to Manchuria. This is shown by the very wording of the Agreement. I stated before that this Agreement contained no secret arrangements or clauses, and that we had published the whole of it. I can now add that during the negotiations which led to the conclusion of this Agreement we left no room for any doubt that we did not take it as applying to Manchuria. In Manchuria there are no German interests worth mentioning. It is not a sphere of German missionary activity; German traders or Germans of any class can only be found here and there in the trading centres of Manchuria. As regards the future of Manchuria, really, gentlemen, I can imagine nothing which we regard with more indifference. On the other hand, it is our interest that at the present moment, and until her obligations to the Powers are settled, China should not unduly diminish her resources. China is in the position of a debtor of the Powers, who owes them a very large sum, and she is a debtor who is arranging with her creditors but has not yet got a settlement. The creditors have an interest in seeing that the debtor does not give away too much in *fraudem creditorum*. We have, therefore, like other Powers, stated in answer to a question of the Chinese Government that at the present moment, and so long as China has not ful-

filled the conditions imposed upon her in the Collective Note of the Powers, we should regard with regret agreements which China should conclude, no matter with whom, in so far as her financial solvency might thereby be materially impaired."

The Count then read to the House a despatch which he had addressed to the German representatives abroad on the subject, setting forth that the Chinese Minister in Berlin had appealed to Germany (as Chinese Ministers had done to other Powers) for "advice," in view of the severe pressure which Russia was putting upon the Chinese Government to ratify the Manchuria Treaty, which, it was alleged, "involved the cession of extensive territories." The German reply, the despatch stated, was to the effect that it was Germany's policy strictly to adhere to "the principle of having all matters affecting China decided by the concert of the Powers." The German Government, therefore—so the Chinese Minister was informed—"has no intention of initiating any other form of treatment in the case of the question raised by the Chinese Minister, or of putting itself in the place of the concert of the Powers. The German Government accordingly recommends the Chinese Government to submit all its suggestions to the diplomatic Conference at Peking, all the more because the allegations of the Chinese Minister are in direct contradiction to other statements which have reached the German Government from trustworthy quarters." The last sentence of the above despatch evidently referred to Russia, and the Minister professed entire ignorance as to the terms of the treaty which that Power was at the time putting pressure on China to accept with regard to Manchuria (see p. 300). The fate of Manchuria was, as he alleged in the speech above quoted, a matter of complete indifference to Germany, and the Agreement concluded with England did not apply to Manchuria. It was evident that Germany was particularly anxious to avoid offending Russian susceptibilities. "German and Russian aims," he said, "can very well exist together. There is no more question in China of sharp or even irreconcilable antagonism between the two Powers than there is anywhere else. But, on the other hand, it lies in the nature of things that we can with advantage work together with other Powers in China, as was the case with the Yang-tsze Agreement, owing to the similarity of our interests to British commercial interests. This Agreement, however, could afford the Russian Government no ground for distrust of us, for it imposes on us no obligation of any kind to undertake any action whatsoever against any Power."

Russia, on the other hand, did not seem to be in a mood to reciprocate the consideration shown to her by her *quondam* ally. In an official declaration with regard to the appointment of Count Waldersee it was stated by the Russian Government that the proposal to appoint him was first made

by the Emperor William to the Tsar (and not, as had been stated by the former, at the Tsar's suggestion); that the Russian Emperor, "anxious to see the complications in the Far East settled as soon as possible," replied that he saw no objection to the appointment, but that at the same time he informed the other Powers that the subjection of his troops to the command of Count Waldersee did not involve any intention of departing from the political programme which had been agreed upon with France and the other Powers; and that, as a matter of fact, the Legations at Peking had been relieved "long before the arrival of the German field-marshal." The Russian commander, indeed, acted quite independently of Count Waldersee in the districts where the troops of the other Powers were not engaged. The Count's departure from China in June was hailed with satisfaction in Germany, as putting an end to a difficult situation in which neither the Count nor his troops had played a very glorious part, though the Count incurred some ridicule by the bombastic speeches as to the achievements of the German Army which he made on his return. Still more strange were the effusive demonstrations of friendship for Russia made by the Emperor William. In May he gave a banquet at Metz in celebration of the birthday of the Tsar, at which the Russian Ambassador was present, and this tacit ratification, in the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, of the Treaty of Frankfurt, naturally gave great umbrage in France, though a semi-official explanation of the banquet as a customary annual event was sent from St. Petersburg. In September, again, a meeting took place between the Tsar and the Emperor William, when the former was on his way to France, in the Bay of Dantzig. The Tsar did not land, but the German Emperor, wearing the uniform of his Russian Grenadier regiment, rode to the little frontier town of Wysztynen, on the Russian side of the frontier, the greater part of which had been destroyed by an accidental fire in the previous month. The people, mainly Jews, having assembled in the market-place, the Emperor addressed them as follows:—

"His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, your exalted Sovereign and my dear friend, has heard of your great misfortune, and he wishes to let you know through me how greatly the news has distressed him, and to express his hearty sympathy with you. But this is not all. His Majesty sends you through me, as a mark of his fatherly care for his people, a sum of 5,000 roubles. This sum I am handing over to my most trusted chief forester to distribute, in co-operation with Provincial Councillor von Luck and a committee. You will see from this how the eye of your exalted Sovereign reaches over the whole of his great empire, even to its border towns, and that his warm and kindly heart beats for all his subjects, however distant. You will now show your gratitude to and love for your Emperor and father by joining me in crying, 'Na zdorovye Yevo Velitchestva Gossudarya

Imperatora Nikolaya! Hurrah!' ('To the health of his Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas! Hurrah!')

On afterwards entering the city of Dantzic, the Emperor spoke of "the highly important meeting" with his "friend the Emperor of Russia," which had "once again confirmed—so strongly that it can never be shaken—our conviction that the peace of Europe will be maintained for many years to come." The only response of Russia to these ultra-friendly demonstrations was an article in the organ of the Russian Minister of Finance threatening reprisals for the German Tariff Bill.

The visit of the Chinese Prince Chun to Europe in September on a penitential mission on account of the murder of the German Ambassador, Baron Ketteler, was nearly frustrated by the demand of the German Government that the Prince's suite should perform the humiliating ceremony of the kotow before the Emperor. Owing, it was said, to the intervention of Russia, the Emperor at length consented to receive the Prince alone, accompanied by an interpreter only, thereby practically waiving the demand originally made. The Prince then proceeded from Basle, where he had been staying pending the settlement of the question, to Berlin, where he was duly received by the Emperor, to whom he presented a letter of regret from his Sovereign at the Ambassador's murder. The ceremony, even so, was impressive enough, but the Prince's subsequent visits, after he had been granted the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, to various German towns were represented in China as a sort of triumphal progress. Another incident which was much criticised in Germany was the confiscation by the German troops of the astronomical instruments in the Imperial Palace at Peking, and their conveyance to Germany. It was stated in the semi-official *North German Gazette* that the German Government had offered to return them, but that China declined to take them back.

The French as well as the Russian troops in China proved somewhat restive under the chief command of Count Waldersee; indeed the only non-German troops which acted in entire subordination to him throughout were the English. A very unpleasant feeling was created in Germany by the publication in October of the letters of General Voyron, the French commander in China, to Count Waldersee, which showed that the French general on several occasions came into collision with the Count and declined to recognise him as being in supreme command. Even in Austria-Hungary and Italy a disposition was shown to shake off the trammels imposed upon them by their fellow-member of the Triple Alliance. In Austria, especially, great hostility was shown to Prussia by the Poles, who formed the strongest party in the Reichsrath, at the ill-treatment of Polish children in Posen. Complaints were freely made that Germany, like the Dutch, gave too little and asked too much, and the new German Tariff Bill in particular—although the value

of the Triple Alliance was still admitted, and the German troops had an enthusiastic reception at Vienna when passing through Austria on their return from China—gave rise to some very plain speaking among Austro-Hungarian and Italian politicians. This showed that Prince Bismarck's views as to the reciprocal independence of commercial and political relations had, in view of the increasing importance of economic questions, become obsolete. The Austrian Prime Minister, Dr. Körber, declared that Austria had no mind to play the meek part of the lamb, that if her interests were not sufficiently consulted she would withdraw within her own gates and take care that they were properly guarded, and that she might, perhaps, be more successful in this task than "many another State," while the Hungarian Premier, M. Szell, intimated that if the new German tariff were adopted there was no prospect of the conclusion of a new commercial treaty. In Italy Sgr. Luzzatti, an authority on commercial policy, declared that "Germany must clutch at any straw in the situation in which Count Bülow has recklessly placed her by the tariff scheme," while the leading members of the Italian Ministry broadly hinted that the renewal of the Triple Alliance must depend on the fate of the commercial treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Among her other foreign difficulties Germany also had a dispute with Venezuela, as to a sum due to her by that country, which had not been settled at the end of the year.

Although the German Emperor took every opportunity of manifesting his friendly feeling for England and her rulers, the attitude of the German Press towards this country was even more hostile than it had been in the previous year, and the German Government did nothing to stem the flood of virulent abuse which was continually being poured out upon British policy and the British Army. The length of the Emperor's stay in England at the beginning of the year, his appointment to the rank of field marshal in the British Army, and the bestowal of the order of the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts, gave rise to much unfavourable comment in the German Parliament, which, however, was skilfully parried by Count Bülow. Frequent complaints of the "benevolent neutrality" of the Government towards England were also made on other occasions, and Baron Richthofen, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement in the House on this subject. "There could be no doubt," he said, "that private firms in Germany had supplied the British Government with considerable quantities of war materials. The goods supplied included not only guns, but powder, cartridges, saddles, and, above all, provisions. The knowledge of this fact had induced the Foreign Office again to investigate the legal side of the question. They had come to the conclusion that, although Governments were bound, in maintenance of their neutrality, not to furnish combatants with supplies, it had not hitherto

been held that private individuals were under a similar obligation. In considering whether the export of war materials should be prohibited, the first thought of the War Office had been 'what action is being taken by other countries?' They had found that not a single country, not even Holland, had issued such a prohibition. If Germany had done so the only effect would have been, not that England would have obtained less supplies, but that she would have obtained them from other countries, and German industry and agriculture would have been the sufferers."

The King of England's journey to Kronberg in February on account of the last illness of the Empress Frederick was made the occasion by many German newspapers of some venomous attacks upon him, which were properly stigmatised by the *North German Gazette* as betraying "a degree of brutal coarseness which deserves the most severe reprobation." This remark on the part of a semi-official journal, which was doubtless inspired by the German Emperor, did not, however, produce much effect, and the Anglophobia fostered by the above newspapers broke all bounds in connection with the passage (see p. 211) in Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech as to the comparative severities exercised by British and other European armies in recent warfare. The evangelical clergy of the Rhine province protested against the "wanton audacity" of the British Minister in comparing their fathers and brothers with the "craven bands of mercenaries who placed Boer women and old men in front of their ranks in battle in order to protect themselves from the bullets of the Boers"; indignation meetings of students, university professors, and other members of the educated classes were held all over the country with the same object, and disgraceful caricatures maligning the British Army were published in all the comic papers. The Government, evidently desiring to catch votes for its Tariff Bill, made no attempt to check these demonstrations, though under the law it had full power to do so, and the semi-official papers, while deprecating any excessive manifestations of hostility to England, admitted that Mr. Chamberlain's words had in some degree justified the indignation that was being displayed.

In colonial matters the German Government acted in entire harmony with England. In March the boundary between the English and German spheres of influence between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika was fixed. It begins at the mouth of the Songwe River at Lake Nyassa, and follows this river upwards to its junction with the Katendo Stream, and then takes a course marked out by a series of rivers and boundary pillars to the south-east source of the Samfue Stream. It follows this stream to its junction with the Kalambo River, which constitutes the boundary from this point to its mouth in Lake Tanganyika. It was stipulated that no fresh determinations of the geographical positions of the boundary pillars or of other points mentioned

in the agreement should make any alteration in the boundary itself.

In April a bill was passed for the construction of a railway between Dar Es Salaam and Mrogoro in German East Africa, in connection with the projected Cape to Cairo line, and at the end of the year a decree was issued reserving to the Exchequer of German East Africa, for the exclusive discovery and production of coal, certain districts to the north-west of Lake Nyassa.

II. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The conflict between the nationalities in Austria, which during the past four years had paralysed all legislation, was in the present year suspended in order to pass various measures of great importance for the material development of the country. This was mainly owing to the skilful Parliamentary strategy of Dr. Körber, the Prime Minister, though, no doubt, the growing conviction that the strife of nationalities, while most injurious to the general prosperity, did not afford a prospect of victory to any of the antagonists powerfully contributed to the result.

The general election, which took place at the beginning of the year, did but little to raise the hopes of the friends of political harmony and order. At Botzen, the headquarters of the Catholic party, its most militant member, Baron Dipauli, and at Krems an influential anti-Semite, Dr. Gessmann, were beaten by candidates of the Pan-German party, the most obstructive and fanatical section of the former Reichsrath. The anti-Semites also suffered some reverses in the capital and other parts of the country, but their seats were mostly captured by Social Democrats, who in Austria pay as little regard to the decencies of Parliamentary discussion as the Pan-Germans. The Clericals, on the whole, sustained a severe defeat, having lost nearly a third of their former strength in the House. All the gains, however, went to the extreme parties which had so long brought the work of Parliament to a deadlock. The Pan-Germans, who under the notorious demagogues, Wolf and Schönerer, only numbered five members in the previous Reichsrath, were now increased to twenty-one, and they proclaimed more loudly than ever their programme of the incorporation of the German provinces of Austria in the German Empire, and the conversion of their inhabitants to Protestantism.

The Reichsrath was opened on January 31, and the Pan-Germans at once assumed an attitude of extreme provocation. When the House was asked by its President to give three cheers for the Emperor, they and the Social Democrats were absent, but returned immediately afterwards to cry "Long live the Boers," and "Down with England," when the President referred in his speech to the death of Queen Victoria. Two of the extreme faction of the Czechs joined in this scandalous demonstration.

The speech from the throne, which was delivered on February 4 by the Emperor, was an impressive appeal to the members to render possible the continued maintenance of the Constitution (which he reminded them he had granted to the country of his own free will), by abandoning the fruitless struggle of each nationality for predominance over the others, and entering upon a course of economic and industrial reforms of which he sketched out the main features; and he added that his Government would at the same time do its utmost to effect a reconciliation between the nationalities. So soon as this was done, Article 14 of the Constitution, which allows legislation in exceptional cases without the concurrence of the Reichsrath, and the Parliamentary Standing Orders would have to be revised. The Emperor further referred to the satisfactory state of Austrian finance and of education among the people, and, while admitting that the language question required settlement, declared that the unity of language in certain departments of the Administration, where it was an old and well-tested institution, must be retained intact.

This speech was too moderate and impartial to please either the Germans or the Czechs, but on the whole it produced a good impression on the country, and tended to help the triumph of common sense over party passion. In the House, however, the attempts of the Government, the President, and the party leaders to induce the German and Czech Radicals to moderate their conduct seem to have only inflamed their mutual antagonism. For several weeks the violent scenes of previous sessions (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1899, p. 295, etc.) were repeated on such futile questions as to whether interpellations were to be read in the German or the Czech language, and especially on an interpellation of the Pan-Germanic party as to the confiscation of a pamphlet purporting to contain extracts from the "Theologia Moralis" of St. Alfonso de Liguori, in which there are passages relating to the questions to be asked at confession, that could only be discussed with closed doors. The object of this interpellation was to cast discredit on the Roman Catholic Church and to strengthen the agitation in favour of Protestantism, but after a stormy debate it was decided by the votes of all the members of the House, except the Pan-Germans, to erase the interpellation from the minutes.

While time was thus wasted in unseemly squabbles by the Radical Germans and Czechs, the Prime Minister began a series of negotiations with the leaders of the various parties, which ultimately brought about an understanding to the effect that the nationality strife should be suspended so as to allow the important measures proposed by the Government for the development of the prosperity of the country generally to be dealt with. The first fruit of this arrangement was that the Emperor went to Bohemia, where he had not been since 1891, and was received with exuberant loyalty both at Prague, which

is predominantly Czechish, and at Leitmeritz, which is predominantly German. In the Reichsrath, though there was still a good deal of violent and ineffective talk by members of the extreme parties, much solid work was done, the House sitting both by day and by night to get through the arrears of legislation. The most important measures carried during the session were a bill for extending and amalgamating the railways, and one for constructing canals in the territories watered by the Moldau, the Elbe, and the Danube. These canals were to be begun in 1904, and completed in twenty years, and the funds were to be raised by a loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. and redeemable in ninety years.

In April some sensation was caused by the news that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, the heir presumptive to the Imperial Crown, had become patron of the Association for Promoting Catholic Denominational Education, and had, in a speech to a deputation from the association, condemned the movement for emancipation from Rome ("Los von Rom"—see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 265), which, he said, at the same time aimed at emancipation from Austria. This was regarded by the members of the Pan-German party, under whose auspices the movement was carried on, as an unwarrantable interference by a member of the Imperial family in party politics, and an interpellation was accordingly addressed to the Prime Minister in the Reichsrath on the subject. Dr. Korber replied that the Government had no knowledge of the Archduke's intention to state his views in the matter, and that his speech must therefore be regarded as an expression of his personal opinion, for which the Government could not be held constitutionally responsible.

When the Reichsrath met again in October the feud between the Germans and the Czechs, which had been suspended in the spring in order to enable the Railways and Canals Bills to be passed, broke out with as much bitterness as ever, and the Prime Minister found it necessary to warn the House that if it persisted in wrangling instead of doing the business of the country it might be necessary to suspend the Constitution. This warning was so far effectual that the Reichsrath passed a provisional Budget for a period of three months before separating for the Christmas holidays, but both the Germans and the Czechs were so obstinate in their refusal to accept a compromise on the language question that there was very little prospect of the House coming to any practical conclusion with regard to the important question of the arrangement with Hungary (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1897, p. 29), which was to come forward for settlement early in the following year.

In Hungary a conflict occurred in April between the Ultramontane Bishop of Klausenburg, Count Mailath, and the Piarist fathers on account of an order given by the former that Jesuit priests should be admitted to the Piarist College at Klausenburg,

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for the purpose of holding spiritual exercises with the pupils. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits from Hungary by the Emperor Joseph II., the various religious orders which are also teaching orders, such as the Piarists, the Benedictines, the Premonstratensians and the Cistercians, have always been distinguished not only for their learning, but for their patriotism and tolerance of other creeds, and in places where there are no Protestant colleges Protestant parents have not hesitated to send their children to the colleges of the religious orders. All these orders, however, have opposed the introduction of Jesuits into their teaching establishments, and the director of the Piarist College at Klausenburg accordingly informed the bishop that he would not allow the Jesuits, who had played such a mischievous part in the history of the country, to enter the college. His letter was signed by all the professors as evidence of their concurrence with his views, and the bishop was obliged to withdraw his order.

Great abuses having arisen from the circumstance that many of the most prominent of the members of the Hungarian Parliament were engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits and held large contracts from the Government, the Ministry introduced a measure known as the Incompatibility Bill, with the object of declaring what occupations or other circumstances are incompatible with a seat in the Lower House. An act for this purpose was passed in 1875 in consequence of abuses disclosed during the financial crisis of 1873, but recent experience had shown that this act did not go far enough. The new bill was chiefly aimed at persons connected with business establishments which had dealings with the State; and after some opposition from a section of the Liberal party, including the ex-Premier, M. Koloman Tisza, it was adopted by a large majority. The eminent jurist and ex-Minister of Justice, M. Szilagyí, one of the foremost champions of Hungarian constitutionalism and religious freedom and a great friend of England, made his last speech on this occasion in defence of the proposed law. He died on July 31 and received a public funeral, his remains being buried close to those of his old leader and friend, Francis Deak. Shortly after there was a general election in Hungary, the chief features of which were an addition to the numbers of the party of Independence and the defeat of the veteran Liberal leader, Koloman Tisza. The latter had incurred the bitter hostility of the Clericals by his uncompromising opposition to the Roman Catholic Church, an attitude in which the younger and most numerous members of the Liberal party, as represented by the Prime Minister, M. Szell, refused to follow him.

In foreign affairs Austria-Hungary, thanks to the skill of the Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski, maintained her position as a first-class Power notwithstanding her internal dissensions, though her influence in the Balkan Peninsula was to a great

extent superseded, especially in the Slavonic States, by that of Russia. An important statement on this and other subjects of Austrian foreign policy was made by the Minister in his speech to the delegations in May. He said that, "in spite of repeated symptoms of a dubious character," the peaceful course of events in Europe had been maintained, and that the occurrences in Eastern Asia had perhaps contributed to this result, as they made the great Powers more anxious to avoid complications elsewhere. As regards the future, the Minister said that the explosive elements which were permanently accumulated in the Near East must necessarily occasion constant anxiety which could not always be dispelled even by the understanding which existed between Austria-Hungary and Russia (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1897, pp. 296, 297, 299, 314), as that understanding, however valuable, could not be a complete guarantee for the preservation of peace in that region. The unsatisfactory symptoms which had become more and more frequent for some time past showed the necessity of increased vigilance in order that Austria-Hungary should not be taken by surprise and find herself in presence of a situation which she could not accept. She had no idea of extending her own territory, but she could not "permit any attack on the existing political order or any changes prejudicial to her vital interests or involving danger for her position in the future." The unimpaired maintenance of that position remained "the leading principle of her Eastern policy," and every attempt calculated to impair it would be resisted "with the utmost determination." The Macedonian agitation in Bulgaria required especial vigilance "not only on account of the danger to the relations between that State and the suzerain Power, but also because of the fatal influence it might exercise on relations of more consequence to Austria-Hungary." The condition of affairs in Macedonia still left much to be desired "and constituted a permanent danger." After expressing a hope that Serbia "would avoid everything calculated to occasion a coolness in the goodwill of the Monarchy" for that country, the Minister referred to the attacks which had been made on the Triple Alliance, especially with reference to the proposed new German tariff. While, he said, it was no longer possible to maintain the thesis that a war of tariffs was quite compatible with good political relations, political alliances which had far higher objects than economic ones could not be made dependent on an entirely satisfactory settlement of commercial differences, and he was confident that a *modus vivendi* would be sought and found in the negotiations which would take place on the subject with Germany and Italy. The Minister's statements as to the Triple Alliance and the determination of Austria to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkans were generally regarded as conveying a hint to Italy, which was disposed to make the renewal of the Triple Alliance dependent on her being granted more advantageous terms in her com-

mercial treaties, and had been endeavouring to gain influence in Albania with the help of the Prince of Montenegro, the King of Italy's father-in-law.

Considerable agitation was caused in October by the seizure by some Italian Dalmatians of the College of San Girolamo at Rome, a seminary founded by the Austrian Government for the education of Roman Catholic candidates for the priesthood. This establishment, under a convention concluded with the Italian Government after the annexation of the Papal States, was under the protectorate of Austria-Hungary, who claimed the right of deciding who was to manage the college. The Italian Government expelled the Dalmatians who had taken possession of it, but placed the college under one of its own officials. After much negotiation Italy finally handed over the college to Austria, and the conflict between the two Powers was thus settled. It had, however, a far wider significance than that of the question of treaty rights between Italy and Austria. The Italians in Dalmatia, who had always been the opponents of the Austrian Government, had joined in a movement started by the Servians under the patronage of the Prince of Montenegro, whose final object was to detach Croatia and Dalmatia from Austria-Hungary and unite them to Serbia. The Croats in Dalmatia, who are Roman Catholics like the Italians, had to some extent been gained over to this movement, and the object of the *coup de main* on the College of San Girolamo was to make it an instrument of the Servian propaganda against Austria. It was hoped that as the college was on Italian soil, and the attack upon it was made by Italians, the Government at Rome would not oppose the occupation of the college, but the scheme was frustrated by the loyalty of the Italian Ministry and the skill of Count Goluchowski.

The relations of Austria-Hungary with Russia were this year somewhat cooled by the propaganda carried on by Russian agents in Bulgaria and Roumania, and by the re-awakening of the Pan-Slavist movement. In July, on the occasion of the Sokol or gymnastic festival at Prague, an enthusiastic welcome was given to the French and Russian visitors, and one of the latter, General Rittich, Professor of Tactics at the Military Academy of St. Petersburg, addressed a letter to the *Narodni Listy*, the leading Czech organ, in which he assured the Czechs that they could reckon on the power of Russia, that she felt for the weak and was ever ready to help them, and that they should "believe in the God of Russia and place their trust in Him."

The persecution of Polish children in Prussia (see p. 278) was naturally much resented by the Poles in Austria. Anti-Prussian demonstrations took place at Cracow and Lemberg, and a movement was started for boycotting German goods. In the Galician Diet Prince George Czartoryski expressed the feelings of his countrymen on the subject in noble and dignified terms.

The Prussian Government, however, took umbrage at what it deemed to be an interference with the internal affairs of the Prussian State, and some communications took place between the two Governments on the subject, but the incident had no effect on the relations between them. These remained as friendly as ever, though in the Austro-Hungarian Press doubts were freely expressed as to the desirability of continuing to be in alliance with a Power which did nothing to check the Pan-German agitation against Austria carried on in its own dominions, and which threatened to cripple Austrian commerce by its proposed new Customs tariff.

With England the Austro-Hungarian Government remained on the most friendly terms, and it repelled with firmness and dignity the attempts of the Pan-German party to produce dissension between the two countries on account of the Boer war. Count Goluchowski, in reply to interpellations raised in the Austro-Hungarian delegations on the subject, denied that there had been any breach of neutrality on the part of Austria-Hungary in supplying arms and horses to England. All jurists agreed that private industry was entitled to provide belligerents with supplies on the understanding that it took the risk of their being captured. As to mediation, that was impossible so long as both the adversaries were not prepared to accept it. The Hungarian Premier, M. Szell, spoke in the same sense, and deprecated any attacks upon a nation which had been always a true friend to Hungary. These attacks were made chiefly by the German Press in Austria-Hungary, which followed the lead of the Press of the German Empire on this as on other subjects, and especially by the organs of the Clerical party. One of these, the *Vaterland*, had a specially virulent article headed "Lord Kitchener as Hangman," and another, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, asserted that the war was carried on "in the interests of rascals of the Stock Exchange."

CHAPTER III.

I. RUSSIA.

THE year in Russia began, as usual, with the announcement by the Minister of Finance of the Budget. His statement showed that Russia had sufficient ready money for meeting the extra military and naval expenditure in the Far East, although she had placed upwards of 200,000 troops on a war footing and transported many of them over enormous distances. The Estimates for 1901 showed a total expenditure of 1,788,482,006 roubles, of which 131,829,450 were for extraordinary expenditure. A surplus of 73,443,450 roubles was anticipated in the ordinary revenue over the ordinary expenditure—the largest

excess of revenue over income that had appeared in any Russian Budget during the past ten years. The principal increase of revenue—51,000,000 roubles—was assigned to the Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of spirits and the Government railways, including the Trans-Baikal line in Siberia, and the Murghab branch of the Trans-Caspian line to the Afghan frontier, both of which had been recently opened to public traffic. A decrease of 21,000,000 roubles, however, was anticipated in the revenue from Customs duties, owing to the development of native industries, etc. The extraordinary expenditure, on the other hand, was calculated to produce a deficit of 56,886,000 roubles on the total Budget, which would have to be provided for out of the reserve resources of the Imperial Treasury. The expense of the war in China for 1900 was stated as 61,900,000 roubles. Apart from this, during the past six years the expenditure had increased at the rate of 125,000,000 roubles a year, and for 1901 10,000,000 roubles were provided for the Siberian Railway, 32,000,000 roubles for other railways, and 82,000,000 roubles for loans to private railway companies, including the company entrusted with the restoration of the line through Manchuria. There had been a diminution of the stock of gold in the country to the extent of 74,000,000 roubles in consequence of the embarrassment of the international money market through the South African and China wars. Yet the stock of gold in the Treasury and in circulation amounted to 1,492,000,000 roubles, while the gold in the Treasury exceeded the amount of paper in circulation by 225,500,000 roubles. M. Witte's optimistic anticipations were not, however, borne out by subsequent events. There was a complete failure of the crops in Kherson, Tomsk, and other provinces, including the rich territories of the "black soil," where "you tickle the earth with a rake and it laughs with a harvest"; and upwards of 16,000,000 roubles were spent by the Government for the relief of the starving peasantry. The landowners, too, sustained such heavy losses in consequence of the failure of the harvest in this and preceding years—chiefly owing, it was said, to overcultivation—that many of them devoted part of their holdings to viticulture. On the other hand, Russian trade at the beginning of the year was in a very flourishing condition. The exports had increased in value from 729,000,000 roubles, the figure for the preceding year, to 765,000,000 roubles, while they exceeded the imports by 106,000,000 roubles. The largest trade with Russia was that of Germany, whose exports into Russia amounted to 241,000,000 roubles, while those of England, which stands next, amounted to 127,000,000 roubles only. Germany's imports from Russia (204,000,000 roubles) were less than her exports, while England's (157,000,000 roubles) were more. From the United States Russia imported goods of the value of 45,000,000 roubles, and her exports to that country amounted to 4,500,000

roubles only. The commercial prosperity of Russia was not, however, maintained as the year advanced. Russian industry had for some years been stimulated by high import duties, levied chiefly on iron and steel manufactures and cotton goods, and by the action of the Government in facilitating credit. The result was an enormous increase in production. The production of coal in Russia increased from 424,000,000 poods in 1892 to 985,000,000 in 1900; of cast-iron, from 65,000,000 poods to 177,000,000; of wrought iron and steel, from 61,000,000 poods to 124,000,000; and of cotton goods, from 8,700,000 poods to 14,400,000. In 1893 the total length of railways in European Russia was 19,441 miles; in 1898 it was 24,656 miles. In 1891-2 Russia produced 29,650,000 poods of raw sugar (excluding molasses), and in 1897-8 39,949,000 poods. The demand, however, did not keep pace with the supply, and the usual consequences followed. Prices fell to such a degree that the manufacturers were no longer able to make a sufficient profit, numerous mines and mills were closed, and many thousands of artisans and labourers were thrown out of work.

Although M. Witte had firmly protested that he could carry on the finances of the Empire through the year without a loan, he found himself obliged in May to raise a loan of 424,000,000 francs at 4 per cent. "in order," it was officially stated, "to replace in the Imperial Treasury the sums spent in 1900 in advance to railway companies, and to provide for similar advances during the current year." The money was chiefly raised in Germany.

The students' riots which had caused so much anxiety in 1899 and 1900 (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1899, p. 301; 1900, p. 325) were repeated in 1901. In consequence of the disturbances which had taken place at Kieff at the end of 1900, besides the incorporation of the arrested students in the Army, severe punishment was inflicted on various persons who sympathised with them, including the historian, Milioukoff, one of the most distinguished men in Russia. In March demonstrations of the students of the University of Moscow took place in which all classes of the population participated, and nearly 400 of the students were incarcerated in the common felons' prison. Shortly after a large crowd collected round the monument to the national poet, Pushkin, and sang a "hymn of Liberty" to the tune of the national anthem "God preserve the Tsar," but expressing sentiments directly opposite to those of the official hymn. Other demonstrations were made about the same time by the students at St. Petersburg. They protested against the excommunication of Count Tolstoi by the Holy Synod, and delivered a petition to the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg requesting to be also excommunicated. Students assembled in the Kazan Cathedral, and, as a mark of their contempt for the orthodox religion, smoked in the church, shouted, threw various objects at the holy images, and whistled during the preparation

of the sacred elements for the Communion. The congregation endeavoured to turn the students out, and a general fight ensued, one of the students using a church banner as a weapon against his assailants. Revolutionary proclamations containing such phrases as "Down with the Tsar" and "Down with the rotten officials" were meanwhile thrown on the cathedral steps, and a red flag was exhibited with an inscription protesting against the punishment of students by making them serve in the Army as common soldiers. The police now interfered, and after a fight in which many persons were injured, about 700 students were arrested. Forty-five Russian authors signed a protest against the "atrocities committed by the Cossacks and police in the capital and other Russian towns," appealing "to the Press of the world to give the utmost publicity to these lamentable facts."

Shortly after attempts were made on the life of M. Pobiedonostzeff, the procurator of the Holy Synod, and M. Bogoliepoff, the Minister of Instruction, by men stated to have been chosen by lot by the students to avenge the excommunication of Count Tolstoi and the severe steps taken by the Government to suppress the agitation in the Russian universities. Adjutant General Vannovsky, a member of the Council of the Empire, was then appointed Minister of Public Instruction in the place of M. Bogoliepoff, the Tsar stating in a rescript issued on this occasion that experience had shown such defects in the Russian scholastic system that a thorough revision and improvement of it had become necessary, and that he had accordingly appointed General Vannovsky to co-operate with him in this work. The first step taken by the new Minister was to re-open the Russian universities for the purpose of allowing meetings of students to decide whether they would prefer to undergo their examinations then or in the autumn. About 2,000 students assembled at St. Petersburg and decided that the examinations should be postponed until the autumn in order to enable those who had been sent away to take part in them. Meanwhile the Minister addressed a circular to all the universities and public schools of the Empire, inviting them to suggest such changes as they might deem desirable in the existing system. This also was a new departure, as hitherto the initiative of all changes in education was entirely in the hands of the officials of the central administration.

The pacification produced by these measures, however, was only momentary. Wholesale arrests, domiciliary visits, and seizures of documents took place at St. Petersburg early in May, and revolutionary proclamations were scattered broadcast throughout the city. Three hundred workmen were arrested at Ekaterinoslaff for taking part in a riot, ostensibly against the Jews, and were flogged with birch rods by order of the Governor. Some of these so-called workmen turned out to be students in disguise. At Tiflis a crowd of students and workmen displayed

a red flag and attacked the police, and was only dispersed after many persons had been killed and wounded on both sides. A strike also took place at the Imperial Naval Arsenal; the troops had to be called in, and order was only restored after much bloodshed. On November 17 General Vannovsky received a deputation of the students at Moscow. He told them, in reply to their request that the students who had been expelled should be allowed to return, that this permission had been already granted to all whose expulsion had been due solely to the students' agitation, but that a larger proportion of Jewish students than that prescribed by regulation could not be admitted, that the question of superseding the bureaucratic Council of Inspection by boards of professors would be considered, and that as regarded freedom of meeting the existing rule, under which students' meetings are only allowed if presided over by a professor chosen by themselves, was considered amply sufficient.

Two letters addressed to the Tsar by Count Tolstoi, who, although he had been excommunicated by the Holy Synod on account of his religious opinions, still possessed immense influence among his countrymen, were secretly circulated in Russia in the spring. The first was an eloquent protest against the religious persecutions of the Russian Government, which in official publications was represented as a model of toleration. The Count said in this letter that he had long had it in his mind as a sacred duty, before he died, to try to open the eyes of the Tsar to "the senseless and terrible cruelties" which were being perpetrated in his name. "Thousands of the best Russians, sincerely religious people, and therefore such as constitute the chief strength of every nation, have been already ruined, or are being ruined, in prison and in banishment. . . . The flower of the population, notwithstanding all hardships and privations, have quitted their fatherland for ever in terror of the remembrance of all they have had to undergo there. . . . All these wish and pray for one thing only, and that is the permission to leave Russia and to go where they may safely worship God as they understand Him, and not as ordered by the authorities, most of whom recognise no God whatever. . . . Do not take counsel with the men who have ordered this persecution—with Pobiedonostzeff, who is a man behind his time, cunning, obstinate, and cruel, nor with Sipiagin, a man of mediocre abilities, frivolous and unenlightened." In conclusion the Count gave the following advice to the Tsar: (1) To revise and abolish the contradictory and shameful laws now existing in regard to persecution in the name of religion, which have long ceased to exist in every other country except Russia; (2) to put an end to all persecution and punishment for departure from the religious creed of the State, and to liberate all persons imprisoned and exiled on account of their faith; and (3) to reconsider the question of how to reconcile the requirements of conscience in religious matters with the demands of the State—as, for example,

the refusal to take an oath and to perform military service ; not to punish such dissent as a crime, but try to reconcile the inconsistency, as was done in the case of the Mennonites, by compulsory labour in exchange for military service, and a solemn declaration to speak the truth in courts of law instead of the usual oath.

In his second letter to the Tsar Count Tolstoi, referring to the assassination of the Minister of the Interior and the riots in the university towns, asserted that these incidents were not the result of revolutionary agitation by demagogues, but of discontent with the existing order of things which had already spread to millions of the working classes. The fault rested not with the leaders of the movement, but with the Administration, which, since the murder of Alexander II., had pursued a reactionary policy, in the belief that "salvation was only to be found in a brutal and antiquated form of government." He therefore recommended a programme of reforms of which the following is a condensation :—

In the first place, the peasants (who constitute the vast majority of the population) should be placed on a footing of legal equality with other citizens ; for which purpose it would be necessary : (1) To abolish the absurd institution of rural administrators (*zemsky natchalniki*), which has no *raison d'être*. (2) To repeal the regulations governing the relations of master and man, which would then be subject to the ordinary law of the land. (3) To liberate the peasantry from all oppressive impositions, such as the necessity of obtaining passports in order to move from one place to another, the duty which falls solely upon the peasants of billeting soldiers and providing country carts for purposes of transport, and the obligations connected with the rural police. (4) To abolish the unjust system of collective responsibility of peasants for each other's debts, and to remit the land redemption payments, which have long since covered the real value of the land ; and, above all, (5) to do away with corporal punishment, which is useless and degrading, and which is now retained only for "the most industrious, the most moral, and the most numerous class of the people."

In the second place, it was necessary to cease to apply the so-called reinforced measures of public safety, which destroy all existing laws, place the people at the mercy of stupid, cruel, and, for the most part, immoral officials, promote spying and secret denunciation, and cause and encourage the frequent employment of brutal violence against workmen who have disputes with their employers and landlords.

Thirdly, education and teaching should be freed from all obstacles : (1) No differences should be made between people of different social stations with regard to facilities for education, and books which are allowed to be read by others should not be forbidden to the common people. (2) Teachers in schools

should not be prevented from giving instruction in the language spoken by their pupils; and it was supremely important that (3) all persons who had not been deprived of their civil rights, and who were desirous of undertaking educational work, should be permitted to conduct schools of all grades. If there were no difficulty in the way of establishing private schools, both for the lower and higher courses of instruction, the Russian students who are dissatisfied with the order of things in the Government educational institutions would leave them for the private establishments which answered their requirements.

Fourthly, all restrictions on religious liberty must be abolished: (1) All laws should be repealed which provide punishment for any withdrawal from the Established Church. (2) The establishment and the opening of chapels and churches for the Old Believers and of houses of prayer for Baptists, Molokani, Stundists and other sectarians should be freely permitted. (3) Permission should be given for holding religious meetings, and for preaching all forms of belief, except those which teach men to commit unnatural crimes, such as castration, murder, and suicide, and (4) persons of various religious beliefs should be allowed to bring up their children in the form of faith which they believe to be the true one.

In Finland the policy of Russification was vigorously pursued, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of the people, and even of the majority in the Council of State at St. Petersburg. A powerful minority, headed by M. Pobiedonostzeff and the Minister for War, maintained the scheme of Russifying the Finnish Army (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1899, p. 307), and the Tsar adhered to his decision in the matter, although M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, strongly opposed the scheme, and a monster petition, signed by 471,131 persons, was presented to the Finnish Senate on September 30, representing that the edicts promulgating the scheme constituted "a far-reaching infringement of the fundamental laws of the Grand Duchy," that Finnish citizens, in being forced to serve in Russian regiments, will be deprived of "one of the most important rights accorded to every Finnish citizen—the right to live under the shelter of the laws of Finland," and that "it will be impossible to recognise the edicts as legally binding."

The persecution of Polish children in Prussia (see p. 278) caused intense indignation not only among the Poles in Russia, but among the Russians themselves. The German arms were pulled down and trodden under foot at the German Consulates of Warsaw and Moscow, and the Russian Press was full of violent attacks on the Prussian Government. A movement was also started for boycotting German goods in Russian Poland.

In October a committee appointed by the Tsar to report on the best means of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the defence of Sebastopol recommended that the fortifications of the

city should be reconstructed, and restored as far as possible to the same condition as they were in at the time of the siege, that the principal trenches used by the French and English should be restored so as to present a complete picture of the scene of the struggle, and that monuments should be erected on the battlefields of Inkerman, Balaclava and the Tchernaya.

The completion of the Siberian Railway was announced to the Tsar in November by a letter from M. Witte stating that this railway, of which the first sod was turned by his Majesty at Vladivostok on May 19, 1891, would now be open "for temporary traffic" as far as Port Arthur, and that he hoped the remaining work to be done would be completed in two more years, and the railway be opened for permanent regular traffic. The Tsar, in his reply, rightly described this as one of the greatest railway undertakings in the world; but, owing partly to the fact that the Government was plundered in the most shameless manner by certain individuals responsible for the construction of the line, and that many millions more would have to be expended upon it before its safety could be guaranteed under ordinary working conditions, it was doubtful whether the economic results would afford sufficient compensation for the immense sacrifices incurred in its construction. One of the sources of compensation was expected to arise from the emigration into Siberia of the surplus population of European Russia. But the condition of the peasantry did not give much hope of any such emigration on a large scale, unless assisted from the public funds, which were not in a condition to bear the heavy charges that would be thereby entailed. The harvest was considerably below the average of the past five years, the peasants had to sell their crops in many cases for the means of paying their taxes, and the diminished purchasing power of the rouble added to the general impoverishment. Under these circumstances the Russian peasant was not likely to be enterprising or inclined to start a new life, besides which he had scarcely any education, and it was part of the policy of his Government to encourage him in intemperance, as its chief source of revenue was derived from the drink traffic.

In foreign affairs the most important question of the year was the policy of Russia with regard to Manchuria. In the early part of the year a draft treaty virtually establishing a protectorate over the whole of Manchuria, as well as over Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, was pressed upon the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg. By this treaty Russia was to determine the strength of the army to be maintained in Manchuria by the Chinese after the completion of the Manchurian Railway, all Chinese officers complained of by Russia were to be cashiered, no foreigners other than Russians were to be employed in the police or in connection with the sea and land forces of Northern China, and no mining, rail-

way or other rights were to be granted in Manchuria, Mongolia, or Chinese Turkestan without the permission of Russia. This treaty was opposed by England, Germany, the United States, Japan and the two leading Viceroyalties in the Yang-tze provinces, and after much negotiation Russia withdrew it. She continued, however, to take steps to establish herself in the country, and towards the end of the year began to negotiate with China for a resumption of the treaty. By an agreement concluded on January 30 between the Tartar general, Tseng-Chi, and the Russian resident at Mukden, the former was to remain as military governor of Manchuria for four years, so that Russia might govern the province through him even after the Chinese should resume the civil administration. Except as regards the Customs tariff Niu-Chwang became virtually a Russian port. It was placed in June under a Russian civil administrator, the Russian flag flew over the Maritime Customs, all duties were paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank, and Russians policed the railway.

The dispute between Russia and England as to the North China Railway (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1900, p. 331) was partially settled on January 13 by the section of the line within the Great Wall having been handed over to the Germans and by them to England. No arrangement was arrived at, however, as to the portion of the line beyond the Great Wall from Shan-hai-Kwan to Niu-Chwang, that section still remaining, with much of the rolling stock, in the possession of the Russians, who claimed to hold it "by right of conquest," though they declared themselves willing to restore it if Russia were repaid all her expenditure for repairing and working the whole line from Peking to Niu-Chwang. This and other cases where Russia had appropriated land belonging to British subjects remained unsettled to the end of the year. In Persia, too, Russia continued to extend her influence in opposition to that of England, and in February a new line of steamers was established for trading between Odessa and Bunder, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and other parts of the Persian Gulf, specially low railway freights having been allowed by the Government for goods booked through to Odessa for shipment by this line from all the chief Russian manufacturing centres. The greater part of the trade of Northern Persia was already in the hands of Russia, and the value of her exports thither rose from 4,000,000 roubles in 1885 to over 16,000,000 in 1897.

In September the Tsar was the guest of the German Emperor on board the flagship *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* off Dantzic, and witnessed the manœuvres of the German fleet. This was regarded as a guarantee of the friendly relations between the two Emperors. The expansion of German influence in the Balkan peninsula, however, and the danger to Russian interests involved in the proposed German railway from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf, caused considerable apprehension in Russian commercial circles,

and the general tone of the Press with regard to Germany was far from friendly.

The cordiality of the alliance between Russia and France was specially accentuated by the visit paid to St. Petersburg in April by M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the Tsar's reception in France at the end of September. On the first occasion several conferences took place between M. Delcassé and the Russian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance, and the Tsar's visit was made the occasion of a great naval and military demonstration of the French forces at Dunkirk and Rheims. The toasts exchanged between the Tsar and the President of the French Republic on this occasion referred to the two countries as "friends and allies," and immense enthusiasm was displayed by the French people, the only jarring note in the universal harmony being the non-inclusion of a stay in Paris in the programme of the Imperial visit. Although the naval and military manœuvres which had taken place in the Tsar's presence gave his reception somewhat of a warlike character, the President was careful to explain that the alliance of the two countries "arose from an essentially pacific idea," and had afforded powerful aid "to the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe," such balance being "a condition essential to peace, which, to be fruitful, must not be precarious." The Tsar on his part asserted that the two allies "are animated with the most peaceful intentions"; they "do not seek to infringe upon the rights of others, but they mean to have their own respected." The attitude of the Russian Government with regard to the Boer war carried out this principle throughout the year, and the only Russian manifestation of hostility to England took the shape of a futile boycotting of English goods by some of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg. An article in the *National Review* advocating an understanding between Great Britain and Russia was at first very coldly received by the Russian Press, but towards the end of the year its tone changed, and the principal Russian newspaper, the *Novoe Vremya*, even warmly supported the proposed understanding.

In the Balkans Russia was very active this year. A paper called the *Orthodox Orient*, in the Russian and French languages, was established at Bucharest advocating a close union of Roumania with Russia and the founding of a confederation of all the Balkan peoples of the Russo-Greek or "Orthodox" religion under a Russian protectorate, and six Russian torpedo boats made a reconnaissance at Galatz, the key to the fortifications of Roumania. In Serbia, too, which since King Alexander's marriage and the removal of the late King Milan from the country had placed herself entirely under the influence of Russia, arrangements were made by the Russian Minister of War for a concurrent action of the military forces of the two countries in the event of Russia being engaged in warlike operations in the Near East; and in Bulgaria some sensation was produced by a

speech delivered in August at Varna by the commander of the Russian squadron, in which he declared that the Russian Black Sea Fleet would know how to fulfil the task that awaited it, and expressed the hope that he might one day see the Bulgarian fleet side by side with that of Russia. The visit of the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch to Bulgaria in July was regarded as a further sign of the intimate relations between the two countries.

In February a war of tariffs broke out between Russia and the United States. The Government at Washington increased the import duty on refined sugar coming from Russia, on the ground that the latter country allowed a bounty on its exportation in the shape of a reduction or return of excise duty, upon which Russia at once retaliated by raising the Customs duties on all the principal imports from the United States to the higher scale of the Russian differential tariff, which practically increased the duties by about 50 per cent. As the total importation of Russian sugar into America amounted only to 22,000 dollars, while that of American goods into Russia extends to several millions, the reprisal was strikingly disproportionate as compared with the increase of duty on the side of America. Russia, it may be noted, was one of the largest prospective markets for American iron and steel products, the trade already amounting to 10,000,000 dollars yearly. The United States next imposed a duty on Russian petroleum; but although this tariff war produced some irritation at the time the relations between the two Governments continued to be friendly.

In July a mission from the Dalai Lama of Thibet arrived at St. Petersburg, and was received with great ceremony by the Tsar and the Tsaritsa. It was headed by a former subject of Russia, a Buddhist from the Trans-Baikal province.

II. TURKEY AND THE MINOR STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE.

The Turkish Government during 1901 was involved in considerable difficulties with those of the other European Powers, in consequence of its high-handed action in matters affecting their interests. The revival of the Pan-Islamic agitation which followed the Armenian massacres, and which received a fresh impetus from the defeat of the Greeks by the Turkish Army and the visit of the German Emperor to Constantinople, had impressed the Sultan with extravagant notions of his power. At home he entirely emancipated himself from the influence of the old official bureaucracy, and extirpated all elements capable of offering opposition to his designs. The Imperial will was no longer conveyed by Vizirial missives, but by informal decrees ("Iradsés") issued by his personal secretaries, acting directly under his orders, and often without any communication with the Grand Vizier.

The Sultan now attempted to extend these autocratic methods to his treatment of foreign affairs. In May he ordered the

letter-bags of the foreign post-offices to be seized on the plea that they contained seditious matter, but he was speedily compelled to give them up by the united protests of the Powers. He next imposed taxes on the French religious orders in contravention of the Capitulations, and issued an *Irade* forbidding religious orders to settle on Ottoman territory unless they applied for authorisation. This step seems to have been taken in order to play off Russia against France, the former country patronising the Greek Orthodox clergy in their efforts to counteract the influence of the Roman Catholic missionaries, who in virtue of the Capitulations are under French protection. The Porte was at the same time involved in a dispute with France about the quays at Constantinople, which were constructed by a French company, and about a loan from local French bankers, repayment of which had long been overdue. The company to whom the quays belonged complained that it had sustained great loss in regard to the dues payable to it on account of wharfage, in consequence of the Government having forced merchants to land their goods elsewhere. The French Ambassador protested, but in vain, and on August 26 diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off. The Porte then yielded on the question of the quays, but the debts to the French bankers remained unpaid.

The next step taken by France was to send a naval squadron to Mitylene and take possession of the Customs there (November 5). A note was at the same time addressed to Turkey, stating that, in consequence of the Porte's tardiness in settling the French demands already made, four others were added to them, and that a settlement of them all must precede the resumption of diplomatic relations. These new demands included the legal recognition by Turkey of all French scholastic, charitable, and religious institutions now existent or that may afterwards be introduced in the country; the restoration of all buildings belonging to such institutions which were damaged during the Armenian troubles of 1894 and 1896; immunity from Customs duties and other taxes for such institutions in accordance with the Capitulations; and recognition of the Chaldean Patriarch of the United Greek Church, which, though practising the Eastern religious rite, acknowledges the Pope as its head and is a powerful factor of proselytism among the members of the so-called Orthodox Church. To all these demands the Sultan agreed on November 9; the debts to the French bankers were paid, and the French squadron then left Mitylene and diplomatic relations were resumed. A number of claims in connection with the ill-treatment of Austrian subjects and for sums due to the Oriental Railway Company, which had for some time been in abeyance, were settled at the same time in consequence of urgent representations made by the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Sultan also came into collision with England in the

Persian Gulf. In August an attempt was made to land Turkish troops at Koweit, but, in view of an appeal from its Sheikh to the Indian Government, was foiled by a British warship; and subsequent steps taken to assert the Sultan's suzerainty over the Sheikh of Koweit were also unsuccessful. To "save his face" after repeated humiliations, the Sultan dismissed his Grand Vizier and appointed as his successor Said Pasha, who had shown much skill when before in office in baffling the efforts of the Powers to reform the Turkish Government.

In home affairs the attention of the Porte was chiefly occupied with Albania, Armenia, Crete, and Macedonia. In Central Albania a state of anarchy prevailed. The Turkish troops, who had received no pay for many months, plundered the villages and made off not only with all the food they could lay hands on, but also with money wherever it was obtainable. A Slavonic propaganda was at the same time set on foot under the auspices of the Russian Consul, who was all-powerful in the province, but detested by the Albanian people as the patron of the so-called Orthodox Church against the advance of Catholicism and Islamism. In Armenia more massacres were stated to have taken place in the Sassoon district, though the facts were carefully concealed by the Ottoman authorities. As regards Crete the Powers determined not to disturb the *status quo* (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1900, p. 333), though they were very desirous to retain Prince George as High Commissioner after the expiration of his mandate at the end of the year, as his administration had been remarkably successful and he exercised great influence in the island. In June the Cretan Assembly passed a resolution in favour of union with Greece, in reply to which an identic declaration by the four protecting Powers was handed to Prince George, stating that they did not consider that there was any ground whatever for a change in this respect, that any infringement of the rights of the Sultan might seriously endanger the peace of the East by subjecting Greece once more to the hostility of Turkey, and that Crete was much better off as regards taxation and simplicity of administration than she would be if she became part of the Greek kingdom. The resolution above referred to was, indeed, proposed and carried by the Opposition in the Cretan Assembly, which formed nearly 90 per cent. of its members, and was mainly engineered from Athens. Prince George, on the other hand, consented to retain his post of High Commissioner for another three years.

During his tenure of this difficult office he had disarmed the dangerous elements in the population, introduced an excellent force of Italian gendarmerie under Italian officers, established a local administration, and set up law courts which gave universal satisfaction. Crime and disorder had consequently diminished, and the Mussulman population were gradually becoming reconciled to their Christian neighbours. He further assisted the Mahomedans to rebuild their ruined houses and

to restock their devastated farms, thereby checking their emigration to Asia Minor, where those who had gone thither on the faith of the promises of the Sultan had found that nothing was done for them. A further step in the direction of emancipating Crete from the control of the Porte was taken in August, when the Cretan Government signed a convention with the delegates of the Ottoman public debt by which the latter renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for the payment of 1,500,000 francs and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years; and in November it was decided that the Cretan flag and Cretan passports should be recognised by the Porte, and that Cretans sentenced in Turkey for political or common law offences should be transferred to the island for further disposal.

In Macedonia, owing chiefly to the agitation of the Bulgarians of the revolutionary Macedonian Committee, there were constant disturbances which required troops for their suppression. Armed bands pervaded the country, rendering trade impossible, and the Christian population resolutely resisted the Turkish authorities at every opportunity, although the most prominent Christians in the province had been put in prison. In October Miss Stone, an American missionary, was captured by one of the Bulgarian bands and a large sum was demanded for her ransom. She had not been released at the end of the year.

Although the Macedonian Committee was officially repudiated in Bulgaria under the pressure of Russia and Austria, who, in pursuance of the agreement entered into in 1897 (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1897, pp. 296, 297, 299, 314), insisted that there should be no disturbance of the *status quo* in the East, the committee was very active in the earlier part of the year. Under the regulations issued by the Committee all the armed bands in Macedonia consisted of native Bulgarians, provided with weapons by the Central Council and recruited within the district where they resided, and the committee of each district was instructed to spread revolutionary ideas among the people by means of incendiary harangues. All persons designated by the Committee as traitors to the cause were to be put to death, and the steps taken for this purpose were to be reported to the headquarters of the Committee at Sofia, but acts of personal vengeance were strictly prohibited. The movement had strong sympathies among the bulk of the population of Bulgaria, and it was therefore very difficult for the Government to act against it. The troops and the civil officials were, however, forbidden under severe penalties to take any part in the agitation of the Committee, and in April all its leading members, including its President, M. Sarafof, who, though acquitted of the murder of Professor Michaleano (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1900, p. 333), was shown by strong evidence to have been one of its chief instigators, were arrested by order of the Government. M. Sarafof, in reply to questions addressed to him in the prison

where he was confined, declared that the object of the Committee was not to acquire Macedonia for Bulgaria; it would do all in its power to oppose any such incorporation, and if Macedonia was liberated from the Turkish yoke, it must be established as a separate State, independent of Bulgaria, Serbia, or Greece.

The new Cabinet formed in Bulgaria at the end of the previous year (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1900, p. 334) had but a brief existence. The result of the elections for the *Sobranie* showed a total collapse of the party of M. Radoslavoff, but the adherents of the policy of the late M. Stambouloff failed to obtain a working majority. The Ministry consequently resigned. In the speech from the throne delivered at the opening of the new *Sobranie*, Prince Ferdinand laid stress on the financial difficulties of the country and the necessity for reforms in the internal administration. The situation was indeed very critical; the want of funds had necessitated the wholesale dismissal of many officials, which excited profound discontent in a country accustomed to violent methods and demoralised by incessant revolutionary agitation, and party strife and the lack of political education among the masses hampered all attempts at reform. A new Cabinet under M. Karaveloff, who was Prime Minister at the time of the abduction of Prince Alexander and afterwards a member of the Regency, was formed on March 4, and its first task was to deal with the financial question, which had become urgent, as there were no funds to provide for the payment of the July coupon of the State debt. For this and other purposes negotiations were opened with the *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas* for a loan of 100,000,000 francs, the Russian Government meanwhile advancing 4,000,000 francs for the July coupon. Russia was still regarded as the protector of Bulgaria, and out of the 136 deputies elected to the *Sobranie* 98 were described as *Russophiles*. To obtain the loan from the bank, however, was a very difficult matter, as repayment would have to be guaranteed by the concession to the bank of a monopoly in the preparation and sale of tobacco, and the Government was hardly strong enough to obtain the sanction of the *Sobranie* to this measure. After much discussion of the subject M. Karaveloff resigned, finding that the *Sobranie* was not disposed to accept the scheme. The Prince, however, requested him to remain in office, and the question was not settled at the end of the year. The *Sobranie* rejected the proposed loan by a majority of three, but the Government obtained from the agricultural banks a sum sufficient for the payment of the January coupon.

In Serbia, too, financial difficulties were the chief feature of the political situation. In his address at the opening of the *Skupstchina* on January 12 the King, after referring to his marriage and thanking the Tsar for having consented to act as a witness on the occasion, sharply criticised the extravagance of the late Government, and expressed satisfaction at the departure

from Servia of the ex-King Milan. In the following month the ex-King died, upon which King Alexander issued a proclamation to the Servian nation stating that it would "always remain grateful to King Milan for having secured the independence of the country and the extension of the frontiers of the newly created kingdom." A week later the Cabinet was reconstructed by the appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Dr. Vuitch, who had previously held the position of Servian Minister in Paris, and was one of the most moderate and enlightened members of the Radical party, and by the elevation of the burgomaster of Belgrade, M. Stefanovitch, to the position of Home Minister. The Cabinet now included two Radicals and two Progressists, and the other Ministers belonged to no particular party, being merely adherents of the King. Such a Cabinet, if an heir to the throne had been born, would, strengthened by the King's popularity, no doubt have been able to grapple effectually with the financial difficulties of the country, but the expectations which had been entertained in this respect were disappointed, and the Government became more and more dependent on the protection of Russia, under whose influence a *rapprochement* was also effected between Servia and Bulgaria. In April a new Constitution was promulgated by King Alexander which differed in some important respects from the Constitutions of 1869 and 1888 (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1888, p. 308). Under the Constitution of 1869 the Government was practically absolute, as the rights of the legislative assembly were so limited that it had very little real power. Under that of 1888, on the other hand, the executive power was almost entirely subordinated to the legislative assembly, while the latter was so fettered by minute regulations that its action was hampered at every step. The new Constitution, which was promulgated on April 19, the anniversary of the day when the fortress of Belgrade was finally evacuated by the Turks in 1867, gave similar powers to the Government and the Legislature respectively to those established in the other constitutional countries of Europe, and provided for a larger representation of the more enlightened classes than had previously been the case. It also created for the first time an Upper Chamber or Senate, whose task it would be to revise the laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

In Roumania a new Ministry was formed under M. Carp, whose efforts, however, to provide a remedy for the financial difficulties of the country (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1900, p. 334) were to a great extent foiled by the agitation carried on among the people by the Opposition. The Liberals under M. Stourdza denounced the Ministry for alienating the property of the State and imposing new taxes, while the old Conservatives under MM. Cantacuzene and Jonescu separated from the Yunimist party (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1891, p. 332), which supported the Government. On February 26 the Chamber, after a stormy

debate, rejected by a majority of 75 votes to 74 a vote of confidence in the financial policy of the Government; M. Carp accordingly resigned, and M. Stourdza, the Liberal leader, was entrusted by the King with the formation of a Ministry. The efforts of the Liberals to restore equilibrium in the Budget were more successful than those of their predecessors. Economies were effected in the various departments to the extent of 25,000,000 lei, and the increase of existing taxes was limited to a sum of 6,000,000 lei, while no new taxes were imposed. The result of these measures, though they did not cause any notable increase in the revenue, was that the Government realised a substantial surplus enabling it to meet all the coupons of the foreign debt. A close *rapprochement* was also effected between Roumania and Greece. A commercial convention was concluded between the two countries, the negotiations which had been started under the first Stourdza Ministry in 1896, and were broken off on the fall of that Ministry, having now been resumed. In May a meeting took place between the Kings of Roumania and of Greece at Abbazia, to which great political importance was attached as indicating a combination between the two countries under the ægis of Austria-Hungary to counteract the expansive tendencies of the Slavonic Balkan States which look upon Russia as their protector.

In Greece the most important incident of the year was the demonstration made in November by a meeting of about 10,000 people in the Temple of Jupiter to protest against the proposed issue of a translation of the Gospel into the form of modern Greek generally spoken in the Greek Kingdom. The meeting was dispersed by the troops, and some twenty persons were killed and wounded. The translation had been made by the Queen's order, but the students of the university objected to it on the ground that the original text was sacred and should not be tampered with, and that if the Gospels were promulgated in the Greek Kingdom in the dialect spoken there the feeling of Pan-Hellenism might be weakened, as a different dialect is spoken among the Greeks in Turkey. Moreover, it was generally believed that the proposed issue of the translation had been instigated by Russia, with the object of supplanting Greek ecclesiastical influence in the Balkan peninsula by her own. Although the Holy Synod refused to authorise the translation the students continued to agitate against it, and public feeling became so excited on the subject that the Ministry was obliged to resign. The new Prime Minister, M. Zaimis, was a moderate Conservative, who had signed the treaty of peace with Turkey and the arrangement under which the finances of Greece were placed under international control (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, pp. 285-7).

Since the marriage of the Prince of Montenegro's daughter to the Crown Prince of Italy, who had now become King, the little mountain State had become a factor of some importance

in Eastern European politics, and had attained to a considerable degree of financial prosperity. All possible facilities were granted to Montenegrin merchants in Italy, in consequence of which there was a large development of trade between the two countries, and savings banks and small joint stock companies were founded in several districts. Prince Nicholas also obtained the support of the leading merchants of Skutari and other Albanian towns, and even of the Albanian chiefs, for the establishment of a trade between Italy and Albania through Montenegro.

CHAPTER IV.

LESSER STATES OF WESTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE.

I. BELGIUM.

THE question of the reorganisation of the Army was the most important of those with which public opinion had to deal during 1901. The Army is recruited by the drawing of lots, but all those whose fortunes permit can escape if the lot falls on them by a payment of 1,600 francs. For some years a party of ever-increasing importance, including the Liberals, the Socialists, and a certain number of Catholic deputies, have endeavoured to establish the principle of absolute personal service, and the suppression of all monetary substitution. The King himself, as has been already mentioned in this Register, has over and over again expressed publicly his opinion in favour of the abolition of the substitution. But, on the other hand, the Catholic party, actually in power, refuse to entertain the idea on any account.

At the end of last year the Government appointed a commission, formed partly of members of the Legislature, and partly of officers of the Army, charged to examine the question of Army reorganisation, and declared through the War Minister that this commission alone was capable of informing the Legislature and the Executive on the nature and extent of the reforms to be made. From the first meetings of the commission some Catholic and anti-military deputies, with M. Woeste, the leader of the Right, at their head, separated from their colleagues, with the avowed hope of thereby causing the inquiry to fail. The commission, however, continued its task, and after long deliberations finished by voting by 24 to 2 the suppression of the substitution, a diminution of the length of service, and a proportionate augmentation of the annual contingent, which, now fixed at 13,000 men, should, in their opinion, be increased to 18,000.

Upon this, the Government, instead of agreeing, as they were held to have promised, to the decision of the commission, declared that having regard to the divergence of opinion, not only

in Parliament but in the Cabinet itself, they would not concur in that decision; and they laid before the Chamber a proposal retaining the substitution. As the anti-military Catholics would not hear of any augmentation of the contingent, the Government in its proposal suggested increasing the effective of the Army by voluntary service, and to assure the necessary number of volunteers they offered important money inducements. The statement of the objects of the measure estimated that the lessening of the time of service would mean a reduction of more than 25 per cent. of the actual effective of the Army in time of peace; but the Government imagined that the volunteers would compensate for this loss. If otherwise, the Government reserved the right of explaining the situation to Parliament and requesting it eventually to raise the annual contingent. For the present, however, they abstained from that step, with a view to conciliation. After prolonged, and sometimes extremely violent discussion, the Chamber voted, quite at the end of the year, the first reading of the Government bill, maintaining the system of substitution, not augmenting the annual contingent, and reducing the time of military service. Infantry were to have not more than twenty months' service, instead of twenty-eight, mounted artillery twenty-eight months instead of four years, cavalry thirty-six months instead of the same four years.

This bill was not accepted by the Catholic majority, except at the expense of numerous concessions in detail on the part of the Government, and it ultimately pleased no one. The Liberal and Socialist parties saw the privilege of substitution retained in favour of the rich; a certain number of Catholic deputies, who had demanded a large diminution of the contingent, failed to obtain it; many others who did not wish to admit the slightest increase in the expense of the Army were forced to accept the proposal for volunteering made by the Government, which added 5,347,000 francs to the War Budget, according to the estimate of the Minister of Finance; and, finally, the Army considered that the number of volunteers would not suffice to compensate for the loss resulting from the reduction in the length of service. The bill was not yet law, and the general opinion was that the question of Army reorganisation should be studied afresh in the near future.

The important question of the relations between Belgium and the Congo Free State equally occupied the public mind during this year. On July 3, 1890, Belgium consented to a loan to the Congo State of 25,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000 were to be paid immediately, and the rest by annual instalments of 2,000,000 francs till 1900. The convention stipulated that at the end of the tenth year Belgium should have six months allowed her in which to consider two alternatives—whether she should exact the reimbursement of the debt, or should vote for the annexation of the Congo. The country was still undecided as to the right moment for the annexation, and neither the

Government nor the King of the Belgians, Suzerain of the Free State, judged that the time had arrived for Belgium to assume this charge. Article 4 in the Convention of 1890 stipulated that, if at the end of ten years Belgium did not declare in favour of annexation, the Free State might retain the loan for another period of ten years, on condition that interest on this sum, calculated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., should be paid to Belgium. As the question of annexation did not appear ripe for settlement, it was this subject of a ten years' prolongation of the loan which the Belgian Government had in view in bringing forward the following proposal:—That the reimbursement of the sums lent to the Congo State in pursuance of the Convention of July 3, 1890, as well as the interest owed on the same sums, should be suspended; but that if Belgium should renounce all idea of annexing the Congo, the financial obligations contracted by that State should return to their ordinary course from that moment.

The statement of the motives of this measure included an extremely important letter from Baron von Eetvelde, Minister of the Free State. He explained therein that Belgium was at liberty either to annex the Congo State, in which case the Free State Government would concur entirely in promoting the annexation; or to pronounce against annexation, in which case the Free State, however onerous the burden might prove, would pay the interest on the sums lent, and the capital itself, according to the terms of the Convention of 1890; or, finally, if Belgium preferred not to pronounce definitely on the question of annexation, but to leave the way open, and to postpone the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the capital, the Free State declared that it was willing to accept that solution also. In this case, the Free State would pay interest and refund the capital under the conditions agreed to in 1890, from the day that Belgium renounced annexation. The Free State reserved to itself, however, the right of demanding a definite decision from Belgium, if circumstances should make it of pressing importance.

The bill of the Belgian Government, it will be seen, was founded on the third hypothesis of the Government of the Free State. In opposition to this bill the ex-Premier, M. Beernaert, brought in another, based on immediate annexation. In spite of the great influence of its author this bill had very few supporters. First, as has been said, public opinion was not yet sufficiently prepared for the idea of annexation; but, further, the Free State Government declared that it would consider it a patriotic duty to notify Belgium when the development of the State should reach the point at which the acquisition of its powers would constitute a certain advantage to that country; and, lastly, a letter from the King himself declared his wish that Belgium should not pronounce in favour of the annexation of the Congo till that State had become entirely productive. M.

Beernaert, therefore, did not delay the withdrawal of his proposal.

In the meantime the Government declared that in its own opinion, as well as in that of the Free State Government, for Belgium to exact the payment of the interest on the sums lent would imply the renunciation of annexation, and, in consequence, the rejection of the bill would be equivalent to a renunciation. Finally, the Belgian Government, modifying a little its first proposal, replaced it by the following:—Wishing to retain the power which belongs to the King to annex the Congo Free State, Belgium renounces for the present the reimbursement of the sums lent to the said State, in fulfilment of the Treaty of 1890, and also the interest on the same sums. The financial obligations contracted by the Congo Free State by reason of the aforesaid acts shall not be enforced except from the moment when Belgium renounces her power to annex the State. This important bill, after long and sometimes heated discussion, was finally voted by the Chamber by 71 to 31, five abstaining from voting, and in the Senate by 54 to 6, with one abstaining.

The third subject which attracted attention was rather a question of moral order than of politics properly so called. It concerned new legislation relating to the passion for gambling. The Senate, which had been the first to occupy itself with this serious matter, decided so far back as 1897 for the suppression of all public gambling, making exception, however, in favour of the two towns of Ostend and Spa. The Chamber of Representatives had to consider in 1901 a bill emanating from the Senate and slightly modified by the Government. This bill, which not only punished those who promoted gambling but also gamblers themselves, did not receive the support of the Chamber, and it resulted in a discussion which was both long and complicated. The project of the Government maintained the exceptions in favour of Ostend and Spa which had been voted by the Senate, on account of the importance of the pecuniary interests involved. It was a question, indeed, for Ostend of a loss of 2,600,000 francs annually, and for Spa of about 1,400,000 francs. But the Chamber considered that the question of public morality was of greater value than the pecuniary interests of those two towns, and rejected the exception by the enormous majority of 97 against 18, with four abstaining. A proposed compromise, by which the Government was offered a sum of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 francs if it would come to the assistance of the two towns to be injured by the suppression of gambling was also rejected by 76 to 17, with ten abstaining.

On the other hand, there was a general feeling manifested in favour of directing legislation, not against gamblers themselves, but against the exploiters of the vice, and the Government modified their bill in that sense. So modified, and without any exceptions in favour of Ostend and Spa, the measure passed the Chamber by a very large majority, and returned to the Senate.

That body accepted the bill very nearly as they received it, but introduced an amendment according to Ostend and Spa a delay of two years, during which they might continue to promote public gambling, in order to allow them opportunity to discover other resources. The Chamber, however, firmly refused to acquiesce in the concession of this term of grace, and finally, at the very end of December, the Senate gave way, and by the narrow majority of 41 to 39, with one abstaining, adopted the bill as passed by the Chamber.

The birth, on November 3, of Prince Leopold, offspring of the marriage of Prince Albert (son of the Count of Flanders, nephew of the King) with Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, was welcomed with unanimous joy by the whole country, as securing the continuation of the Belgian dynasty in the male line.

II. THE NETHERLANDS.

The great event of the year was the defeat of the Liberal Ministry, as a result of the general election which took place in June. All the anti-Liberal parties, that is to say, the Anti-Revolutionaries of the Kuyper group and of the Lohman group, the "Historical Christians" and the Catholics, combined firmly in opposition to the Liberal party. On its side that party, instead of uniting to resist this coalition, split on the electoral question: the Liberal Democrats advocated the revision of the Constitution, with a view to obtaining as soon as possible universal suffrage; the Moderate Liberals refused all electoral reform, considering the time inopportune. The Socialist party, which up to now had voted in favour of the Liberal candidates, resolved to fight this time on its own account.

The election contests were much more heated this year than is usual with the Dutch people, which has generally shown itself somewhat apathetic in politics, and ended, as it was easy to predict, in disaster for the Liberal party. After the different second ballots and the new elections necessitated by the resignation of the new Ministers who were members of the Chamber—it is a tradition in Holland that Ministers should not be Members of Parliament—the new Chamber was found to be composed of 27 Liberals, 8 Liberal Democrats, 7 Socialists, 23 Anti-Revolutionaries of Kuyper's group, 8 Anti-Revolutionaries of Lohman's group, 2 Historical Christians and 25 Catholics. In consequence the Liberal party, including in it all the different shades of opinion, with the Socialist party added, only contributed 42 members to the Chamber, while the coalition of the Opposition amounted to 58, thus giving the new Ministry a majority, perhaps somewhat heterogeneous, of 16 votes.

The elections for the Provincial Estates were equally unfavourable to the Liberal party, and as the Provincial Estates nominate the members of the First Chamber, the result was

that this Chamber, which had before numbered 32 Liberals and 18 members of the Opposition, was found to be composed of 29 members belonging to the different parties of the coalition, and of 21 Liberals of different shades of opinion. After these elections the Liberal Cabinet gave in its resignation. But in the few months which had preceded its downfall it had had time to bring the question of military reform to a successful issue. General Eland, Minister of War, demanded that the duration of the time of service should be fixed at twelve months for the infantry and eighteen months for the cavalry. Contrary to his advice an amendment reducing the length of service to eight and a half months for the infantry was passed by 47 against 44. General Eland immediately tendered his resignation, and was replaced by Lieut.-General Kool, chief of the *État-Major*. The new Minister accepting, of course, the modifications claimed by the Chamber, ultimately saw the measure for the reorganisation of the Army adopted by 59 to 38.

Its essential provisions were the following :—The annual contingent is to be increased from 11,000 to 17,000 men, which, at the end of eight years, will raise the Army, when on a war footing, from 60,000 to 118,000 men. The term of active service for the infantry is to be eight years, in the course of which the men who have finished their eight and a half months of instruction (a period increased to twelve months for those who have not acquired the necessary military efficiency) will have to undergo ten weeks of exercise divided into three periods, two years apart. At the end of these eight years, the soldier will pass into the *Landwehr*, the organisation of which in the place of the Civic Guard was voted by 85 to 9. A man will belong to the *Landwehr* for seven years, joining during that period in two courses of military exercises, not exceeding six days each. Besides this, the exemption of only sons was abolished, the State paying indemnity to the families which by the military service of their sons will be deprived of their means of subsistence.

The result of the figures furnished by the Government was that this reorganisation would only increase the Annual War Budget by 1,000,000 florins.

After the resignation of the Liberal Ministry, Dr. Kuyper, chief of the Anti-Revolutionaries of the Right, under whose direction the electoral contests had been conducted, was entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet. There was some delay in its formation : it was necessary to give satisfaction to different groups of the coalition in the redistribution of portfolios, and to ensure agreement between the different elements of this somewhat heterogeneous majority, the members of which were not in absolute agreement on certain important points in the programme of the new Ministry, notably on those which concerned the adoption of certain protectionist measures and certain social reforms.

Finally the new Cabinet was thus constructed: Presidency of the Council and Ministry of the Interior, Dr. Kuyper; Foreign Affairs, Baron Melvil von Lynden; Justice, M. Loeff; Finance, M. Harte van Tecklenburg; Navy, Vice-Admiral Kruijs; War, Lieut.-General Bergansius; "Waterstaat," Commerce and Industry, M. de Marez Oijens; Colonies, M. van Asch van Wijck. The Labour Department, till then attached to the "Waterstaat," was transferred to the Minister of the Interior, and that of Agriculture, which had belonged hitherto to the Interior, was incorporated in the "Waterstaat," Dr. Kuyper considering it important that he should have personal control of all industrial matters. The new Ministry was, generally speaking, very well received by all parties; the Opposition, even, promised its loyal support as far as possible. With the exception of MM. Loeff, Harte van Tecklenburg and Bergansius, who were of the Catholic party, all the other Ministers belonged to the group of the Anti-Revolutionary Right or Kuyper group, no member of the Lohman group having a seat in the Cabinet. On the other hand, one of the most influential members of that group, Baron Mackay, was elected President of the Second Chamber.

At the opening of the session of the States General in September, Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Prince Consort, her spouse, delivered a speech from the Throne, which was specially remarkable in that it gave the first place to questions of public morals and of social interest, which had been the leading features on the electoral platform of the coalition. Thus, before alluding to material or purely political questions, the speech from the Throne announced measures directed against gambling and public excess in drink, a law to restrain the adulteration of alimentary commodities, another extending obligatory insurance for accidents among agricultural labourers and fishermen; and finally it announced that a law dealing with compulsory insurance against illness, chronic infirmity and old age was in preparation.

It was further announced that, in order to obtain the material resources necessary to realise the reforms spoken of above, it would be necessary to increase the revenues of the kingdom; and for that purpose, in the first place, a revision of the tariff of the duties on imports must be considered. In this revision care would be taken to favour national industry. If, as a result, the charges should weigh on the less wealthy, there would be opportunity to take this into account at the time when their contribution to the compulsory insurance was fixed. In conclusion, the Royal Speech stated that the introduction of quick-firing guns, whose adoption was quite inevitable, would demand considerable pecuniary sacrifices. No law of importation was passed before the close of the year.

The marriage of Queen Wilhelmina, February 7, to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was the occasion for the

manifestation by the Dutch people of their profound attachment to the dynasty of Orange-Nassau and to the young Queen, its last representative. In accordance with the law, the Duke received naturalisation of Holland from the Chamber, and some days before his marriage Royal decrees gave him the titles of rear-admiral, of major-general of the Dutch Army and major-general of the Army of the Netherlands in India, of Prince of the Low Countries and of Royal Highness. In the Second Chamber a lively debate took place on the subject of a bill proposing a pension of 150,000 florins annually in case of his being left a widower. The Socialists and a certain number of Liberal-Radicals opposed the measure vehemently ; but it was finally passed by 81 to 7.

The situation in Atchin was not yet satisfactory, and the Dutch troops were obliged many times during the current year to repress revolts more or less important. The most considerable result attained was the capture, in February, of the stronghold of Batoe-Ilik, in a district which until then had been in continual revolt.

III. GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

The chief event of the year was the extension of the franchise to payers of ten francs in taxes—the extreme limit fixed by the Constitution. This measure was carried by 34 votes to 1. In the course of the discussion many members loudly proclaimed their preference for universal suffrage, but the introduction of such a measure is impossible without a revision of the Constitution, which does not appear probable in the near future. Some years ago the Chamber had decided to employ a sum of 300,000 francs, shortly after increased to 500,000, which was derived from the surpluses regularly realised by the Grand Duchy's annual Budget, in favour of the Communes whose finances were involved. The Clerical party, which is also the Agricultural party, carried this year the increase of this allocation to 750,000 francs, in spite of the opposition of the Liberal party, who wished to divert the proposed increase to some large building operations generally recognised as necessary. There was much disappointment that the infant born during the year to the wife of Duke William, the heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy, was, like their other children, a daughter—the continuance of the Nassau dynasty in the male line being much desired by the people.

IV. SWITZERLAND.

Few interesting events occurred in the course of the year. On April 5 a meeting was held at Geneva to protest against the extradition of the anarchist Jaffei, who had been handed over to the Italian authorities by the Swiss authorities

some time before. As a result of the meeting, a band of some hundreds paraded with cries and shouts before the Russian Consulate, and carried off and destroyed the escutcheon. Adequate atonement was promptly made for the affront to Russia by apologies to the Consul and the setting up, with due formality, of a new escutcheon provided by the Genevese authorities. A similar demonstration in front of the Italian Consulate was stopped by the police. The Federal Council also decreed the expulsion of six individuals known to be the ringleaders in the offensive demonstration, whose nationality was Russian, Polish, Bulgarian and Italian.

Public opinion, which was favourable to these measures, viewed with much less satisfaction the attitude of the Federal authorities towards a small group of journalists belonging to the party of Young Turkey. They, indignant at the attitude of the Sultan, notably in the case of the Armenian massacres, had published some articles of great vehemence reflecting on that Sovereign. On the representation of the Turkish Government, the Federal Council decided no longer to tolerate in Swiss territory publications considered injurious towards the person of the chief of a friendly country, and notified to the Young Turks that every publication of the kind must at once cease, under penalty of immediate expulsion in the event of disobedience. These threats produced a painful impression on all parties, who considered that the attitude of the Federal authorities constituted a violation of the right of asylum. The view, moreover, was generally held that the Young Turks had not committed what could be regarded as an internationally hostile act, their articles, though undoubtedly severe on the Sultan, being no more, in the opinion of the vast majority of the Swiss, than a just castigation for his conduct in Armenia.

A short time after the anti-Russian demonstration at Geneva another took place at Berne. On the occasion of May 1, the Socialists of the town organised a procession, on the banners of which were inscribed such mottoes as "Long live the Russian revolution," "Down with the tyranny of the Tsar." In the face of the complete indifference of the Bernese population to this demonstration the police did not think it necessary to interfere. The Russian Minister at Berne addressed a protest to the President of the Confederation, but he worded it in very moderate terms, confining himself to regretting the inaction of the Bernese police. His representations were duly forwarded to the Council of State of the Canton of Berne, with the request that they should be attended to for the future; and this incident, too, was closed.

As to what concerns the home politics of the country, the symptom most worthy of note was the continual development of the Socialist movement. A fresh proof of this occurred in the month of September—the powerful Labour Association of the Grütli, which had existed for more than half a century, had

till now always acted in harmony with the Radical party, but this year, by the almost unanimous vote of the Committee of Directors—142 to 6—it decided to unite itself to the already existing Socialist organisations, that is, to the cantonal and local Labour associations, and to the isolated Socialist associations. It appeared probable that this event would have considerable political importance in the near or far future.

The question of the continually increasing number of foreigners residing in Switzerland also greatly occupied public attention. The last census of the population revealed the fact that in Switzerland there was one foreigner to every eight natives. The proportion of foreigners, which was 30 per 1,000 in 1850, had gradually risen to 46 in 1860, to 57 in 1870, to 74 in 1880, to 79 in 1890, finally reaching the figure of 116 per 1,000 in 1900. In order to combat this continually growing invasion, there was a question of framing a law obliging as many foreigners as possible to be naturalised.

The buying up of the railways by the Confederation proceeds systematically; in 1900 the Central was bought up, in 1901 the North-Eastern system. There remain to be bought up the Jura-Simplon, the St. Gothard, and the Swiss Union. But the total expense which these important transactions will throw upon the Budget cannot be less than one milliard of francs. It is not surprising that in this state of things the acquisition of a new artillery *matériel*, although warmly recommended by the Minister for War, was refused by the Chambers, who shrank from this new expense, calculated at 20,000,000 francs. They nevertheless voted a subsidy of 200,000 francs for continuing the firing experiments with the new guns.

V. SPAIN.

The annals of Spain in 1901 were marked by much feverish unrest, due partly to the dynastic and economic troubles by which she is chronically afflicted, partly to the reaction and infection of evils suffered by her neighbours. The year opened with a little revolution in public life. From January 1 all clocks on buildings belonging to the Government and in the railway stations were timed from one hour to twenty-four and according to Greenwich mean time. It was less easy to produce harmonious adjustment not only among opposite parties, but even between the Silvelists and the Villaverdist in the heart of the Ministry. Rumours of a crisis were spread, and proportionately weakened the Conservative Government. In the Chamber Señor Moret criticised severely the excessive note-issues of the Bank of Spain. In the Senate the bill dealing with the Navy met with insurmountable resistance. The Carlists continued to import arms in spite of the careful watch kept on the coasts of the Basque country by a part of the fleet; the impending marriage of the Infanta still appeared to many very moderate

people like a challenge; and a state of siege prevailed in several important provinces.

A much talked-of trial, the discussion of which coincided with the performance at Madrid of a violent drama, suddenly brought the clerical question into prominence. A rich Spanish widow had brought an action against a Jesuit Father to recover her daughter, who had been persuaded by clerical influences to retire to a convent with her marriage portion on the eve of her marriage. The magistrates, quite wrongly as many thought, had in the first instance given judgment against the family; the affair had pursued its course and taken a political character. Señor Salmeron had appeared as counsel for the widow. People's minds were already excited, when on January 31 the play "Electra," by Gaidoz, was performed at the Teatro Español in Madrid, its plot being precisely the same. This coincidence not only made the fortune of the piece, but also roused demonstrations and street riots. The Spanish Liberal Press denounced with a sort of fury the exaggerated privileges of the Spanish clergy, and demanded the suppression of the religious orders. Thus the higher clergy in Spain, it was pointed out, received a sum of more than 5,000,000 pesetas (200,000*l.*), while in France the bishops, though much more numerous, only received 2,500,000 pesetas. Again, instead of paying taxes like all other classes of society, the clergy paid a lump sum of 3,000,000 pesetas, called a voluntary gift. The census returns of 1897 gave more than 45,300 priests and religious, of whom 1,500 were Jesuits and 28,500 nuns. The Government itself considered this number quite sufficient, and measures had been taken with the Vatican to prevent the transference to Spain of the congregations which were to leave France. Unfortunately the Marquis Pidal, the diplomatist who had been sent to Rome to negotiate this delicate point, was himself convinced that Spain would profit both politically and financially by the immigration of the religious orders, whose personal property was considerable.

Other causes of disorder were added to the troubles whose origin was religious. The marriage of the Princess of the Asturias with Prince Charles of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta (pretender to the throne of the Two Sicilies, and formerly a Carlist leader), had been arranged in spite of the opposition of the Ministers of Education and of Public Works. A vain attempt was made to allay the public discontent by conferring the title of Infant of Spain and the rank of Staff Commandant upon the *fiancé*, and making him a naturalised Spaniard. A state of siege had to be maintained in Madrid, the streets leading to the Palace were barricaded, and large forces displayed. The marriage was celebrated on February 14; but the situation appeared so menacing that some concessions to popular demands were made a few days later. The Press censorship was removed (Feb. 18); the Cour de Cassation

reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal, which had decided in favour of the convents in the Ubao case; and on the 26th General Azcarraga gave in his resignation, which was accepted.

The Conservatives were surprised by the turn events had suddenly taken. The policy of extreme repression appeared no longer possible, particularly by reason of the personal disagreements between Silvela and Villaverde, the Conservative leaders. As the end of the Regency was approaching, the Queen considered that to the Liberal party should be confided the task of preparing for the accession to power of Alphonso XIII. Señor Sagasta was, therefore, charged to form the new Cabinet, which was done on March 6. He took the Premiership with no office, called to the Foreign Office the Duke of Almodovar, to the War Office General A. Weyler, to the Admiralty the Duke of Veragua, to the Office of Education and the Fine Arts the Count of Romanones; Señor Urzaiz had the Finances, the Marquis of Teverga was Minister of Worship and Justice, Señor Moret of the Interior, and Señor Villanueva of Public Works, etc. The first act of the new Ministry was to raise the state of siege, by an order which allowed the elections for the Conseils Généraux to take place on March 10, for which day they had been fixed. These electoral operations were watched by the Conservative magistrates, whom the new Government had not had time to change; but the working of the ballot was such that the number of Liberals elected was 235 against 191 Silvelists, 47 Dissentients and 28 Republicans.

The change of Ministry had as its immediate consequence a series of measures against the unauthorised religious orders. For a long time the Government of his Catholic Majesty had been deceived by the mask of political neutrality which the Pope had ordered the Spanish clergy to maintain with regard to the parties. In reality all the monks and an immense majority of the parish priests belonged to the Carlist party. The Sagasta Ministry, urged by the demands of the Liberals and Republicans, undertook to find out the real state of things. The Marquis of Teverga, Minister of Worship, announced by a circular that all the religious orders not recognised by the Concordat must submit to the surveillance of the Ministers of Finance and Education. The Finance Minister gave orders to his officers to make an exact return of all the members of religious orders who were carrying on any trade and to bring them under the usual regulations as to taxes and patents. The Minister of Education gave corresponding orders. The Archbishop of Burgos wrote to the Count of Romanones to reproach him for having sent out such an important circular without having consulted the chief Council of Education, of which that prelate was a member. This haughty demand was specially unwise, since the Concordat of 1851 had clearly not been actually observed, though it still held theoretically; by it, in fact, only four orders of women were allowed.

Soon the religious agitation found its way into the streets. When the ceremonies of Easter week began the processions which the Spanish clergy arrange with imposing pomp were attacked by bands of the anti-Clericals; disturbances also broke out at Valladolid and Saragossa. They became more serious in the month of May. The 1st of May was a day of much trouble at Barcelona, Murcia, Valencia, Granada, and in Aragon, the religious trouble being further complicated by social and fiscal questions. At Valencia the agriculturists, after vainly protesting against the levying of taxes on the produce which they supplied to the town, had recourse to a strike and speedily reduced Valencia to famine. The Mayor was compelled to suspend the collection of the duties. At Barcelona, the Anarchists, Separatists and Republicans organised meetings and processions which degenerated into brawls. An extraordinary meeting of Ministers was summoned and gave orders to the commander-in-chief to restore order at all costs. The state of siege was again proclaimed (May 7) and five days of arrests and charges in the streets were needed to restore the passage of the tramways.

The legislative elections took place on June 19, and were another occasion of trouble and rioting. The Government having always a secure majority, the Opposition only concerned itself with these operations to impede them. At Salamanca the Clericals went to the polling stations with a "Sacred Heart" in their buttonholes; at Barcelona a president of a voting division was killed; yet the Ministry had contented itself with taking 230 seats for its friends. This left only seventy for the Conservatives, but the other parties, and particularly the Republicans and the members of the National Commercial Union, were more in favour than formerly.

The opening of the session had been fixed for June 20, which, in the Spanish climate, was rather late for serious work. The verification of the electoral returns occupied several days, and further time was lost in the election and re-election to the chair of the Chamber of the Marquis de la Vega del Armijo, who resigned and again resigned that office. In the debate on the Address, in which violent attacks were made on the Government, the only interesting feature was a great speech by Señor Moret in reply to an amendment introduced by the Regionalists (July 9). On July 15 Señor Moret was elected President of the Chamber and accepted the post. The Court had already gone to San Sebastian, and on July 18, the Address having been voted in both Houses, the session was abruptly closed. The Government had only had time to get the credits voted for the purchase of quick-firing guns, but it had been impossible for them to obtain any discussion of the financial projects which were intended to replenish the lamentably empty Treasury.

Señor Moret was succeeded as Minister of the Interior by

Señor Gonzalez, who certainly undertook arduous responsibilities. The religious question had grown envenomed, and the troubles which it excited became more and more anarchical in character. At Saragossa blood had again been shed (July 17), on the occasion of a procession, when a young and impetuous vicar had broken the handle of a banner upon some hostile demonstrators. The state of siege had been proclaimed at Seville. Some Carlist plots had been discovered at the two extremities of the Pyrenees. Nevertheless the vacation passed more quietly than there had seemed reason to hope. The division which occurred at Barcelona between Catalanists and Federalists weakened the attitude of opposition almost immemorially sustained by that town. The newspapers made great capital of an incident which occurred in the waters of Algeciras, where some Spanish Custom-house officers had confiscated a torpedo discharged in the course of manœuvres by English sailors, and also of the two poor Spanish shepherds who were taken prisoners on the coast of Morocco by some Kabyle brigands. Such events as these, which might pass almost unnoticed in the course of a Parliamentary session, were carefully worked up during the monotonous months of summer. A Carlist movement rapidly arrested in Igualada and a general strike at Seville were the other incidents of the Parliamentary vacation.

The session re-opened on October 21. The Ministers had tried to come to an accord on the Budget, and had arrived at an arrangement reducing expenses as much as possible. This was not until differences in the Cabinet had all but led to its disruption. The Minister of Public Works had refused to submit his Budget to Señor Urzaiz on the pretext that he was the equal of the Minister of Finance. Señor Sagasta, however, had soothed the irritated *amour-propre*, and the Cabinet appeared, if not very homogeneous, at least unanimous. A prolonged debate began at once in both Chambers. In the Senate the bishops took the Count of Romanones to task with reference to the reforms introduced by him in the curriculum of secondary education. They demanded that public education in all its grades should be submitted to the inspection of the episcopate. The Minister of the Interior was attacked with equal energy by the Bishop of Oviedo. Señor Sagasta explained in a clever, energetic and successful speech that in no other country had the clergy such great immunities as in Spain; that the invasion by the French orders would result in many inconveniences, and that the heads of those orders had been formally asked not to enter the kingdom. In the Chamber the debate turned equally to the advantage of the Ministry. The majority firmly supported the Liberal Nestor, and approved the financial proposals of Señor Urzaiz. On the other hand, the elections for the municipal councils (Nov. 10) gave a majority to the Opposition at Barcelona, Valencia, Tarragona and Valladolid. Disturb-

ances of exceptional gravity agitated the University of Catalonia. The rector was dismissed by the Minister and then re-instated in his office, though the reasons for such a *volte-face* did not very clearly appear. This affair provoked an important discussion in the Chamber on Catalanism. The head of the newly formed party, Señor Robert, expounded in the tribune the programme of the party: the Catalanists wished to remain Spaniards, but they claimed the right to use their own dialect, to coin money, to be represented by a Parliament and governed by officials entirely Catalanian. Señor Silvela, like Señor Gonzalez, opposed these pretensions, and the Chamber ended the debate by a vote in favour of the Ministry.

The death of Pi y Margall, and the imposing obsequies which were celebrated over his body at Madrid, gave the Republicans an opportunity for a demonstration, which the Government allowed without difficulty, and which ended without disorder. The same cannot be said for the ceremonies at the christening of the Infanta of Spain, born November 30, her mother being the Countess of Caserta. The University of Madrid, in particular, was the theatre of wild and tumultuous scenes, of which the enemies of the Minister of Education sought to take advantage for the purpose of upsetting him; this plot did not succeed any better than that which was directed against the Minister of Finance. Señor Urzaiz had brought in a bill authorising the Custom houses to exact the payment in gold of the duties imposed on goods entering and leaving the kingdom. While waiting for this sanction the Minister issued a decree (Dec. 1) ordering the collection in gold provisionally. The Opposition seized the opportunity to propose a vote of censure, which was rejected in the Chamber by 113 votes to 63, the Conservatives having refrained from voting so as to avoid a crisis. Señor Urzaiz wished to resign, but the Premier intervened personally, and arranged that the commission appointed to inquire into the bill should be composed of his own friends. This arrangement satisfied nearly everybody—the President of the Council, as showing that he still maintained supreme authority; the Opposition, because it had proved its moderation; and the Minister of Finance, because he was able to collect his gold. The taxpayers alone thought themselves injured; but in Spain, as elsewhere, it is almost always at their expense that political quarrels are settled. Thanks to these arrangements the Budget was voted in the Chamber on December 27, and on the 30th in the Senate. It amounted to 936,000,000 pesetas of receipts and 933,000,000 pesetas expenditure. The most noticeable change was that which handed over for the future to the State the payment of the teachers of primary education, which had hitherto been a charge on the communes. Even in Spain the subject of education and technical instruction took a leading place in public attention.

VI. PORTUGAL.

The century opened in Portugal with an act of mercy. The King granted (Jan. 1) a general amnesty to all those convicted of political and Press offences ; a remission of a quarter of their penalty was granted to those convicted under the common law. On the following day the session of the Legislature opened ; the King congratulated himself on the visit of the British fleet, and pointed out that in regard to the South African war Portugal had been able to maintain its neutrality, and at the same time practise those duties of hospitality which good international relations suggest. During the debate on the Address, the Deputy Fetschin, a partisan of the English alliance, vainly urged the Cortes to demand from the Government new bills aiming at that alliance. His proposal was negatived, and the neutral policy maintained ; as a sequence of this vote diplomatic relations were renewed with the Low Countries, and the Count of Selir returned to his post at the Hague.

The King, who went to London on January 24 to be present at the funeral of Queen Victoria, was obliged to hurry back because of disturbances at home which were surprisingly like those in Spain. In both countries the dynastic and monastic questions are apt to become merged. A fresh instance of this was seen in the Chamber (Feb. 8) when a bill was introduced to repeal the sentence of banishment formerly pronounced against the descendants of Dom Miguel of Braganza. This proposal was rejected by a majority of 21 to 17. Such a small majority appeared alarming, and the Liberal party proclaimed the danger. Just at the same moment the Brazilian Consul at Oporto, Senhor Calmon, wished to oppose the entrance of his daughter into a convent ; whereon a party of fanatics, among whom was the editor of a Catholic newspaper, tried to enter the house of the Consul and to carry off the young girl. On February 24 serious disturbances took place. The police intervened with some roughness, and, as usual, arrested chiefly the Republican demonstrators. The Council of the Industrial Institute met and urged the Government to prosecute the authors of the illegal arrests. On February 26 there were renewed disturbances ; questions were asked of the Government in the Chamber, and the President of the Council announced that they were determined to make the law respected by the religious orders, and so much the more as they had no legitimate existence in the country. The Government of Brazil ordered Senhor Calmon to return to Rio de Janeiro, and demanded explanations. A fresh interpellation was made (March 5). Senhor Fernandez attributed the violence committed at Oporto to the boldness of the Ultramontanes and the weakness of the Government, which had not enforced the law of 1834 as to the congregations. The mob turned these arguments into violent action. There

were riots at Oporto (March 9); the Colleges of the Holy Trinity and the Holy Family were pelted; at Lisbon there were demonstrations in which cries hostile to the Queen were heard. The Queen was supposed to be a Clerical and the King a Freemason, particularly since his visit to London. The report (March 13) that, under Jesuit influence, a very rich girl had entered a convent in spite of the opposition of her parents completed the public excitement. A deputation of thirty persons, belonging to the business section of Oporto, went to Lisbon, obtained an interview with the King, and demanded from him that order should be established and the laws enforced. The religious orders, on their part, complained of persecution; and announced that, if the Franciscans were banished, Cardinal Netto, the Archbishop of Lisbon, would follow them into exile. Nevertheless, new members of the orders were arriving by every steamer, attracted to Portugal by the climate and the power of the congregations. The serious step taken deliberately and very respectfully by the delegates from Oporto drove the Government to take action. An inquiry was opened (March 21). Two days later some chapels which had been illegally opened were closed; French ladies of the *Réparatrice* Order, German Benedictines, Italian Franciscans, Jesuits from all countries, were ordered to disperse. But the British Minister protested against the inspection of the Irish monasteries, which were under the protection of the British flag; the Spanish Minister also interfered in defence of the members of the orders. Blood was shed at Setubal, where lancers charged the mob. The Catholics organised themselves for resistance. A deputation was sent to the King, and the Pope wrote to Cardinal Netto to express to him his pleasure in seeing that the bishops, the clergy, and the faithful were defending the entire preservation of the congregations and their rights. This letter had been addressed directly, without passing through the hands of the Foreign Minister, which was a new grievance for the patriots, to whom the Government gave compensation by issuing (April 20) a decree as to the conditions imposed on the congregations before they could get authorisation. A six months' interval was allowed before the property of the refractory orders would be secularised.

The Cortes had been prorogued on March 27; it was not summoned again, and after an interval of some weeks was dissolved (June 2), and the elections fixed for October 6. The Parliamentary vacation was occupied by a state journey of the King and Queen to the Azores, whither their squadron was escorted by the British fleet. The elections strengthened the position of the War Minister, Senhor Pimentel Pinto, but did not restore confidence to the business world. In December the general assembly of the Bank of Portugal gave evidence of their uneasiness by a vote refusing to approve the

new agreement proposed by the Government. The question of finance remained a constant difficulty.

VII. DENMARK.

In the history of Denmark 1901 will stand out as a year marked by a political event of greater importance than any to be found in the record of the last half of the preceding century. For in this year there was at last brought about the consummation of the hopes and the labours of two or three previous decades—the overthrow of the Conservative Government and the acceptance by the King of a Liberal Ministry in harmony with the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the Lower House and of the nation at large. For a number of years the Conservative party had been losing ground, but the leaders were loath to relinquish office, and the King was not supposed to be in favour of a Ministry chosen from the Opposition, who, it must be admitted, more especially in former years, had shown but scanty consideration to the Throne. The Conservatives, however, were at last obliged to give way, and the King, in the most cordial and gracious manner, acquiesced in what had become the only natural solution.

The untenable and unenviable position of the Government and the approaching general election robbed the latter part of the Parliamentary session of 1900-1 of any special interest. On January 8 the Financial Committee had completed their report on the Budget. As in former years, the Government proposals had been in various ways curtailed, but no serious exception was taken to this, and on March 16 the discussion was brought to an end. M. Hage, of the Left Reform party, commented in laudatory terms upon the financial policy of the Folkething during the last few years, when his party had influenced the proceedings in the House; whilst M. Harold Holm, Moderate Left, severely criticised both the financial doings of the Reform party and the Government's impotence. The Social Democrat, M. Klausen, strongly condemned the Budget. The Minister of Finance pointed out that although the financial position was by no means alarming, the Folkething had made it somewhat difficult for the Exchequer to find the money for some of the expenses they recommended. The Budget was then passed unanimously by 62 votes, and forwarded to the Landsting, which did not think it expedient to raise any serious opposition, but passed it on March 27. The auxiliary Budget was also in due course disposed of by both Chambers. The Taxation Reform Bills again occupied much of the Rigsdag's attention, but although the Government took up a conciliatory position, and although three important measures were under consideration in a joint-committee of Members of both Chambers, the question was left undecided. The Taxation Bills, however, had no small share in upsetting the Conservative Government, inasmuch as

they had been the cause, in November, 1900, of eight prominent Members of the Right in the Landsting taking up an independent position (see ANNUAL REGISTER for 1900, p. 356), which step cost the Government their hitherto unassailable majority in the Upper House, which they had always placed against the ever-increasing opposition of the Folkething. The new State Loan Bill fared no better than the Taxation Bills; it was referred to the Financial Committee of the Lower House, which, however, did not report upon it, so it was left in abeyance.

The legislative result of the session was below the average, only twenty-seven bills out of 103 having been passed by the Rigsdag. Of the more important measures amongst these twenty-seven may be mentioned the one introducing secret voting at the elections to the Rigsdag, and the new Factory Bill. The session closed March 30, M. Högsbro, the President of the Lower House for fourteen years, announcing his intention of resigning his post on account of old age.

The general election to the Folkething took place on April 3, having been preceded by a heated electioneering campaign, extending over some three or four weeks. The Conservatives were not in an enviable position, being divided amongst themselves and not too well pleased with their own Ministry. The Ministry did not appear to have any clearly defined policy and had shown no inclination to make a plain and binding declaration. The King's constitutional right to choose his Ministers according to his own liking was one of the principles most frequently paraded, but there was a lack of warmth and conviction on the part of the supporters of the Government. The Left Reform party had a much broader and more satisfactory basis for their agitation. What they in the first instance demanded was confidence between the Government and the Rigsdag, in lieu of the more or less covert hostility which had for years existed between the Conservative Government and the Liberal Folkething. This state of renewed confidence established, there were innumerable important reforms waiting to be dealt with, many of which had been under discussion for years. What the Reform party fought for was the resignation of the Conservative Government and, at the King's will, the appointment of a Liberal Ministry. The Moderate Left, in a manifesto signed by nineteen members of the Lower and five of the Upper House, drew attention to the unsatisfactory result of the labours of the Rigsdag since the previous election, and stated that their party's endeavours to bring about a more useful co-operation between the two Chambers had so far been unsuccessful. They were, however, determined to continue their efforts and were hopeful of ultimate good results.

As most people expected, the result of the elections was a new victory for the Opposition, a further reduction in the number of the supporters of the Government. The Left Reform

party returned 10 additional Members, having won 5 seats from the Conservatives and 5 from the Moderate Left, the total of the Reform party thus having been increased to 77 Members. Next came the Moderate Left with 15 Members—a strength reduced, as already stated, by 5—and the Social Democrats with 14 Members—a gain of 2. At the bottom of the list stood the supporters of the Government with the modest figure of 8 Members, having lost 8 and gained 1 seat. In Copenhagen the Opposition held all their old divisions and conquered 2 new seats, in addition to a suburban division, and the Conservatives only retained 1 division.

The result of the election could not but make the position of the Sehested Ministry still more difficult, and the question of what would now have to be done was freely discussed in the Press. A Left Ministry was even by many Conservatives looked upon as the only way out of the dilemma, but a doubt existed whether the aged King, who had all his time been surrounded with Conservative advisers, could reconcile himself to such a complete change. Under these circumstances various coalitions and compromises were brought under discussion. The Conservatives held a meeting of delegates in May, and officially there was no admission of the general election having to any marked extent altered the aspect of affairs. M. Sehested and his colleagues remained in office for another three months, but on the King's return from Wiesbaden they sent in their resignation (July 16), which it pleased his Majesty to accept. In the course of a week (July 23) Professor Deuntzer had formed his Ministry—a pure Left Reform party Ministry—and the King at once gave the list his sanction. The new Ministers were: Professor Doctor-at-Law J. H. Deuntzer, Premier and Foreign Minister; Rear-Admiral F. H. Jöhncke, Naval Minister; Colonel V. H. O. Madsen, War Minister; M. C. Hage, Minister of Finance; Solicitor of the Highest Court P. A. Alberti, Home Secretary; M. J. C. Christensen, Church Minister; M. O. Hansen, Minister for Agriculture; M. V. L. B. Hörup, Minister for Traffic; and M. E. Sørensen, Minister of the Interior.

The formation of the new Ministry was hailed with the utmost satisfaction by all the influential Liberal papers, and Professor Deuntzer was much complimented upon the manner in which he had solved a difficult problem. The various shades within the party were well represented and balanced in the new Cabinet, M. Alberti standing for the more agrarian faction, and M. Hörup for the Radicals. These two gentlemen, the one the owner the other the editor of influential papers, had hitherto been bitterly opposed to each other in their respective journals, and M. Alberti had ousted M. Hörup from his seat in the Lower House; but old differences were soon forgotten, the Ministry correspondingly gaining in strength. The widespread satisfaction with which the "new system" was received gave itself striking expression in a great national *fête* held in Copen-

hagen on September 1, the most significant feature of which was a procession to the King at Amalienborg. This procession comprised representatives from all parts of the country, and King Christian could not have wished for a more unmistakable demonstration of loyal gratitude for his Majesty's having accepted a Left Ministry. A deputation waited upon the King, who was surrounded by the Queen of England, the King of Greece, the Dowager-Empress of Russia, and the other members of the Royal Family. In reply to an address from the deputation the King said that also to him July 23 was a day of mark. He had the fullest confidence in his new Ministry, who might reckon upon his support, and he concluded his reply by expressing the hope that the change which had taken place would bring with it peace and unity and happiness. The King afterwards had to appear several times in response to the prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

At the banquet on the same evening the Prime Minister delivered a speech, which to some extent might be taken as the programme of the Ministry. He pointed out that the change which had been brought about in the Government was a natural outcome of the evolution which goes on in all countries with a free constitution. It was no longer enough that the nation, through the Legislature, influenced the passing of laws, but the application and carrying out of them must be entrusted to men who enjoy the confidence of the nation. The Ministry, he said, would advance social and political development in the true Liberal spirit, with firmness and without fear. First among the reforms waiting to be taken in hand the Premier placed that of the administering of law, which must be carried on in the spirit and according to the promises of the Constitution. Justice should be administered with full publicity; juries would have to be introduced. There was a proposal drawn up by experts, but on this, as on other questions, while the advice of experts would be listened to, they could not be allowed to dictate. They would have to convince the nation and its chosen men that they were right. This also applied to the subject of Army and Navy reform. Last, but not least, came the great question of taxation reform; he would do his utmost to carry this most important matter through in a satisfactory manner. Most of the reforms referred to would entail increased expenditure; it would therefore be necessary to exercise economy wherever it was possible.

The Rigsdag assembled on October 5, the King opening it in person, which had not been the case for many years. His Majesty said that he confidently looked forward to a fruitful co-operation between the Government and the Rigsdag, and that he hoped this would be the means of preserving the country's independence, in friendly relations with foreign Powers, and, within the country, of serving to advance personal and political freedom, and to elevate the mental and material

life of the nation. The King then briefly referred to the various reforms likely to be dealt with. At the subsequent meeting of the Folkething M. Trier was elected President. On October 10 the Folkething passed a reply to the Speech from the Throne, which was carried unanimously.

The Budget was promptly laid before the House, showing receipts amounting to 72,871,597 kr. and an expenditure of 72,388,207 kr. After a somewhat lengthy first reading the Budget was referred to a committee of fifteen members. A bill sanctioning a new foreign State loan of 30,000,000 kr. at 3½ per cent. interest, to be issued at 96, was promptly passed in both Houses and equally promptly acted upon. A vote of 5,000,000 kr. for field artillery was also got through without any difficulty.

Altogether the Folkething worked with a will. The Taxation Reform Bills were again introduced in a partly new form, based both upon the proposal of the Taxation Committee of the Lower House and on the proposal of the last Landsting's Committee. They were again sent to a special committee. The Home Secretary brought in the bill for reforms in the administration of the law, based upon the report of the committee of 1892, but M. Alberti stated that he was ready to have the matter very fully gone into in a special committee. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs laid before the House several important measures dealing with the use of churches, the establishment of Congregational Councils, etc.; these proposals will bring about many changes, and have been widely discussed.

All things considered, what had happened since the Left Ministry came into office, and more especially the proceedings of the Rigsdag, augured well for the political future of Denmark.

VIII. SWEDEN.

Everything comes to him who waits—and in the year 1901 Sweden was rewarded for many years of patient waiting by a complete re-organisation of her military system. This reform was much needed and eagerly looked for by large and influential sections of the nation, the existing arrangements being admittedly out of date and altogether inadequate. The year will, therefore, be known as that of the great military reforms, which subsequent legislation may extend and modify.

The Riksdag met on January 15. On the 17th the Crown Prince formally opened the session with a speech from the throne, in which he announced that the King hoped soon to be able to again take over the Government. The Crown Prince referred to the Nobel Institution and to the military reforms, the additional expenditure of which he hoped would be counter-balanced by the increasing wealth of the country. A bill

dealing with Accident Insurance would again be laid before the House, and the Government continued to have its attention directed to the utilisation of the numerous waterfalls which Sweden possesses, hoping thereby to procure motive power for industrial purposes and increased means of communication.

The Budget was promptly laid before the Riksdag. The revenue was estimated at 160,000,000 kr., of which 28,000,000 kr. was surplus from the previous year, 51,000,000 kr. were estimated Customs receipts, 19,500,000 kr. corn-brandy tax, 9,000,000 kr. beet-sugar tax, 7,000,000 kr. revenue from the State railways, etc. The expenditure was also estimated at 160,000,000 kr., to which, however, should be added 13,000,000 kr. for new railways, which sum was to be defrayed by the National Debt Department; the Military Budget amounted to 47,000,000 kr., which was 10,000,000 kr. more than the previous year; the Naval Budget was estimated at 21,000,000 kr., about the same amount as the previous year. Of other items may be noticed 11,500,000 kr. interest on and reduction of the National Debt, and 14,000,000 kr. to the Workmen's Insurance Fund.

The following day (Jan. 18) the Army Reform Bill, which had been extensively discussed in the Press for some time previously, was laid before the House, and, in due course, referred to a special committee. In that committee the bill was considered at great length, and in order to overcome the opposition, which emanated more especially from the Liberal side, proposals about compensation, in the shape of an extended franchise, were made from different quarters, without, however, being accepted. The committee had its report ready on May 6, and, pointing out the danger which might be incurred by further delay, they recommended the adoption of the Government bill relating to the time of service and the manner in which it should be divided. The pay to the soldiers in the recruit time was to be 20 ore (2½d.) per day, and during the rest of the service 50 ore (6¾d.), and the new bill would increase the Military Budget so that the ordinary annual expenditure would amount to some 45,000,000 kr. Several members of the committee had made various reservations, the most important of which was one supported by six members purporting, and aiming at, the reduction of the aggregate time of service to 240 days (instead of 365 days), of which 150 days came upon the recruit school.

The discussion in the House began on May 13, the Prime Minister speaking in both Chambers. He stated that the Government could not accept a shorter aggregate time of service than a year, nor did they see their way to accepting the introduction of a fresh bill. He admitted that the passing of the Army Reform Bill ought to lead up to reforms in the suffrage, but he would much regret if the former question were left undecided until the suffrage extension reforms had been

agreed upon. Nor could the Government lay measures dealing with the latter question before the House until the investigations concerning it, which the Riksdag itself had asked for, were concluded. At the voting the same day in the First Chamber the bill in the form approved by the majority of the special committee was passed by 97 votes against 41, the minority voting for the bill as originally framed by the Government, which only in details differed from that of the Committee.

In the Second Chamber the War Minister strongly recommended an aggregate service time of a year, whilst other speakers were in favour of only eight months. M. von Friesen, the well-known champion of an extension of the suffrage, stated that the political suffrage ought to be extended simultaneously with the passing of the Army Reform Bill. If he had any guarantees that the present Riksdag would extend the suffrage, he was prepared to support the Army Bill, but under existing circumstances he was bound to vote for its being left in abeyance; he could neither vote for the twelve months' nor the eight months' service. The following day the Minister of Finance defended the financial basis of the bill, whilst M. Branting, the Social Democrat, spoke strongly against it, calling its adoption a national calamity. Sweden ought to follow the example of Switzerland and not of Prussia. He also maintained that the financial burden of the measure would fall upon the indirect taxation. It was not right to settle the question of Army reform without the electors having been consulted. He wanted the matter to be allowed to stand over. In the continued discussions M. Mansson, a prominent member of the Landtmanna party, warmly recommended the acceptance of the Army reform project. The Prime Minister stated that one of the Government's reasons for now proceeding with this measure was the increase in the national wealth. If necessary the Government could accept M. Hjelmern's proposal for an eight months' service in order to use it as a basis for a possible compromise between the First and the Second Chamber. If, however, such a compromise should be proposed the Government was bound to reserve for itself the right of a thorough investigation before deciding whether it could be accepted as a satisfactory solution of the Army reform question. M. Staaff said he and his friends wanted the matter to stand over, as they did not believe in these half promises about extended suffrage. Finally the Second Chamber by 119 votes against 108, accepted M. Hjelmern's proposal for a total service time of eight months.

Eventually the Army Reform Committee, which consisted of twenty-four members, twelve from each House, proposed a compromise, according to which the Infantry, the Fortification Artillery and Engineers, and the Train should have a training of altogether 240 days (150 days recruit school and 30 days repetition courses in the second, third and fourth years); whilst the Cavalry, the Field Artillery and the Field Engineers should

have a service of 365 days (281 recruit school and 42 days repetition courses in the second and third years), and the Navy 300 days. During the transition period a service of 172 days was fixed for all the men, and the pay was fixed at 20 ore per day for the recruit school, and 50 ore per day for subsequent service. On May 22 the chief military authorities met before the King, and the proposal of the committee was accepted, it being passed the following day by the Second Chamber by 121 votes against 98. The discussion and the many private negotiations which had preceded this decision were of considerable interest, and showed how individual were the opinions held by numerous Members, and how independent of party discipline and considerations the voting on the whole had been. No small amount of praise was due to the happy blending of tact and resolution with which the Government, more especially the Prime Minister and the War Minister, handled this difficult question, and brought it to an issue acceptable, as far as it went, to both Houses and the Crown. Some dissatisfaction, however, was caused among the Conservatives by things said by the Premier and other Ministers on one or two subsequent occasions in the House and elsewhere, M. von Otter, in particular, being blamed for not having been sufficiently discreet in his observations upon the efficiency of the Army reform, and also upon the suffrage question. There was some little delay in obtaining the King's sanction to the Army Reform Bill as passed by the Riksdag: his Majesty, however, did give it at the recommendation of all the Councillors of State, but the official record of the Council in question contains the additional statement by the King, that he distinctly declares that he does not hold that the problem of Army reform has thereby been completely solved.

Although the Army Reform Bill took the lion's share of public attention, other measures of importance were under the consideration of the legislative body, and satisfactorily disposed of. Some of these had been exhaustively investigated and reported upon by special committees. Amongst these may be mentioned the National Bank Reform, to which the private banks offered a much less strenuous opposition than had in many quarters been expected. In their interest the terms under which the transition was to take place were made somewhat easier, and the adoption of this important reform in the financial arrangements of the country was in full progress by the end of the year. In regard to the merchant shipping question the results obtained were somewhat out of proportion to the efforts made both by the Government and by private members, a law relating to mortgages on vessels being all the practical outcome. A special committee on the subject was, however, appointed, and there could be no doubt that legislative activity in support of the interests of shipping would be prosecuted in the future. Amongst other measures passed were

a bill against usury, a Legal Procedure Bill, and a bill relating to the increased utilisation of peat. Of greater importance than these, however, was the passing by the Legislature of the Government Accidents Insurance Bill. This question had been under the consideration of previous Riksdags, and the sentiment demonstrated by its adoption gave promise of good future legislative work in the same direction.

An episode of a somewhat unusual nature, and one which was much commented upon, was the censure by the House of the Naval Minister, M. Dyrssen. The occasion was a punishment inflicted by that Minister upon Rear-Admiral Högg for indiscretion. The matter was brought before the Riksdag, and the Constitutional Committee wound up its report upon it by declaring that Rear-Admiral Högg could not, in their opinion, be considered guilty of the offence for which he had been blamed, nor could he be said to have neglected his duty, and he ought, therefore, not to have been punished. The fact that the admiral had been punished "for an action which did not call for any punishment" necessitated, in the view of the committee, a declaration that the Naval Minister "had not in this case shown that ability which his office requires." In the House the Naval Minister spoke against the report, but both Chambers recorded their approval of it, after a shorter or longer discussion. The Naval Minister in consequence resigned, and M. Palander, of *Vega* fame, was appointed his successor. Subsequently M. Hedin, in the House, asked if the Premier would give his consideration to the question whether the rules of the Constitution were duly observed in all the Government's actions, and, should he think it expedient, take adequate measures. M. von Otter replied that he had not seen any signs of the alleged irresponsible administration, and he did not think it necessary to take any steps in this connection. If the House, however, found it advisable he would introduce corrective measures. M. von Otter the same day, in reply to a question from M. Branting, stated that he hoped in the next session to be able to lay a bill dealing with the extension of the political suffrage before the House.

The session closed at the end of May. The same day the Liberal party held a meeting, at which M. von Friesen spoke. He pointed out that within their ranks, as little as within any other party, had there been unanimity about the question of Army reform. But as this question had been disposed of, their party, he urged, could with all the more fervour go in for the prosecution of those great reforms which were bound to take the first place within the immediate future, especially those connected with the suffrage and with taxation.

In addition to that in the Naval Ministry two more changes took place during the year, MM. Wikblad and Annerstadt being replaced by M. Hammerskiöld, as Minister of Justice, and M. Westring, as Consulting Councillor of State. Neither of these

appointments, however, apparently affected the political character of the Ministry, although they may be said to have further enhanced its somewhat pronounced bureaucratic quality, a circumstance which did not altogether find favour with the Conservative party.

The relations between Sweden and Norway were of a more amicable nature than had for years been the case, and do not call for any special comment as far as Sweden is concerned.

IX. NORWAY.

For Norway the year 1901 was one of comparative quiet. At times there were rumours of more or less sharp political differences, but, on the whole, the year afforded evidence of considerable subsidence in the excited party feelings of previous years. The Radical majority found that, in spite of their unassailable political security, it was a difficult task for them to carry into effect some of the important reforms which figured most conspicuously in their electioneering programme. The Steen Government found it beyond their power to solve or even attempt a satisfactory solution of the vexed question of the cessation of the joint diplomatic and consular representation of Norway and Sweden. The severance of the two sister countries in this matter was not yet brought about, long and loudly as the Radicals had cried for it, and the prospects of its speedy consummation were by no means encouraging to those who desired it. It was, therefore, not unnatural that a certain amount of dissatisfaction sprang up within the Left party with the Premier, and more than once rumours of his impending resignation were current. But still M. Steen remained, at the end of the year, at the head of the Government, and with him were still some of his staunch friends, such men as MM. Blehr, Lööland and Qvvam.

The Government experienced some difficulty in making both ends meet. Their expenditure had been heavy on railways and in various other departments, and also they had taken in hand important extensions and reforms of the defensive services. Times have not been good in Norway, and although a large new loan was resorted to the taxes have of necessity been increased. The Conservatives have for several years been somewhat severe in their criticisms of the financial policy of the Steen Government, and it would appear that there are some grounds for this.

The Storthing, which resumed its labours after the Christmas recess, had a great many measures under its consideration, both Government and private bills; but although the session proved an exceedingly long one, lasting until June 3, the work done was not excessive, a number of measures being allowed to stand over till the next session. The predominating sentiment was distinctly Radical, and the Extreme Left wing had the

upper hand, thanks more especially to some of the new and younger Members. This was illustrated more through the tendency of the legislative work than by marked political utterances, which have not been much in vogue. As examples of the manner in which the Radicals thought fit to override opinions opposed to, but, probably, much sounder than, their own, may be mentioned their treatment of the defensive measures, and, still more, the pressing forward of the Extension of Municipal Suffrage Bill. The latter was introduced by ten Members, with M. Castberg as spokesman, and had for its object the introduction of universal municipal suffrage for all men. Its opponents considered that the bringing forward of this measure was all the more ill-judged and inopportune, seeing that various municipal reforms were under consideration; the Left party had not pledged themselves in this direction, and no doubt many of the older Members had their misgivings; but when the Government saw that in spite of this the bill had plenty of support from the extreme wing they deemed it advisable to accept it. In order to somewhat counteract the influence of this change a bill providing for qualified female suffrage was introduced and carried by a majority comprising most of the Conservatives and some of the Left. The voting took place in the Odelsting on May 10, the universal municipal suffrage for men being passed by 48 votes against 36, and the bill giving the municipal franchise to women who pay taxes on an annual income of not less than 300 kr. in the country and 400 kr. in the towns, or who have joint estate with husbands similarly taxed, by 68 votes against 17.

The new defensive measures caused a considerable amount of excitement even before their introduction, and in the earlier part of April there were even rumours of a Ministerial crisis. The King was understood to be against the matter being rushed, as M. Stang, the new and energetic War Minister, and eventually the rest of the Government and their followers, desired. The Conservatives were not exactly against the measure, but they asked for a proper investigation. In the matter of defensive measures, both military and naval, the situation has been strangely reversed, compared with what was the case only a few years previously, a change mostly caused by the agitated feeling against Sweden, which the Radicals for years have done their best to arouse throughout the nation. The defensive scheme in question comprised frontier fortifications on the eastern line of access, and the King's objection, as privately expressed, was mainly that the measure had not been laid before the military authorities in the regular manner. The bill was ultimately passed on the last day of the session, in accordance with the demands of the Government and the committee, comprising a vote for the Glommen line and a smaller naval grant. It was opposed by a minority on account of not having been sufficiently sifted, but it was carried by 69 votes against 37, figures which

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were reversed in negating a proposal to let the matter stand over for the present.

The two measures already referred to were by far the most important disposed of during the long session. Of other bills passed may be mentioned the Ship Registration Act, dealing with a subject which had been under consideration for a long time. An act was also passed introducing supervision, when deemed expedient, of foreigners; but otherwise the legislative result was of no great importance. Several measures, which are of more significance, were allowed to stand over in various stages of progress. The Government seems to have in recent years adopted the practice of often introducing late in the session bills which are beforehand certain of not being carried through their final stages, it no longer being necessary to reintroduce such measures in the following session. A constitutional proposal was carried giving women the right to become Government officials, thus determining a question which had been in a considerable amount of doubt, inasmuch as women had for several years been entitled to pass the examinations necessary for such Government appointments. Proposals, in the constitutional sphere, relating to the King's right of dissolution and to a limitation of fees for the Members of the Storting were negated, the Radical majority being against them.

In the course of September Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, a kind of Government expert in consular and diplomatic matters, was commissioned to frame a new proposal for the reorganisation of the consular system, the three heads being organisation of a purely Norwegian consular service, new regulations for the consuls, and a consular budget. In the course of October M. Lagerheim, the Foreign Minister, proposed to M. Blehr, Norwegian Minister, the appointment of a "Union Committee," consisting of two gentlemen possessed of special knowledge in such matters from each country to consider the possible severance of the consular representation of the two countries. During the preliminary negotiations there was some dissension as to the scope of the reference to the proposed committee, Norway preferring an entirely separate consular department, whereas Sweden was in favour of separate consulates under one joint head. At the close of the year there was, however, every prospect of a committee soon being appointed.

When the Storting met in the autumn the financial position attracted a considerable amount of attention. In many quarters expression was given to grave apprehensions, and greater economy and more foresight were strongly recommended. The report of the Budget Committee was ready by October 22, and this report is in Norway both a comprehensive and an exhaustive work, intended to supply much of what may transpire on the first reading of the Ways and Means Bill in other Legislatures. The committee pointed out "the urgent necessity" of introducing as much economy as was compatible

with the interests of the country, "which had not yet overstrained its financial capacity, but which was running the risk of doing so if public expenditure, without the support of improving times, went on increasing at the same rate as had been the case during the last ten to fifteen years." The aggregate national expenditure, the committee pointed out, had been about doubled during the last fifteen years, and although the national credit had been unaffected by the many national loans of the last few years, that fact was due to their having been applied to "material development," while the ordinary expenditure had, on the whole, been covered by the ordinary revenue. The State had expended an aggregate of 130,000,000 kr. on railways, of which the direct annual revenue amounted to only 1,500,000 kr., whilst the interest on the capital amounted to more than 5,000,000 kr. It was therefore desirable that the revenue of the railways should increase. The financial result of the Kongsberg Silver Works (State property) was not satisfactory, and the expenditure of the Legislature was steadily increasing.

The financial discussion commenced in the Storting on October 28, and a number of Members spoke at great length. Professor Hagerup, in the course of a very able and comprehensive speech, took a somewhat gloomy view of the future, and thought the Government would in all probability have to introduce increased taxation beyond that included in the Budget now under consideration.

A new State loan of 35,000,000 kr. was ultimately proposed and accepted by the Storting on December 17, the interest not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to be repaid within sixty years. The Opposition proposed to limit the loan to 30,000,000 kr., but the committee's proposal was carried against thirty-five votes.

Towards the end of the year a change took place in the Ministry, M. Sparre being made Admiral-in-Chief, and M. Gunnar Knudsen being appointed, in succession to him, Minister, or member of the Norwegian Council of State, domiciled in Stockholm.

The municipal election in Christiania attracted much attention, more especially on account of its being the first time the new suffrage regulations came into operation. In spite of the extended suffrage the result was a victory for the Conservatives, who polled a total of 15,017 votes, giving them 47 seats on the Municipal Board against 43 in the previous Town Council. The Left polled 5,150 votes (16 seats), the Socialists 4,485 (14 seats), the Teetotallers 930 (3 seats), the Democrats 874 (2 seats), and the non-political list was supported by 700 votes (2 seats).

CHAPTER V.

I. ASIA (SOUTHERN).

PERSIA.

By the Russo-Persian Treaty Russia obtained the right to establish branches of the Russian Imperial Bank in Persia, and one was opened at Resht with considerable ceremony in November last.

The existence of a widespread revolutionary movement was reported earlier in the year, owing to the Government having entered into loan negotiations with Russia, and it was said that the Grand Vizier had incurred great unpopularity for selling his country, and that a minor state of siege had been proclaimed in Teheran. This was officially denied by the Persian Legation in London. On the other hand, Persia raised the duty on Russian imports to 5 per cent., and has imposed a similar duty on exports to that country.

A Convention was signed between the Persian and British Governments for the construction of a three-wire telegraph line from Kashan to British Baluchistan *via* Yezd, Kirman and Bamapur.

The most important events of 1901 in South-Western Asia have been those connected with Koweit in the Persian Gulf. Early in the year hostilities broke out between Mabarik, Sheikh of Koweit, and Bin Rashid, who called himself King of Arabia. At the outset Mabarik, whose troops were the better armed, inflicted a severe defeat upon Bin Rashid, conquered his kingdom of Nejd, and deposed him. But in a subsequent engagement Mabarik was defeated in a battle or rather an ambushade, in which 5,000 men were said to have fallen, and retired in disorder to his own territory. He was then threatened with invasion by Bin Rashid, and a considerable Turkish force was collected not far from his borders. He appealed for protection to the Indian Government and a British warship prevented the landing of another body of Turkish troops.

Diplomatic explanations followed, and it was said that the Turkish troops were intended for the protection of Mabarik and to act against Bin Rashid, who had usurped the authority of the Sultan by calling himself King of Arabia. The Turkish troops were withdrawn, but towards the close of the year it was said that the Sultan was making great efforts to induce the Sheikh of Koweit to recognise his suzerainty.

The contest between Mabarik and Bin Rashid is of importance only from the danger of its bringing into the field greater Powers, especially England and Russia. The paramount influence of England in the Persian Gulf has been tacitly assumed rather than expressly acknowledged by other Powers; the protection given to Mabarik is regarded as an open assertion of the

British claim, and as evidence of an intention to turn Koweit into a British port. Other Powers are claiming as compensation ports for themselves, and Russia in particular wants Bunder Abas.

For many years past a strong religious revival has been in progress throughout the Mahomedan world: the Sultan has joined in it heartily, and it is his great desire to be recognised as the head of Islam, not indeed as its spiritual head, which would be contrary to the whole spirit of the religion, but as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Faithful. His claim to suzerainty over Koweit is no doubt mainly due to this desire; but whatever may be his motive it is obvious that the claim can be utilised by the Powers who have influence over Turkey for the purpose of obtaining the concessions they desire.

BALUCHISTAN.

The most noteworthy fact connected with Baluchistan during the past year has been the opening up of the trade route between Quetta and Persia, *via* Nushki and Seistan. A railway from Quetta to Nushki, a distance of ninety miles, has been sanctioned, and the road has been completed in the rough in Seistan. Owing to the perseverance and energy of Captain Webb-Ware, the great desert which lies along most of the route has been overcome; fortified serais have been built for the shelter of travellers, and wells have been dug along the whole way. A considerable development of trade has already taken place, its value, which in 1898-9 was only 7½ lakhs, rose in 1899-1900 to 13 lakhs, and the returns for last year show an increase of 45,000l. The short-sighted fiscal policy of the late Amir of Kabul, which choked our trade from Quetta to Meshed *via* Kandahar, has really worked for our good, for it has caused us to make a road through our own territory, as Baluchistan, including Nushki, may now be called, into Persia.

AFGHANISTAN.

The death of the Amir at Kabul in September, 1901, is an event of such importance that all minor matters connected with the history of Afghanistan during the year must pass unnoticed. According to his autobiography Abdul Rahmán was born in 1844, but he was probably some four years older than he wished us to believe. In his early life, when a young man of eighteen, he filled several important posts with ability and distinction, and was the main prop of his uncle, Mohammed Azim Khan, against his rival Sher Ali. On the final defeat of Azim Khan Abdul Rahmán fled to Turkestan and lived there as a Russian pensioner until 1880, when he was brought forward by Sir Lepel Griffin and accepted as Amir by the British Government and placed on the throne of Kabul. His position was at first a precarious one, but he was a man of great ability, energy

and force of character, and he triumphed over all difficulties. His method of Government cannot be judged by a European standard; it was briefly one of crushing all opposition by terror and force, and sometimes by savage cruelty. But Abdul Rahmān was far from being a mere tyrant; he had constantly before him a distinct and a worthy object, that of not only firmly establishing his own power and dynasty, but also of rendering his country united, independent and prosperous. How far he succeeded in this policy can be seen not only from his autobiography, which no doubt gives us an exaggerated picture of his success, but also from the evidence of Europeans who have resided in or visited Kabul. During his reign of twenty years he effectually got rid of all possible rivals or persons likely to give trouble; he transformed his Army from a mere rabble into a well-armed and efficient force; religious fanaticism was brought under control, a regular system of judicial and general administration was created, and the industries of the country were greatly developed by the establishment of factories under European supervision at Kabul. As regards his foreign policy, he could hardly be expected to have any real love for England. His ideal would have been a really independent Mahomedan Kingdom, free from the control or influence alike of England and of Russia, and he was much disappointed at the failure of his efforts to be allowed direct representation at the Court of St. James. But, although there was occasional friction between the Amir and the Government of India, he fully recognised the value of the English alliance and was faithful to it.

His eldest son, Habibullah Khan, has succeeded to the Throne with an absence of disturbance or even excitement that was almost unexpected. He was born in 1872, and is, therefore, a man of between twenty-nine and thirty. He has been carefully trained by his father in all branches of the administration. Since 1897 he has had control of the State Treasury and Exchequer, and has been the Supreme Court of Appeal from all courts, ecclesiastical and secular. He acted as Regent for his father during his prolonged absence in Turkestan, and distinguished himself by the intelligence and sobriety of his administration. He is said to be popular with the people and with the Army; he knows English fairly well and is believed to entertain very friendly sentiments towards the British Government. Since his accession he has raised the pay of the Army, and he is said to be going to adopt a much more liberal trade policy than his father and to reduce the poll tax on Hindus. His reception of Mahomedan gentlemen sent by the Government of India in November last to condole with him on the death of his father and to congratulate him on his own accession was cordial in the extreme. He has also issued a proclamation inviting the return of exiles from India, and probably many of them will go back.

The new Amir may be said to have started well, and his

immediate prospects are decidedly favourable. The possible competitors for the Throne are few in number, and none of them are at present dangerous. Habibullah Khan's position was much strengthened by the marriages his father made for him with the families of the leading chiefs. Nasrullah Khan, the late Amir's next son, is his full brother, and is destitute of ability, ambition or influence. His half-brother, Mahomed Umar, whose mother is of high rank and of much ability and ambition, might give trouble, but he is only a boy of twelve, and his mother's great supporter, the Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan, has lately died. The nearest collateral heir is Ishák Khan, the son of the drunken and cowardly Amir, Azim Khan, and consequently the first cousin once removed of the new Amir. Much was heard of him in his early days, he was notorious for his debauchery and cruelty, and he was hated in Kabul, where he was regarded as a maniac. The late Amir endeavoured to conciliate him, but he rebelled against him, and after showing conspicuous cowardice and incompetency fled to Russian territory. He is now a man of fifty; he is not likely to attempt, or to be allowed to attempt, any movement, and should he do so, he would hardly be dangerous. The two sons of the Amir Sher Ali Khan, Yakub Khan, born about 1849, who was allowed to succeed his father, but was deposed for not preventing Cavagnari's murder, and Ayub Khan, born 1857, who defeated us at Maiwand, are still political prisoners in India, and are not likely to be let loose.

THE FRONTIER.

On the North-West Frontier our only serious trouble during 1901 has been with the Mahsud Waziris. The tribe which occupies the hilly country to the west of the Dera Ismail Khan district, known as Waziristan, had been fined a lakh of rupees, or rather this sum had been fixed as a composition for accumulated offences; the tribesmen had paid about 70,000 rupees, but were unable or unwilling to pay the balance. They were therefore blockaded, that is, all commercial and other intercourse between them and British territory was stopped. In the latter part of the year, in consequence of fresh and serious outrages, the blockade was supplemented by short punitive expeditions; columns entered the country in various directions, destroyed villages and crops and then retired. It appears that an expedition on a large scale was contemplated by the military authorities, and that reserve brigades were ordered to assemble. This was, however, stopped by a peremptory telegram from the Viceroy, who was then on his tour in Burma, and at the close of the year matters were still *in statu quo*. Shortly before the Amir's death many of the Jajis of Khost (his subjects beyond our Durand line) sought an asylum in Kurram. Habibullah Khan has since his father's death been conciliating them, and it is to be hoped they will all go back.

II. BRITISH INDIA.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The new North-West Frontier Province, as it is styled officially, finally came into existence on November 9 when Colonel Deane, the new Chief Commissioner, held a durbar at Peshawar. Its territorial limits include the districts of Hazára Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu (except Isa Khel and Mianwali), and Dera Ismail Khan (except Leia and Bhakkar) and the trans-border territory up to the Durand line. The four tahsils taken from Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan are formed into a new Punjab district. The Administrative Staff of the new Province will consist of a Chief Commissioner, a Judicial and a Revenue Commissioner, two Divisional Judges, five Deputy Commissioners or District Officers with Assistants, an Inspector General of Police, a Head of the Public Works Department, and a Principal Medical Officer, who will also have charge of jails and sanitation. This staff has been drawn in the first instance almost entirely from the Punjab Commission, but in two years the connection with the Punjab will be cut and the officers of the new Province will be graded in, and recruited from, the general Political Department. The two Commissionerships of Peshawar and Derajat have been abolished, but a new Commissionership, that of Moultan, has been created in the Punjab, and the Commissionerships of Rawal Pindi and Lahore have consequently been rearranged.

How far the creation of the new province will effect a change in the internal administration of the districts composing it cannot now be stated, for the orders of Government on this subject have not yet been made known. The object of the creation was, however, not to improve internal administration, but to bring our external policy, that is, the management of the Border tribes, under the direct control of the Government of India. Lord Curzon made the discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council on March 27 an occasion for the delivery of a speech in which he explained his policy in general, and his Frontier policy in particular. He said that it was a mistake to suppose that there were only two possible policies for the Frontier: the Lawrence policy and what was called the forward policy; the Lawrence policy was based on a state of things which had long since passed away, and it was absurd to call dead men from their graves and dogmatise as to how they would have acted under circumstances which they could never have foreseen. The forward policy was one of those elastic terms which might mean anything from statesman-like provision of military and political danger on and beyond the frontier to a rash indulgence in military adventure. He strongly deprecated the use of "labels," and urged the adoption of a policy on which all might agree, and cared not by what name

it was called, so long as it was based on "up-to-date common sense." He claimed for his own policy that it was one of military concentration as against diffusion, and of tribal conciliation in place of exasperation; and it was to give effect to this policy that a new Frontier Province had been created.

The Blue Book published by the India Office early last March, which contains a long minute by Lord Curzon, severely criticising the past management of the frontier by the Punjab Government, and a note on this minute by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, shows that although it is no doubt due to Lord Curzon that a decision has at last been arrived at, the question of forming the frontier into a separate province has been under discussion for the last twenty years, and this discussion certainly originated in a conflict between the Lawrence and the forward policy. Lord Curzon deprecates the use of "labels," but they may be employed for the purpose of brief description, and need not necessarily be waved as emblems of faction. What is known as the Lawrence policy held that in the event of a Russian advance on India the best course was to await it in India itself, retiring if necessary behind the Indus; the forward policy, on the other hand, held that the advance should be prevented by the occupation of a line beyond our Frontier, say one extending from Peshawar and the Khaibar Pass through Kabul and Kandahar to the Bolan and Quetta, which would prevent an enemy from seizing the passes leading into India. The merits and demerits of these two policies cannot be discussed here, but it was a natural consequence of the Lawrence policy that the Frontier tribes should be left severely alone, and that no attempt should be made to penetrate the veil drawn by them between India and Afghanistan, whilst the forward policy made it necessary that the tribes should be brought under control, and the passes through their territory surveyed and secured. Accordingly, down to the time of the second Afghan war and the adoption of the forward policy of Lord Lytton, the action of the Punjab Government towards the tribes was confined to preventing, and from time to time punishing, raids by them into our territories. Since then our efforts have been directed to discovering the passes which lie between India and Afghanistan, and occupying strategic positions to secure them. The management of the frontier has nominally continued in the hands of the Punjab Government; the political agents and assistants in direct communication with the tribes have been its officers; it has received their reports and forwarded them to the Government of India with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it has communicated to the local officers their final orders. But throughout the directing and controlling hand has been that of the Government of India; it has prescribed the policy to be followed; the orders for carrying it out have been its orders; the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor has often been dis-

regarded, and in some cases not even asked. Under these circumstances the Punjab Government had become merely a fifth wheel to the coach ; only two courses became possible, either to restore the real management of the Frontier to the Punjab Government, subject, of course, to the general control of the Government of India, or to hand over to the latter the whole management and responsibility. The latter course has been adopted, and at least this may be said in its favour, that it will be an improvement on the state of things which has existed of late years.

The strictures of Lord Curzon on the management of the Frontier by the Punjab Government are clearly shown by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick to have been undeserved. It may be true that a record of forty military expeditions in the last fifty years is hardly, on the face of it, proof of good management ; but, it may be asked, How many of these expeditions occurred whilst the Frontier was really under the management of the Punjab Government and how many have occurred since ? How many were taken on its recommendation and how many without or even against its advice ? The state of the Border in the early days immediately after annexation must be fairly considered ; it naturally took some time before the tribes could be taught that British territory must be respected. But there is good reason to believe that they were being taught this, and that, had the old policy been continued of respecting their territory as long as they respected ours, raids and outrages would have ceased or have become very rare and insignificant. The new policy, by whatever name it may be called, or by whatever means it may be carried out, is clearly incompatible with the real independence of the tribes. Whether we crush this independence by force or whether we destroy it by bribes and "management" the result as regards the independence itself will be much the same, and when Lord Curzon speaks of the new policy being one of conciliation he must be contrasting, not the policies of the Punjab Government and the Government of India, but the different methods employed in turn by the Government of India for giving effect to its own policy. That this policy is exposed to many risks Lord Curzon frankly admits ; he can only ask, what frontier policy is not so ? Those who take a hopeful view of the future believe that the tribes when once they have fully felt our strength will contentedly accept us as masters, or that when they have tasted our gold they will realise the blessings of peace. Those who take a more gloomy view believe that the tribes will not accept us as masters unless they are crushed, and that we cannot crush them except at a cost quite disproportionate to the result ; that whilst they take our gold they will hate us for offering it and despise themselves for accepting it. Which of these two views is the correct one time alone can show.

FINANCE.

The annual financial statement was presented in the form of a minute by Sir Edward Law on March 20, and was discussed at length at the meeting of the Council on March 27.

The Revised Estimate, 1900-1, showed an excess of revenue over the estimate presented in March, 1900, of 5,010,200*l.*, but of this the increase of 2,900,000*l.* under the head of profits on the coinage of rupees was merely nominal, as the whole of it was eventually credited to the Gold Reserve Fund and a corresponding debit was accordingly shown in the statement of expenditure. The real increase of Revenue was therefore only about 2,100,000*l.*, which was thus accounted for: Opium, owing to the unexpectedly high prices realised, showed an increase of 572,000*l.*; Salt gave an increase of 106,000*l.*, due to increasing consumption; to the same cause was due the increase in Excise of 138,000*l.* and of 190,000*l.* in Customs. The increase of 86,000*l.* in Telegraphs is attributed to exceptional circumstances, such as the famine, the wars in South Africa and China, and the illness and death of the Queen-Empress. The Railways earned 965,000*l.* more than the Estimate, partly owing to the increased carriage of food-stuffs caused by the famine and partly owing to the increased mileage open. It was also the famine which raised the income from irrigation 208,000*l.* above the original Estimate; the increase of 130,000*l.* under the head of Military Department Receipts merely represented the value of stores sent abroad and debited to the home Government, and was wholly fortuitous. These items made up a total of about 2,395,000*l.* On the other hand, the famine caused a decrease of 382,900*l.* in the estimated Land Revenue, which was the only main heading of income that showed a falling off. The net result was thus, as already stated, an increase in revenue of about 2,100,000*l.*

On the expenditure side, the apparent excess of about 3,530,000*l.* was reduced to a real one of between 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.* by the exclusion of the 2,900,000*l.* under "Mint" as already explained. The most important heads of Expenditure which showed an increase were Famine, 876,000*l.*, Railways, 323,000*l.*, Interest, 200,000*l.*, Provincial Accounts, 576,000*l.* These items gave a total increase of 1,975,400*l.* Against this must be set a decrease in expenditure under the following heads: Other Public Works, 118,000*l.* (out of which 42,000*l.* is to be attributed to reduced expenditure on military works); Army Services, 1,185,000*l.*; Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, 124,000*l.*—total 1,427,000*l.* These figures give a net increase in Expenditure of 548,400*l.*, raised to 630,000*l.* by small variations under other heads.

The net result of the revision of the Estimates of 1900 and 1901 was to show an increase in the Revenue of about 2,100,000*l.*, and in the Expenditure of about 600,000*l.*, thus giving a balance of about 1,500,000*l.*, which raises the estimated surplus of 160,000*l.*

to one of 1,640,000*l.* But it was pointed out by Sir E. Law that the saving of 1,185,000*l.* in the Army Services, to which this increase was mainly due, was quite fortuitous, as it arose almost entirely from the employment of a part of the Indian Army in South Africa and China, the charges for which were borne by the Home Government. It may be added that during the year the drawings of the Secretary of State were reduced from 16,000,000*l.* to 13,000,000*l.*, and the remaining 3,000,000*l.* required to meet the Home charges were raised by a sterling loan in England of 3,000,000*l.* But for this, there would have been at the close of the year 1900-1 not a substantial surplus, but a very serious deficit.

The Budget Estimate 1901-2.—Although this Estimate showed only a net increase in revenue of 71,900*l.* over that given in the revised Estimate 1900-1, there were considerable variations under several heads in the figures for the two years. Those under which an increase was anticipated were: Land Revenue, 474,800*l.*, owing to a hoped-for cessation of famine; Railways, 331,400*l.*, due chiefly to the inclusion of gross instead of net receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for twelve months in the coming year, as against nine months in the closing year, and also to some extent to increased mileage opened to traffic; increase in Provincial Rates, 160,800*l.*, and in Tribute from Native States, 62,600*l.* Other minor improvements make up the total increase to 1,086,500*l.* A decrease was anticipated in opium of 589,300*l.*, as the high prices of the preceding year were not likely to be maintained; in Customs of 130,100*l.*, as the import of sugar in 1900-1 was abnormally large; in irrigation of 127,400*l.*, as, if the season is better, less water will be required by agriculturists; other minor variations amounting approximately to 161,800*l.* raise the total anticipated decrease to 1,014,600*l.* Deducting this decrease from the increase, the result is an anticipated net increase of 71,900*l.* as already stated. The increase under the various heads of Expenditure amounted to a total of 4,446,900*l.*, of which the chief items were: Army Service, 2,062,100*l.*; other Public Works, 728,400*l.*; Railways, 652,400*l.*; direct demands on revenue, 161,600*l.*; salaries and expenses of Civil Departments, 493,200*l.*; miscellaneous civil charges, 123,900*l.* On the other hand, the estimated charges on account of famine show a decrease of no less than 3,245,000*l.*, and the net increase in Expenditure is only 1,131,900*l.* The net result of the Budget is an estimated surplus of 690,900*l.*

Capital Account.—The total estimate for Capital Expenditure (not chargeable to revenue) on Railways and Irrigation amounted to 5,395,600*l.*, of which sum 2,019,400*l.* was for State Railways, and 2,709,500*l.* for the account of Railway Companies, the balance being for Irrigation Works. In addition to this 301,900*l.* was required for discharging temporary debt; provision had also to be made for other minor Capital Expenditure, including

an overpayment in India of 330,200*l.* on account of Secretary of State's bills, and the total of Capital Requirements amounts to 6,642,000*l.* To meet this outlay there was the surplus of 690,900*l.*, and a sum of 1,663,400*l.* raised by Railway Companies. It was proposed to provide 2,240,000*l.* by addition to the permanent debt, of which sum two crores of rupees was to be raised in India; 502,500*l.* was to be added to the unfunded debt, and 111,200*l.* was to be repaid from loans and advances. These sums amounted in the aggregate to 5,208,000*l.*, and the balance required to meet the total Capital Expenditure of 6,642,000*l.* was found by a reduction of 1,434,000*l.* in our closing balances in India and England, which would stand on March 31, 1902, at 10,500,327*l.* in India and 2,605,943*l.* in England.

In his minute Sir E. Law explained that, although closing balances were large, it was necessary to have recourse to a loan, partly because the money is required in the early part of the financial year, and the revenue only comes in freely during the last four months, and partly because it is to the advantage of the trading community that the balances should be maintained at a high figure during the busy season.

As regards the increase in the Military Expenditure, he pointed out that out of a total of about 160 lakhs 127 lakhs were non-recurring; they included a provision of 94 lakhs on artillery, rifles, ammunition and ordnance stores; 8½ lakhs for the establishment of the gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore and the cordite factory in the Neilgherries, and 21½ lakhs for the establishment of an efficient transport service, including the purchase of animals. In dealing with the charges for Railways, Sir E. Law said that special attention had been given to rendering the existing railways more efficient, by the provision of additional rolling stock and other requirements necessary for their satisfactory and profitable working. The large outlay on this account and the falling off in receipts anticipated from the diminution of famine, makes the net result of the working of the railways during the coming year a loss of 164,800*l.* But if we take only the traffic receipts, 18,427,600*l.*, and the working expenses, 8,655,300*l.*, the result is a profit of 9,772,300*l.*, which is a little better than that of the preceding year.

Although the estimated famine charges show a great reduction, one of over 3,000,000*l.* sterling, on those of the preceding year, the Government has still been called upon to provide a crore of rupees for direct famine expenditure in the current year, and it is doubtful if even this will be sufficient. What has been the indirect cost of the famine both to the Government and to the people can never be really estimated, but up to the close of the last financial year the direct cost to Government had been Rs. 6,33,76,000 for famine relief, Rs. 1,47,16,000 in remissions and suspensions of land revenue and provincial rates, Rs. 66,03,000 for compensations for dearness of provisions and

other charges, making a total of Rs. 8,46,95,000. In addition to this Rs. 4,11,00,000 have been provided for loans to Native States and Rs. 1,42,00,000 for special agricultural advances, so that the total expenditure has amounted in round numbers to 14 crores. Sir E. Law said that as the countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar only came into force in May, 1899, and as the circumstances of the past year had been exceptional, it was impossible to form a definite opinion as to their permanent effect. For the eleven months of 1899-1900 during which they were in force they produced Rs. 8,17,555; for the first ten months of 1900-1 the income was Rs. 15,29,552, and it was anticipated that this would be raised to 17 or 18 lakhs by the close of the year—a sum raised without any cost to the people of India: it was paid entirely by the European taxpayers, taxed by their respective Governments to provide the bounties which enable foreign sugar producers to sell their sugar in India at prices below the cost of production. The Indian consumer pays no more for his sugar than he would do if the bounty system were abolished. Exchange had continued steady throughout the year, practically at 1s. 4d. to the rupee. The highest price at which Council Bills were sold was 16'307d., the lowest 15'933d., and the average was 15'979d. Although an addition of some 14 crores had been made to the rupee currency, this had been done, not for the sake of the profit on coinage, but merely to meet the actual requirements of the country. Since January 1, 1901, the profits on coinage had been paid into the Gold Reserve Fund, and although the profits for the preceding nine months had been used temporarily to meet pressing needs they would eventually be paid to the same fund as soon as the Government was in a position to do this. The repayment of the 4 lakhs advanced to Native States for famine expenditure was mainly looked to for this purpose. The position of the Government as regarded note circulation, rupees and silver bullion in the Currency Reserve, gold in the Currency Reserve and gold in the Gold Reserve Fund, on March 7, was as follows:—

Rupees in the Currency Reserve	Rs. 5,87,12,865
Value of silver bullion in the Currency Reserve	Rs. 1,78,48,764
Gold in the Currency Reserve	£6,956,946
Notes in circulation	Rs. 28,09,15,765
Gold in the Gold Reserve Fund	£200,000
Total silver	Rs. 7,65,61,629
Total gold	£7,756,946

The desirability of extending the paper currency was fully recognised; the main obstacle to such an extension is the difficulty, if not impossibility, of providing at small and distant treasuries a sufficient supply of rupees for the cashing of all notes that might be presented.

Economic Progress.—After thus reviewing the financial situation, Sir E. Law proceeded to consider the economic situation. He regarded it as a most important and satisfactory

fact that, notwithstanding the heavy charges on account of famine, he was able to present a Budget which showed a surplus without imposing any new taxation. Although there had necessarily been great losses of land revenue in the districts afflicted by famine, the returns showed that the Punjab, Bengal and Madras had been doing well, that Assam had held its own, and that Burmah had enjoyed great prosperity. A comparison of the returns for the last four years for Salt, Customs, and the Post Office afforded proof of economic progress. Two important branches of agriculture, Indigo and Tea, were passing through a crisis, but it was hoped that this was only temporary. Indigo had suffered much from the competition of a foreign chemical product, and the large profits of old days are no longer possible. But it is believed that, by greater care and the use of improved methods in cultivation and manufacture, fair profits may still be made. The tea industry in India has always shown great fluctuations, and the present depression is attributed to over-production. Of the manufacturing industries the most important, Cotton, was passing through a period of considerable depression, but this was the only one which was in any difficulty, and the increase in the number of important factories and workshops was most encouraging. Between 1895 and 1899 the number of cotton factories had risen from 350 to 586, that of engineering workshops and foundries, including railway workshops, from 72 to 82; that of jute mills and presses from 62 to 82; that of rice mills from 65 to 84; and that of sugar factories from 9 to 14. Notwithstanding the depression in the cotton industry, the value of the machinery imported during the last five years was some 75 lakhs in excess of the value of that imported during the previous quinquennial period—equivalent to an increase of nearly 30 per cent. But the most satisfactory figures were those relating to the production and export of coal, which rose from 222,380 tons in 1897 to 490,490 tons in 1900. Between 1895-6 and 1899-1900 the balance at the credit of depositors in Savings Banks and Provident Institutions increased by Rs. 1,88,111. It was difficult to draw any definite conclusion from the statistics relating to trade as apart from industries, but the fact that, notwithstanding the depression caused by the famine, the total value of imports and exports for the year 1899-1900 was only a little less than for 1898-9, and considerably in excess of the preceding years, was regarded as proof of commercial strength. The economic situation is regarded as on the whole good, and as affording many and satisfactory proofs of recuperative power.

In the course of the discussion on the Budget in the Legislative Council on March 27, Sir E. Collen, the Military Member of Council, explained that the question of putting the Army into a really efficient condition had been most thoroughly considered, in the first instance, by the military authorities, and they had submitted their proposals to the Government in March, 1900.

The initial expense was in round numbers 350 lakhs or 2,333,333*l.*, of which 1,360,000*l.* was for the rearmament of the native Army and Volunteers, and it was intended that this should be completed in three years. There was to be an increase in the number of British officers for the Staff Corps, and twenty-six British officers and twenty-one warrant officers, with a proper complement of subordinates, were to be added to the transport. The whole Transport Service had been so organised as to be capable of expansion when required, and provision had been made for many matters connected with mobilisation.

REMARKS.

The financial position of India as shown by the Budget presented by Sir Edward Law would appear to be briefly this: the year 1900-1, though ending with an apparent surplus of more than 1,500,000*l.*, would have ended with a serious deficit but for wholly fortuitous savings in the military expenditure and the raising of 3,000,000*l.* by a loan. But this deficit was caused entirely by the enormous cost of the famine, amounting to over 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Had there been no famine, or only a slight one, the revenue would have been more than sufficient to meet all ordinary expenditure. For 1901-2 it was anticipated that without imposing fresh taxation the revenue would be sufficient, not only to meet ordinary charges, but also to a great extent to repair the damage caused by the famine last year, to meet a greatly reduced charge for famine this year, and to provide some 2,000,000*l.* sterling for improving the efficiency of the Army. Since Sir Edward Law presented his Budget the monsoon has come and gone—it cannot be said to have been a good one; parts of the country have had good rain, but in those parts which required it most, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the northern parts of Bombay and Gujerat and the south-east of the Punjab, there has been a serious failure. It seems probable that the famine charges during the current year will exceed those entered in the Budget; but Sir E. Law's opinion that the economic condition of the country, as a whole, is sound, and that general improvement may be looked for, would appear to be well-founded, and it is not likely that the year will close with a deficit.

THE FAMINE.

The famine cannot be said to have ceased. As remarked in reviewing the Budget, the monsoon failed in those parts of the country where rain was most required, and towards the end of the year relief works had to be opened there. As yet the distress is not very severe. Official figures showed that in the week ending Dec. 28 the number of persons on relief works (with their dependants) was 104,391, and the total of those receiving direct or

indirect assistance was 140,143. But the winter rains appear to be holding off, and if they fail altogether the result will be very serious indeed. A petition bearing many influential names is being prepared for presentation to the Secretary of State for India, asking for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the causes of famine and the means of preventing it. No doubt the movement is well meant, but it is difficult to see how it can result in any practical good. It is perfectly obvious that the cause of famine in India is the failure of rain at the proper season. When the monsoon is good not only do the coast lines on either side of India get a good supply of rain, but the two currents from the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean meet together in the centre of India, and in united strength pass through Rajputana and the southern parts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. When the monsoon is weak or irregular these tracts suffer, and should the monsoon fail for a series of years in succession they would be reduced to uninhabitable deserts, like those already existing in some parts of India and many parts of Asia. Whether canals, tanks or wells can be dug with any real advantage in any particular tract is a question, not for a Commission, but for trained engineers with local knowledge. To attempt to combat the forces of Nature with such weapons is much like a child attempting to keep back the sea by building a fortification of sand.

The following are the official figures as to the numbers of persons receiving direct or indirect relief at different periods of 1901 :—

Week ending	Number on works with their dependants.	Number receiving gratuitous relief.	Grand total.
Jan. 26 . .	169,581	49,672	219,203
May 18 . .	324,390	85,285	409,655
July 6 . .	446,012	144,355	590,367
Aug. 3 . .	364,725	176,345	541,070
Sept. 14 . .	297,832	108,064	406,896
Oct. 5 . .	222,457	83,704	306,161
Nov. 9 . .	68,545	44,611	113,156
Dec. 28 . .	104,391	35,752	140,143

The famine, it should be understood, has been practically confined to the Bombay Presidency (British districts and native States), Baroda, Hyderabad and (though in a slight degree) the Central Indian States. The figures embraced in the official returns for Madras and other parts of India were never at all considerable. Near the end of the year, however, figures—though quite small—began to appear for the Punjab and the Rajputana States, the return for the week ending December 28 giving 2,500 and 1,376 under those headings respectively.

THE PLAGUE.

In regard to the plague the year 1901 has been the gloomiest since the outbreak of that fell malady in 1896-7. The returns of mortality from it in 1900 seemed to encourage the hope that in diffusive power, if not in the virulence of its onslaught on those actually attacked by it, the disease was wearing itself out. In the Bombay Presidency, where the plague deaths in 1898 and 1899 had reached, in round numbers, 104,000 and 117,000 respectively, they fell in 1900 to 38,000. But though the first weeks of 1901 offered no indications of a serious recrudescence of the plague, February had not begun before the mortality returns showed an ominous upward tendency. In March they were over 2,000 a week, and though a slight decline followed, it was only illusory. In August the plague deaths in the Bombay Presidency were above 13,000, and in October they passed 31,000 and came within little more than 7,000 of the entire mortality from the same disease in 1900. For December the figure was 22,100, and the whole year showed a total of 155,000. In Bombay City the plague deaths were nearly 19,000, and other large quotas of mortality from that cause—ranging between 23,000 and 32,000—were furnished by Kolhapur, Sattara, Dharwar and Belgaum.

The development of plague mortality in some other parts of India was only little less serious. Calcutta showed a slight decline—from 8,300 in 1900 to 7,800 in 1901; but the rise in the case of several Bengal districts was such that, for the Presidency as a whole, the total had more than doubled—rising from 35,800 to 77,900. The figures for the North-West Provinces and the Punjab rose from about 100 and 500 respectively to 8,100 and 15,200, and the total plague mortality outside the Bombay Presidency increased from 53,000 to 117,000.

BURMAH.

The Viceroy's autumn tour consisted of a visit to Burmah, and was made by land by way of Assam and Manipur; he reached the frontier on November 21, and held a durbar of the Shan chiefs at Mandalay on November 26 and at Lashio on December 2; he gave them some excellent advice, but the most important speech was one made a little later, in which he announced his decision that the railway was not to be extended to the Chinese frontier or to Bengal by way of Assam. His Excellency continued his tour to Rangoon, and from there returned to Calcutta by sea.

III. INDIAN FEUDATORY STATES.

NEPAL.

Sir Bir Shumsher, who had been Prime Minister since 1887 and was a really good ruler, died suddenly, though not quite unexpectedly, last April. He was peacefully succeeded by his brother, General Deb Shumsher, but in June another brother, Chundra Shumsher, managed to arrest Deb, and with the King's (Dhiraj's) sanction imprisoned him and proclaimed himself Prime Minister. The revolution is said to have been a bloodless one; if so, it is the first one which has been so managed in Nepal. The ostensible reason for Maharajah Deb Shumsher's deposition was that he was introducing changes into the government of the country which were objectionable to the principal persons in the State; but the real cause, of it was no doubt merely Chundra Shumsher's desire to supplant his brother, and it is not likely that any change will result, either in the internal or external policy of Nepal. Towards the end of the year it was reported that Maharajah Deb Shumsher had escaped from Dhumkota, where he was a state prisoner, into Darjiling. It seems probable that we are not yet at an end of revolutions in Nepal.

PATIALA.

The late Maharajah died in November, 1900. He has been succeeded by his son, Bhupendur Singh, a boy of about ten years of age, who was installed on the gadi by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in October last. It has been decided that the new Maharajah will have an English tutor until he is fourteen, and he will then complete his studies at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore. A Council of Regency, composed of Sirdar Gurmukh Singh, Khalifah Sayyid Muhammed Hussein and Lala Bhagwan Das, has been formed for carrying on the administration, but a British officer, Major Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., has been placed in charge of all the Phulkian States, which will still remain under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. An assessment of the Land Revenue will be carried out under another British officer, Captain Popham Young.

KAPURTHALA.

The State has sustained a great loss in the death of Sirdar Bhagat Singh, who died on October 23. He had rendered faithful service for thirty years, rising through various important offices to that of Minister in 1897. Not long ago he was appointed by Sir Mackworth Young to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Punjab.

BAHAWULPUR.

The young Nawab, who is now eighteen years of age, completed his education by passing the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University in April. He was married in July last. He is now being trained in administrative work under Colonel Grey, C.S.I., Superintendent of the State; he is very intelligent and very promising. He is one of the five chiefs who have been invited to and will attend the King's coronation; the others are the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jaipur and the Rajahs of Kolhapur and Nabha.

BHOPAL.

H.H. Sultan Jahan has been installed as Begum of Bhopal; her husband has been recognised as Nawab Consort and her eldest son, Nasrullah Khan, as the heir-apparent.

PANNA.

The Maharajah has been suspended and removed to Sutna, and a commission has been appointed to investigate the charges against him of poisoning his uncle, who died suddenly a few months ago. He has married, or wished to marry, a low Mahomedan woman, and he desires to give her the position of a Rajput's wife.

CHARLES ROE.

CHAPTER VI.

ASIA (THE FAR EAST).

I. CHINA.

THE peace protocol embodying the terms demanded by the foreign Powers as satisfaction for the outrages committed in 1900 was signed at Peking by the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, on January 14, and shortly after conferences began to be held between the foreign and Chinese Ministers for the purpose of settling in what way effect was to be given to the agreement. Early in the negotiations it became evident that the aims and interests of the different foreign Powers engaged were not identical, and the Chinese plenipotentiaries were quick to see in this an opportunity of reducing the terms to which they had been forced to subscribe. The discussion on the punishment clause resulted in a compromise. The Imperial Princes Tuan and Lan were sentenced to banishment; three high officials were reported to have already died and, therefore, to be beyond the reach of punishment; six others were sentenced to death. Of these six, two who were already in the hands of

the Japanese, were executed in Peking; the remaining four were officially reported to have been executed in the interior, but of this there is no proof. As to Tung Fu-hsiang, the notorious general who tried to destroy the foreign Legations, a promise was accepted that his punishment would follow later. When the question of the punishment of the provincial officials was reached in the month of March, M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, refused to support the demand for any further punishments. As Russia was at the time negotiating the Manchurian treaty her withdrawal from the concert of the Powers gave rise to the suspicion that she was willing to sacrifice general interests in order to secure special advantages for herself. In the provinces the same unwillingness to punish the really guilty was manifest. In the Chekiang province the high officials responsible for the brutal murder of several English missionaries in the City of Chüchou escaped with nominal punishment, and a few of the mob only were executed.

The amount of indemnity to be demanded from China occupied the attention of the foreign representatives more than any other question. In May China was informed that the total amounted to 450,000,000 taels, or 65,000,000*l.*, with interest at 4 per cent. and amortisation. Lengthy discussion took place among the foreign Powers as to the best means of raising the money. Some of the Powers, especially those whose sole care was to have their expenses reimbursed, proposed a large increase in the duties on imports. In the end the suggestion of the British Minister was accepted, which was that the revenue to be assigned for the payment of the indemnity should be, first, the balance of the Maritime Customs, augmented by raising the tariff on imports to an effective 5 per cent., inclusive of articles which now enter free; secondly, the revenues from the native Customs at the treaty ports administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs; thirdly, the net revenue from Salt Gabelle. Moneys on account of principal and interest were to be received and distributed by a Committee of encashment at Shanghai nominated by the Powers interested. Each Power was to receive from the Chinese Government bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. for the amount claimed, and the redemption of these bonds was spread over thirty-nine years, in such a way that as China paid off her outstanding loans the number of bonds would be redeemed at an accelerating rate. The total amount of interest and principal to be paid by China in this way will amount to 982,238,150 taels. In compliance with the terms of the peace protocol Prince Chun, a brother of the Emperor, was sent to Berlin to express regret for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister. Prince Chun arrived in Switzerland at the end of August. Here he delayed some days, the reason being, it was believed, that the German Emperor demanded that the Chinese Prince should perform the Kotow. If the demand was put forward it was not persisted in, for Prince Chun went on to

Potsdam, where he was received by the Emperor, to whom he delivered a letter of apology from the Emperor of China. After staying a few days in Germany he returned direct to China without visiting any other country.

Similarly, a high Manchu official, who was strongly suspected of having been an instigator of the Boxer movement, was sent to Japan to express regret for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation. About the same time the Chinese Government proposed sending a somewhat obscure official named Chang Po-hsi to England to offer condolences on the death of Queen Victoria, and congratulations on the accession of King Edward. The proposal was declined on the ground that atonement must first be made for the events of last year.

In August an Imperial Decree was issued suspending literary examinations for five years in the districts where foreigners had been murdered during the late outbreak. In the same month was published an Imperial Decree forbidding the importation of arms for two years, the prohibition to be subsequently renewed if the foreign Powers required it.

As a condition of raising the import tariff to an effective 5 per cent. it was stipulated that the *ad valorem* duties should as soon as possible be converted into specific duties, and, furthermore, that measures should be taken to improve the navigation of the river Peiho at Tien-tsin, and the river Hwangpu at Shanghai. To that end a Conservancy Board was appointed for the Shanghai River on which were represented both Chinese and foreign interests. It was estimated that the work would take twenty years and that the annual outlay would amount to 400,000 taels a year. This sum was to be supplied in equal shares by the Chinese Government and the foreign interests concerned.

In July an Edict was published abolishing the Tsung-li-Yamen or Department of Foreign Affairs, and creating a new Board of Foreign Affairs, styled Wai Wupu, with precedence over the other six great departments of State.

The above comprises the principal points indicated in the demands presented by the foreign Powers, and on September 7 a protocol was signed at Peking by the Chinese and foreign plenipotentiaries which recited the demands of the Powers and the manner in which effect had been given to them by the Chinese Government. The foreign Powers agreed to withdraw their troops from Peking and from the province of Chihli during the course of the month, with the exception of the force which it had been agreed should be left for the defence of the Legations, and the approaches to Peking from the sea-board.

The settlement thus arrived at cannot be considered satisfactory, and it fell far short of what was expected when the foreign troops entered Peking. It was soon discovered that there were no means of putting pressure on the Court, and that

the concert of foreign Powers was not likely to last long. The Empress, who throughout the negotiations not only retained but strengthened her power, was mistress of the situation, for apart from personal inconvenience she suffered nothing by moving the Court to Si-an Fu, whereas the desire of all foreign Powers for the return of the Court to Peking was throughout too apparent. It had been hoped that one of the results obtained would be greater commercial facilities, but the prospect is not encouraging. In the original list of demands put forward for China's acceptance in December, 1900, was one clause which ran as follows: "The Chinese Government will undertake to negotiate regarding amendments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation considered useful by the Powers, and also other subjects connected with Commercial relations with the object of facilitating them."

In the final protocol, signed in September, which recited the steps which China had taken to give effect to the demands of the Powers, this clause is disposed of by a mere reiteration of China's undertaking to negotiate in the terms desired. There are no stipulations as to what China shall do in satisfaction of this promise, and it is not being too pessimistic to anticipate that on the part of the Chinese negotiators nothing will be conceded to our advantage which is not fully balanced by a corresponding concession on our part.

In September a special commission was appointed by his Majesty's Government to proceed to China to deal with the commercial questions referred to above. The members were Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E., a member of the India Council, with two assistant commissioners, Mr. Henry Cockburn, C.B., of his Majesty's Legation, and Mr. C. J. Dudgeon, of the firm of Ilbert & Co., Shanghai. The Chinese Government as their representative appointed Sheng Hsuan-huai, Director-General of Telegraphs, assisted by two Maritime Customs Commissioners, Messrs. A. E. Hippisley and F. E. Taylor. One of their duties will be to prepare a table of specific duties to take the place of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* tariff which came in force after the signing of the peace protocol; but in the meantime a specific tariff, locally prepared at Shanghai, was temporarily adopted, as it was found impracticable to levy duties on an *ad valorem* basis.

In August was completed the scheme for the defence of the foreign Legations. An area about a mile in length and a quarter of mile in depth was surrounded by a wall loopholed throughout, and the ground outside this wall was cleared of houses for a certain distance. The southern boundary of the Legation area is formed by the city wall itself, which for a section between two of the city gates dominates the foreign quarter.

Although foreign troops remained in Peking until September, as early as January a beginning was made of restoring Chinese authority. Chinese Judges with power of awarding

the death penalty were appointed by the foreign commanders in the quarters of the city respectively held by them, and the policing of the city was gradually replaced in the hands of the Chinese, in anticipation of the time when foreign troops would evacuate Peking.

On April 17 a portion of the Imperial Palace in Peking which was being used as the headquarters of Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee was destroyed by fire, and General Schwarzhoff, the Chief of the Staff, lost his life.

The formal evacuation of Peking took place on September 17, when the Japanese and American Guards handed over the Forbidden City to the Chinese.

At the suggestion of the British and American Ministers the honours of which Chang Yin-hwan had been deprived were restored to him posthumously. It was he who had been Chinese Minister for some years at Washington, and came to England on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. Having been banished to Turkestan at the time of the *coup d'Etat* in 1898, he was put to death by order of the Empress-Dowager at the beginning of the anti-foreign outbreak in 1900.

The Chinese Government proposed to send a mission to collect contributions from Chinese abroad towards the payment of the indemnity, and they applied to the foreign Powers concerned for passports, but these were refused.

In October the Heir Apparent, Pu-chun, was set aside by the Empress-Dowager. He was the son of Prince Tuan, who received a sentence of banishment for his participation in the anti-foreign movement, and this fact made it impossible that his son could succeed as Emperor. No successor to the Emperor Kwanghsü, who is childless, has yet been named.

In December a striking ceremony took place at Tungchow, near Peking. During the Boxer outbreak a fearful massacre of native converts had taken place. The Protestant missionaries, chiefly Americans, agreed not to press for the punishment of the guilty on the condition that the Chinese officials made public atonement and impressed on the people that missionaries and their converts must be respected and protected. A most imposing funeral procession was arranged, and all the principal officials were in attendance at the cemetery where the coffins of some seventy victims were buried.

In the course of the year several Imperial Edicts were promulgated which seemed to indicate that the Court intended to adopt measures of reform; these manifestoes dealt chiefly with changes in the educational system, the selection of competent officials, and the abolition of useless offices; but these promises of reform have been made so often before that they must not be taken as showing that any real change will take place. Yuan Shih-Kai, the new Viceroy of Chihli, engaged several Japanese officers in December to drill his troops. The Japanese Government offered to lend China a general to

reorganise her army, and this proposal was strongly supported by Yuan Shih-Kai, with what result is not yet known.

The Court, which on the approach of the foreign troops had fled from Peking to Si-an Fu, started on the return journey on October 6. It proceeded very leisurely, and at much expense to the towns on the road. By the end of the year it had reached Kai-feng-fu, the capital of Honan, where it halted to await the course of events in Peking. It resumed its journey towards Peking in the beginning of December.

M. Beau replaced M. Simon as French Minister at Peking, and M. Lessar succeeded M. de Giers as Russian Minister.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's term of service was extended so long as the situation in China was critical, and he was then replaced by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.

It was announced that Chang Te-yi would succeed Lo Fengluh as Chinese Minister in London, but the change has not yet taken place.

Early in the year an Imperial Decree ordered Yuan Shih-Kai, the Governor of Shantung, to proceed to Peking to assist in the peace negotiations. Later, when Li Hung Chang died, he was appointed to succeed him as Viceroy of Chihli. The rise of Yuan Shih-Kai has been phenomenally rapid, and at the age of forty-three he is probably the youngest official who has held such high position. He first came into notice as Chinese Resident in Corea when China, as the suzerain Power, required to have a strong man to keep the King of Corea straight, in the early days of the emergence of the Hermit Kingdom from seclusion into the arena of international relations with the outside world. In 1898 Yuan Shih-Kai was Commandant of the Chief Army Corps in the metropolitan provinces and at the time of the *coup d'Etat* which deposed the Emperor the fate of the Throne lay in his hands. He sided with the Empress-Dowager, and his reward was the Governorship of Shantung. When the Boxer rising occurred he threw the Empress-Dowager's cause over and sided with the Yangtze Viceroys who refused to be drawn into the anti-foreign movement. While Governor of Shantung he issued a proclamation promising to protect foreign missionaries and their converts; and went out of his way to invite missionaries to return to their work on the ground that they set a good example, and did not interfere with the course of Chinese justice. As Li Hung Chang's successor in the Viceroyalty and as Imperial Commissioner for the North he is one of the coming men, and even now he and Jung-lu are the two men who have most influence with the Empress-Dowager.

The death of Li Hung Chang at the age of seventy-eight occurred on November 7. He had outlived by some years the great reputation he had made, and his removal from the scene had no immediate effect on Chinese politics. For some years he had been suspected of being the tool of Russia, and, from whatever motive, it is true that he was willing and even anxious to put

Russia in such a position in Manchuria as would have meant in a few years the absolute cession of that country. His influence with the Court, especially in international questions, was so great that it is probable that had he lived much longer Manchuria would have been practically lost to China; and his death now leaves the patriotic provincial viceroys, who still hope to preserve the integrity of China, in a much stronger position. By order of the Empress a temple is to be erected to his memory; and the title of marquess is conferred on his eldest son and successors for twenty-three generations. Li Hung Chang himself had the rank of earl.

Owing to the disturbed condition of the north and the seizure by the allies of the Pekin-Shanhaikuan railway, there were no earnings out of which to pay the February coupon for interest due to the British bondholders. The contract for the railway loan gives the bondholders the right to take possession of the railway in the event of such default, and the Chinese Government was desirous that the bondholders should take over the railway. The explanation probably is that, as the railway was at the time under Russian military occupation, the Chinese hoped that Great Britain and Russia would quarrel over the affair. The bondholders were ready to take over such a valuable asset, but the British Government discouraged the transaction and pointed out to China how her credit would suffer at this juncture if the Government repudiated its liability; and money was then found to pay the coupons.

Both the Pekin-Tien-tsin railway and the Paotingfu-Pekin railway were brought into Pekin, breaches being made in the city wall to admit the lines. On February 21 the Pekin-Shanhaikuan railway, which since the commencement of hostilities had been under Russian control, was handed over to the British military authorities, who continued to run it throughout the year. In spite of the disturbed state of the country and the interruption of trade, the receipts under British management far exceeded those which the line had yielded when under native control. The British military authorities extended the line beyond Pekin as far as the city of Tungchow, which is at the head of the navigation of the Peiho River.

The city of Tien-tsin continued to be under the control of the so-called Provisional Government, consisting of Commissioners nominated by the principal Powers. Much good work was done in improving the city. The city walls were removed and new roads and canals were constructed, and under the supervision of the Provisional Government the work of improving the navigation of the river Peiho was begun. After the withdrawal of the army of occupation from the province of Chihli the Chinese authorities requested that the city of Tien-tsin should be handed back to them, but for the present the military occupation continues.

A dispute which at one moment seemed likely to have very

serious consequences arose between the British and Russian military authorities over the ownership of a small strip of land at Tien-tsin. The land in question was being used by the British to make a siding for the railway which was mortgaged to British bondholders. The Russians on their part claimed that this land formed part of the recently acquired Russian concession. British and Russian sentries were posted within a yard of each other in order to maintain rival rights. Before a collision occurred it was agreed by the two Governments that work should be temporarily suspended, and that the dispute should be referred to arbitration.

The Russian concession at Tien-tsin, which was obtained from Li Hung Chang the previous year, and which stretches along the left bank of the river Peiho opposite the British concession, was opened with much ceremony on July 13. Its acquisition was viewed with alarm by those interested in the prosperity of the port, for at this part of the river there is barely room for steamers to moor; and any wharves or other works which the Russians might construct on their side would seriously obstruct navigation.

Other Powers also, who can have no real use for a separate concession or settlement, took advantage of the general confusion to secure one, and now Tien-tsin boasts five or six separate concessions—a state of things which will inevitably give rise to troublesome international disputes in the future.

Early in the year it became known that, side by side with the Treaty of Peace which the foreign Powers in concert were negotiating with China, Russia was on her own account trying to negotiate a separate treaty about Manchuria. Li Hung Chang used every endeavour to obtain the Empress's consent to the Russian terms; but Chinese public opinion, in so far as it could make itself heard, and the powerful Yang-tsze Viceroy Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung were strenuously opposed to the Russian demands. These, after various modifications, took the following shape: (1) The civil administration of Manchuria to be restored to China. (2) Russia to maintain a military force for the protection of the Manchurian railway. (3) Russia to assist China in keeping order. (4) No munitions of war to be imported, and no military force to be maintained in Manchuria without Russia's consent. (5) Chinese officials who prove themselves obnoxious to Russia are not to be retained in office. (6) No foreigners except Russians to be employed in organising land or sea forces in North China. (7) The district of Chinchow to pass under Russian administration. (8) No mining or railway concessions to be granted to foreigners in Manchuria, Mongolia, or Turkestan. (9) Indemnity to be given for injury to Russian interests and for Russian expenses in Manchuria. (10 and 11) The damage caused to the Manchurian railway may be liquidated by granting new concessions, or

modifying old ones. (12) A railway to be built connecting the Manchurian line with the Great Wall.

Russia fixed a date before which these terms must be accepted, but China, being strongly advised by Great Britain, Japan and other Powers not to enter into a separate arrangement with Russia, refused to sign the treaty. Russia thereupon addressed a circular to the foreign Powers, stating that her object had been to arrange terms with China which would enable Russia to restore Manchuria, but as it now appeared that the proposed arrangement was likely to involve China in trouble, Russia would withdraw from the negotiations and await the course of events. Later in the year, after the final peace protocol between the foreign Powers and China had been signed and friendly relations had been re-established, the new Russian Minister, M. Lessar, again attempted to negotiate a revised treaty, which was much the same in effect as the discarded one. The Chinese negotiator was again Li Hung Chang, who, as before, seemed disposed to accede to the Russian demands; his death occurred before he could sign the treaty, and Russia seems to have lost her chance of getting her terms accepted; but as her troops remain in Manchuria and she is in a position to exercise all the rights which the proposed treaty would have conferred on her, China's refusal to give her written assent does not materially alter the *status quo*.

Russia's doings in Manchuria brought to light a strange divergence of views regarding the Anglo-German agreement of October, 1900, respecting the integrity of China. The German official view was that the agreement did not include Manchuria, whereas the British official view was that the agreement had reference to all parts of the Chinese Empire. Throughout the year the Russians remained in occupation of the Treaty port of Niuchwang, and exercised control over the Chinese population.

In the spring a British vessel of war captured some Chinese pirates in the Elliot group to the south of Manchuria. The Russian admiral complained to Admiral Seymour that these were Russian waters, which had been ceded to Russia at the same time as Port Arthur, but his Britannic Majesty's Government would not admit that there was any validity in the Russian claim.

An Ottoman mission under Enver Pasha left Constantinople for China in May with the object of cultivating relations with Chinese Mahomedans. The mission stayed a few weeks in Shanghai, and before it had effected anything it was recalled, and returned to Turkey *via* the Siberian Railway.

A Tibetan Mission went from Lassa to Moscow in June. The Russian official Press gave out that its object was to obtain religious liberties for the Buddhist subjects of the Tsar. This diplomatic *rapprochement* between Tibet and Russia caused a good deal of uneasiness in Pekin.

With a certain degree of secrecy a French steamer, escorted by a man-of-war, laid a cable between Haiphong and Amoy. At Amoy it connected with the Danish cable that is laid between that port and Vladivostok; and telegraphic communication was thus established between Tongking and France independently of any English lines.

The extensive coalfields in the province of Chihli, which had been worked by a Chinese company for some twenty years with small profit to the shareholders, were acquired by an English company under the name of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited. The coalfields extend for about twenty miles along the Tien-tsin-Shanhaikuan railway, and there is easy access to shipping wharves. Good coal is known to exist in practically unlimited quantities, and the prospects of the company are exceedingly good.

The province of Shensi suffered from drought, and a severe famine was the consequence. In the month of August it was estimated that 2,500,000 had died. The Yang-tze region also suffered from floods; in some parts the river assumed the proportions of a large lake 200 miles wide. Some 10,000,000 people were rendered homeless and destitute—such floods had not been known for seventy years. In both these cases of distress British missionaries collected money and did their best to give relief.

The brevet rank of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent was conferred on Sir Robert Hart in recognition of his services during the peace negotiations. It is an honour usually bestowed on Viceroy of provinces.

The port of Ching Wang-tao, in the Gulf of Pechili, was opened to foreign trade in December. It is hoped that during the ice-bound season in the north communication between Shanghai and the north may be kept open with this port, which is on the line of the Pekin-Shanhaikuan railway.

Throughout the year piracy, which is always rife in the Canton rivers, increased to such an extent that foreign pressure had to be put on the Viceroy to take more energetic measures for its suppression. On the advice of the British admiral the Viceroy decided to commission several fast gunboats, manned by foreigners, to patrol the waters of his province.

The island of Ku-lang-su, which forms the settlement where most of the foreign merchants reside at the treaty port of Amoy, was made into an international settlement by the local authorities. This gives the foreign residents the power to make their own sanitary and police regulations.

The Siberian Railway was completed in November—that is rails are now laid all the way from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, with the exception of the section on the south of Lake Baikal, but much work remains to be done before the line can be considered ready for traffic. Great progress was made in developing Russia's new port on the Pacific—Dalny as it is now called, or Ta-lien-wan as it is known in Chinese. This will be

the terminus of the Siberian Railway, and all that can be done to attract shipping in the way of docks and wharves is being pushed forward at great expense.

Considerable progress has also been made on the Lu-han railway, the line that is to connect Pekin and Hankow. At the Hankow end it is completed as far as Sin-yang, a distance of 130 miles, and at the northern end as far as Cheng-ting, a distance of 150 miles from Pekin. No work has yet been undertaken on the Canton-Wuchang line, for which an American syndicate has a concession, but the Belgian syndicate which is constructing the Lu-han line has acquired from the Americans an interest in this future southern trunk line.

At Wuchang the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung gave notice that a site on the river bank, which it is intended shall be the terminus of the southern line, had been marked out as a treaty port open to all foreign merchants. Those who hoped to see the rich province of Szu-chuan tapped by a line from Burmah were discouraged by the declaration of Lord Curzon at Rangoon that the scheme was not to be entertained, and that work on the Kunlun Ferry line must be discontinued before it reached the province of Yunnan. The French, as will be seen under the heading of Tongking, are making progress with their railway to Yunnan.

In the month of August H.M.S. *Sandpiper* ascended the West River as far as Nan-ning in Kwangsi. This port was opened to foreign trade, but on account of reefs of rocks and rapids navigation for steamers is very risky. In December H.M.S. *Woodcock* reached Kiating in Szu-chuan. This is the highest point on the Yang-tsze that has been reached by a steamer.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Sobraon* was wrecked on Tung-ying Island off Foochow on April 24, one day after leaving Shanghai. The mails and passengers were saved, but the vessel became a total wreck.

A German church was opened in Shanghai in October. The German Emperor announced his intention of presenting a window.

II. JAPAN,

In April the Crown Princess gave birth to a son; the event was a cause of great rejoicing to the nation, which has come round to the view that the Crown should only pass to the offspring of a legitimate union.

In March the House of Peers refused to pass the Taxation Bills, and by order of the Emperor the House was prorogued for ten days. Eventually the Peers gave way in deference to the express wish of his Majesty.

Much discussion took place in connection with the tenure of land by foreigners in the so-called settlements. The treaty

states that "existing leases in perpetuity, under which property is now held in the settlements, shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever, except those contained in such existing leases, shall be imposed in respect of such property." No such title as "perpetual lease" is recognised by Japanese law, and the Japanese authorities proposed to register the land under the term "superficies," which is the Japanese equivalent of perpetual lease. The foreign residents held out for the strict letter of the treaty, and ultimately the Japanese Diet had to pass a special act to meet the case; this was done in the month of March. Another question arising out of the same treaty article was the tax on houses within the settlement area. Foreign residents claimed that they were exempt, but the Japanese authorities threatened to enforce the tax by process of law. The matter has not yet been settled, but it has been proposed by foreign Powers that the question be submitted to arbitration.

Great excitement prevailed in the early part of the year, caused by the attempt of Russia to force the Manchurian Treaty on China. Japan made representations to Russia on the subject, and Russia's reply was that the proposed arrangement was an affair between China and herself, but that it would be found the terms were not injurious to Japan. In this connection the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs made an important declaration in the Diet. Japan, he said, considered that Manchuria came within the scope of the so-called Anglo-German Agreement, to which Japan was a party; and that Japan's intention was to adhere to the plain terms of the agreement without regard to the forced interpretation which any other Power chose to put upon it.

In March the treaty between Spain and Japan was ratified. It stipulates amongst other things that each shall give to the other the most favoured treatment in respect of exports and imports.

In June the Ito Cabinet, which had held office since the previous autumn, resigned, ostensibly over the financial question, but it was believed that there were other underlying causes at work. The new Premier was Viscount Katsura, a man of no great political reputation, and his colleagues also were not of such mark as to give hope that this Government was more than a stop-gap.

In June M. Hoshi Toru, the head of the Liberal party, was assassinated by a man who held a good position in Tokyo. The motive for the crime as declared by the assassin was a sense of duty which impelled him to remove a man who was unfitted by his dishonesty and self-seeking to hold the position he did on the Tokyo City Council and on the Council of Education. The murderer gave himself up at once, and was tried, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, the death penalty being withheld, probably to prevent the criminal from becoming an object of

hero worship, and thus causing others to seek notoriety in the same way.

Great indignation was caused in July and August by the report that the medical inspectors at Honolulu were using insulting discrimination against Japanese women travelling by steamship. The Japanese Government addressed the United States Government on the subject and the offensive practice was discontinued.

Some sensation was caused by a visit to Japan of the head of the Buddhists in Pekin. During the foreign military occupation of Pekin the Lama Temple was protected from spoliation by Japanese troops, and out of this grew up friendly relations between the Lamas and the Japanese. The visit of the Chief Lama to Tokyo was primarily to express his gratitude, but the Buddhist priesthood in Japan, whose influence is steadily on the decline, profited by the occasion to rehabilitate themselves by extolling the merits of the Buddhist over the Christian religion, as exemplified by the conduct of the soldiers of Japan and those of Christian countries during the operations in North China. The Nationalist party in Japan also tried to make capital out of the episode, by urging an alliance between China, Japan and Corea.

In September the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce presented a memorial to the Government praying for the removal of all restrictions against foreigners owning land or opening mines in Japan.

In July was performed with much *éclat* the ceremony of unveiling the monument erected at Kurihara in commemoration of the landing at that port of Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy.

There had always been some doubt whether foreigners could hold Japanese railways as securities for loans. The Department of Communications decided the question in September by declaring that all immovable property might be given as security for loans. An attempt was made to put 50,000,000 yen of Japanese bonds on the American market, but it proved a failure, and Japan had to readjust her finances to suit the position. The money was required for the extension of the railway and telegraph systems, which now are paying an average of 6½ per cent. Japan's financial position is sound enough, although her credit is not as good as she expected. Last year's revenue showed an increase of nearly 8,000,000 yen over the previous year, and this was not caused by any extraordinary measures, but was the result of natural expansion of the revenue. This year's Budget, which was presented to the Diet in the month of December, 1901, showed a surplus in ordinary revenue of 47,000,000 yen, and it was proposed that this amount, together with 38,000,000 yen of new Chinese indemnity and 15,000,000 yen of the old Chinese indemnity, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt and to the extension of railways and telegraphs.

At the close of the year the railway mileage in operation was : Government lines, 959 miles ; private lines, 2,905 miles.

Some correspondence took place between the Japanese and British Governments on the subject of emigration to Australia. The language test clause of the Australian Alien Immigration Bill had the effect of excluding Japanese, and this discrimination was much felt in Japan.

A new iron foundry, erected at a cost of 10,500,000 yen, was opened at Wakamatsu in November. It reduces ore procured in the country and in China, and it is hoped that Japan will become independent of foreign importation of iron, which costs her some 20,000,000 yen annually.

In the autumn Marquess Ito started on a tour, going *via* America and visiting Russia, Germany, England and other countries. He was received with great honour wherever he went, but it was not known that any political results had followed.

III. COREA.

Early in the year fears existed that a plot was being laid for the extermination of foreigners and Christians—the outcrop of the anti-foreign movement in China. The foreign representatives warned the Government, and no outbreak occurred.

In March the Corean Government came to a decision to send representatives to the principal foreign Powers.

Several attempts were made to oust Mr. J. McLeavy Brown from his position as Chief Commissioner of Corean Customs. He was ordered to vacate his premises and given his *congé*, but he ignored the messages and remained at his post. The intervention of the British, Japanese and American representatives put a stop to these intrigues. The object of Mr. Brown's opponents was doubtless to obtain the control of the considerable balance of Customs funds standing in his name. In April a French syndicate negotiated terms for a loan of 5,000,000 yen to the Corean Government, secured on the Customs revenue ; but the affair fell through owing to the opposition of some of the foreign representatives.

An outbreak occurred in May on the island of Quelpart in which several hundred Catholic converts lost their lives. The riots arose out of some land tax disputes in which the converts intervened. French vessels of war repaired to the island, and order was restored.

Both the Russians and the Japanese obtained concessions of land at the port of Masanpo, where the two Powers watched each other's proceedings with a jealous eye.

In May a concession was granted to a company of Coreans and Japanese to construct a railway from Seoul to Fusan, a distance of 287 miles.

A treaty between Belgium and Corea was ratified in October.

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IV. HONG-KONG (BRITISH).

In March the offices of Colonial Secretary and Registrar General, which had been held conjointly since 1895, were again separated. In the same month the Waglan Lighthouse, erected by the Chinese Government in 1893, was taken over by the Colonial Government.

Bubonic plague, which recurs each year with regularity, appeared in the month of May and continued for some months. It claimed this year a greater percentage of European victims than in former years. The residents of Hong-Kong presented a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that in view of the regular appearance of the plague a commission wholly unconnected with the Colony should be appointed to report on its sanitary condition. The Colonial Office acceded to this prayer.

The population of Hong-Kong at the census of 1901 was 284,000.

V. WEI-HAI-WEI (BRITISH).

On January 1 Wei-hai-wei passed from the control of the War Office to that of the Colonial Office. In April the Colonial Office gave instructions for the application of the Ceylon mining laws to Wei-hai-wei. In May Major-General Dorward was appointed Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei and its dependencies.

In July was published an order in Council appointing a Commissioner to administer the government of Wei-hai-wei. Under the order any of the laws and ordinances of Hong-Kong may be applied *mutatis mutandis*. The order also establishes a High Court of Wei-hai-wei. In civil cases between natives the court is to be guided by native law and custom. All residents within the walled city of Wei-hai-wei are to remain under Chinese jurisdiction. A Land Commission is also constituted under the order.

VI. KIAOCHOW (GERMAN).

Captain Jaeschke, Governor of Kiaochow, died of typhoid in January. He was succeeded by Captain Truppel of the Imperial German Navy.

The Estimates for 1901 amount to 552,500*l.*, of which 537,500*l.* is put down as State grant-in-aid. Receipts from local sources amount to 15,000*l.*

The Kiaochow-Kaomi Railway was opened in September, and in November the line was extended as far as Changling in the province of Shantung, a distance of 128 kilometres from Tsingtau, the seaport of Kiaochow.

VII. TONGKING (FRENCH).

Under the auspices of M. Doumer, Governor-General of French Indo-China, a company was formed in June with a

capital of 70,000,000 francs for the construction of a railway from Laokai on the frontier to the city of Yunnan, a distance of 290 miles. The Indo-Chinese Government guarantees an annual payment of 3,000,000 francs for interest and sinking fund.

Prince Henry of Orleans died at Saigon on August 9.

VIII. SIAM.

Siam passed through a year of prosperity. Under the able guidance of the King much progress is being made: a clean-handed officialdom is being created; the finances are flourishing; there is no public debt; the revenue is increasing; crime is decreasing, and an excellent provincial gendarmerie is effecting a great change in law and order. The foreign relations of the country are not in such a happy state owing to the constant fear of aggression at the hands of France. Siam claims that all the stipulations of the treaty of 1893 have been loyally fulfilled by her, and that in consequence France should now carry out her promise of evacuating the port of Chentabun; but before consenting to do so France is trying to obtain further concessions. She asks for an extension of her territory across the Mekong, for certain commercial privileges in the Mekong Valley, and for the employment of Frenchmen in the Siamese Government service. Siam, on her part, asks that there should be a reconsideration of the registration system under which thousands of natives obtain French protection; and also that Siam should resume jurisdiction in the twenty-five kilometre neutral zone along the Mekong and in the Angkor-Battambang district.

A political question of some importance was raised by the granting by the Sultan of Kelantan of a mining concession to a British company. The Siamese Government disputed the validity of the concession until after it had been ratified by Siam. On behalf of the English company it was argued that by an old treaty still in force Siam had recognised the independence of the Sultan. It was believed that Siam was merely using the mining concession as a pretext for reviving her claim to suzerainty over Kelantan.

A considerable falling off in British mercantile interests is to be noted. In former years 80 per cent. of the shipping was British; gradually the German flag has been gaining until in the year under review it has overtaken the British flag.

Siam's first railway line—that from Bangkok to Korat—was opened by the King in January. The line is only 165 miles long, but it has taken eight years to complete. The original estimate was 600,000*l.*, but in the end it cost 1,200,000*l.* It has proved a most costly line in time, litigation and life; thirty-five Europeans and 7,000 Asiatics have died while employed on construction work. The litigation arose out of a contract with

Mr. Campbell, who had contracted to construct the line for the equivalent of 600,000*l.* It was in 1896, after he had been four years on the work, that Mr. Campbell's contract was cancelled, whereupon the matter went to arbitration, and in the end the Siamese Government had to pay 160,000*l.* damages.

The land law of Siam has been reformed by the adoption of a new registration system. The main feature lies in the issue to holders of land of new title-deeds based on actual survey and the registration of all changes of ownership subsequently made. It is a modification of the well-known Torrens system, adapted to Siamese laws and customs.

The rice crop was unusually abundant, and the steps now being taken by the Government to improve the system of irrigation will in the near future bring much more land under cultivation.

A copyright law was issued in August bringing Siam into line with English law, and thus giving protection to authors for forty-two years.

The year has seen an immense increase in the trade between the Chinese province of Yunnan and Northern Siam, as also between the British Shan States and Siam. It is all carried on by caravan.

On May 5 the King and Queen left Bangkok on a visit to Java. They returned on July 24.

M. Rolin Jacquemyns, who had been for many years political adviser to the Government, retired in April.

Admiral de Richelieu of the Siamese Navy retired in August.

BYRON BRENNAN.

CHAPTER VII.

AFRICA (WITH MALTA).

I. SOUTH AFRICA.

THE hopes cherished in the latter part of 1900 that the year 1901 would bring with it a restoration of peace and a revival of prosperity in South Africa were bitterly disappointed. A sketch of the history of the war, which follows this general introduction, comprises the leading facts of the military operations in the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony and Natal. Within this article we shall endeavour to compress a statement of the political situation and of such South African affairs as can be detached from the doings of the contending armies. The salient fact to notice is that throughout the year Parliamentary Institutions were in abeyance. The extent and ramifications of rebellion among Dutch British subjects rendered necessary the application of martial law to the entire

area of Cape Colony, including Cape Town; but there was no formal suspension of the Constitution other than that implied by martial law. Ministers continued to hold their portfolios, to conduct their departments, and to give advice to the Governor on matters of policy; but as Parliament was successively prorogued they acted without its authority, and will therefore need to be indemnified by the Cape Parliament, or by the Imperial Parliament should the local Legislature withhold indemnification. The position may be expressed by saying that the Colony was not deprived of self-government, but that the system has been in a state of suspended animation.

Outside the two self-governing Colonies no progress could be made, owing to the continuance of the war, in carrying into effect the policy announced by the Home Government, which was to substitute for the purely military administration of the annexed territories a civil administration, with a Legislative Council in each new Colony, consisting of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive, and unofficial members nominated by the Crown—this method of rule to give place, “as soon as circumstances permit,” to full self-government. Commissions were issued making the High Commissioner, Lord Milner, Administrator of the two new Colonies, the Governorship of Cape Colony being given to Sir W. Hely Hutchinson. On February 6 Lord (then Sir A.) Milner reviewed the situation, military and political, in an important despatch (referred to also on p. 99). It was no use denying, he said, that there had been retrogression. Cape Colony had been perfectly quiet; the southern half of the Orange River Colony was settling down; in a considerable portion of the Transvaal the people seemed to have definitely accepted British authority; but when he wrote the scene had completely altered. He foresaw a longer period of recuperation both for the mining industry and for agriculture, and especially for the latter, than was thought would be needed; and what was more serious than the material destruction, was the moral effect of the recrudescence of the war. The general rising at the back of our army, necessitating the return of troops to districts thought to be secure under the oath of neutrality taken by their inhabitants, had developed into a guerilla war, ever assuming a more embittered character, and leading to a “carnival of mendacity” which had brought the commandoes invading Cape Colony recruits and other assistance from Dutch subjects of the Crown who had been nominally loyal.

The situation described by Lord Milner continued throughout the year with little variation, and the record for Cape Colony in particular is one of varying degrees of gloom, for though De Wet's invasion was frustrated, the year closed with a few scattered bodies of the enemy still roaming about notwithstanding the pursuing columns. The loyalists responded nobly

to the call for volunteers for local defence ; but the story of the war in Cape Colony itself shows that a very large proportion of the up-country Dutch were covertly when they were not openly disloyal. Nor do appeals for peace by prominent Dutch loyalists appear to have had any greater effect in Cape Colony than did the work of Dutch peace emissaries in the annexed territories. Plague also was a disturbing element, though this happily yielded to vigorous administrative measures for its suppression.

After De Wet had been compelled to re-cross the Orange River Lord Milner travelled north to confer with Lord Kitchener, and in May left for England for a brief rest. Meanwhile Messrs. Merriman and Sauer had gone to London on a "peace mission," which was energetically disavowed by Cape loyalists, whom they claimed to represent. The literary activity of the Bond party was curbed by the suppression of *Ons Land* and the sentence of Mr. Malan, the editor, to twelve months' imprisonment for seditious libel. Other Bond writers were also prosecuted and punished for similar offences. In May Mrs. Louis Botha was allowed by Lord Kitchener to leave for Europe on what proved to be a futile mission to Mr. Kruger in the interests of peace. The Cape Parliament was to have met in the early summer, but was prorogued until August 27, and again prorogued. In June there was a marked agitation in the Colony for the suspension of the Constitution, but the Imperial Government avoided this course. On the other hand, there were many prosecutions for treason in Cape Colony and Natal, there being some executions where positive crime in addition to rebellion had been proved ; but the majority of the sentences were for long terms of imprisonment and the infliction of heavy fines—the amount imposed in Natal until July being no less than 20,000*l.* In the latter month Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Premier, made an important speech on the necessity of stamping out Republicanism in South Africa, and took a hopeful view of the prospect of reopening Parliament and of the early close of the war—a view unjustified by events, for the military situation continued to be bad until much later in the year, alike in Cape Colony and on the Natal border. Notwithstanding the war the trade of Cape Colony kept up well, the imports for the year ending June, 1901, being 22,800,026*l.*, as against 19,056,762*l.* ; and the exports 9,848,472*l.*, as against 12,740,946*l.*, there being a decrease of 4,000,000*l.* in gold, but an increase of 2,500,000*l.* in diamonds.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York in August in the course of their Imperial tour was a brilliant success, alike at Cape Town and Durban, and had an undoubted effect in sustaining the spirits of the loyalists ; and the return of Lord Milner later in the month still further encouraged them, for the High Commissioner was able to assure them that there would be no change in the mind and temper of the British people and

Government. Apart from military events, the feature of the situation in Cape Colony and Natal was the position of the loyalist refugees, who were eagerly awaiting permission to return to the Rand. A beginning had been made in the establishment of a municipality for Johannesburg, and early in October permission was given for the starting of a limited number of stamps, and arrangements made for the return of 100 refugees weekly. By mid-November permits were being issued for 250 refugees weekly. As Lord Kitchener extended the blockhouse system and thus confined the enemy within areas remote from the towns and the lines of communication, and as the latter were no longer in peril of interruption by parties of wreckers, life at Johannesburg resumed something of its normal industrial conditions, and each weekly batch of refugee arrivals relieved the social pressure in Cape Town and Durban. So well did the new arrangements at Johannesburg work that Lord Kitchener extended them so far that it was expected that by February, 1902, at least one-fourth of the mines in the Rand would have resumed.

Partly to facilitate the resumption of industry and also with the object of lessening mortality the burgher refugee camps in the Transvaal were in part broken up and transferred to Natal, such burgher movement as was possible in this direction meaning less pressure on the railway and allowing of the more plentiful transmission of supplies to the Rand. Alike in the Transvaal and Orange River camps there had been terrible mortality, especially among the children, and chiefly from epidemics of measles; and this had created great anxiety in England, where the facts were emphasised by Miss Hobhouse, who issued a pamphlet describing the results of her investigations on the spot. The Government appointed a committee of ladies under Mrs. Fawcett to visit the camps, and during the year issued two Blue Books, in addition to monthly statistics; and they have lately issued the report of the Ladies' Committee, which makes many suggestions for administrative improvements. The effect of the entire mass of documents may be thus stated: Lord Kitchener relieved the Boers in the field of the responsibility for the care of their women and children and other non-combatants as an act of humanity; there were defects in the organisation of the camps, due to the circumstances in which they were established, the shortness of efficient staffs, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies; disease and exceptional mortality were due to the exhaustion of many of the occupants of the camps, to their ignorance of nursing, their primitive ideas of medicine, and their shockingly insanitary habits. The Papers also show that Mr. Chamberlain exercised great personal initiative and energy in endeavouring to effect an improvement in the condition of the camps, and that such amelioration was perceptible when, late in the year, their control was transferred from the military to the civil authorities, Lord Milner being

authorised to spare no expense in the matter of breaking up the camps into smaller units, transferring them where possible to Natal and Cape Colony, in strengthening the medical, nursing and administrative staffs, and in the provision of rations and extra comforts. When the year closed these things were receiving vigorous attention, though, of course, it was impossible for those responsible for the camps wholly to please either the burgher inhabitants of them or exacting critics in England. The broad fact is that throughout the year Great Britain was at enormous cost (in July, for example, the expenditure on the camps alone was 169,546*l.*) giving shelter, food and clothing, medical treatment and education to the children of almost the entire Boer non-combatant population of the two Colonies—for only a relatively small proportion of Boer women and children remained with the burghers in the areas of country, chiefly to the north and east of the Delagoa line, yet to be cleared by our troops. A study of the medical reports shows indisputably that the mortality among the children was greatly aggravated by the ignorance and, in some cases, by the indifference of the Boer parents to the value of child life, for there is some evidence that among the lower classes of Boers there was neglect and wilful opposition to measures for the restriction of disease. It would take up too much space to give the statistics of death; a few examples will suffice. In July there were 93,940 burghers in camp, of whom 46,366 were children, and of the children 1,124 died. In August, when a severe epidemic of measles prevailed, there were 105,347 whites in the camps—16,695 men, 36,427 women, and 52,224 children. The deaths of whites were, men 62, women 271, children 1,545. In September the figures were: in camps 109,418 (including 54,326 children), and the deaths were, men 119, women 328, and children 1,964. Since then there has been a diminishing mortality, but an ever-present danger of a recrudescence of epidemic. A feature of the new arrangements as to the camps is that those remaining in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Colony are to be under the control of officers with special experience in dealing with plague and famine camps in India.

The renewed activity of De Wet and his success at Tweefontein in the early hours of Christmas Day had no effect in checking the resumption of industry, and the situation at the end of 1901 was not without its encouraging features. The lines of communication had for some months past been unbroken, though there were probably several thousand Boers yet in the field in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony; every week, as the lines of blockhouses were increased, saw them cooped up in narrower spaces; Cape Colony was said to be almost free of commandoes; the Natal borders were held inviolate; rapid progress was made in the reorganisation of civil government and the restarting of industry and agriculture in the former theatre of war; Rhodesia was recovering; in fact, throughout

South Africa the New Year opened amid many signs of the commencement of that process of recuperation which Lord Milner warned the people must of necessity be slow, not so much because of the material destruction the war had brought in its train as because of the moral effects of its prolongation. Though no person of authority ventured to say when the fighting would definitely end, the universal impression was that the time and opportunities had arrived for constructive statesmanship to rebuild the edifice of South African life on the new foundation of British authority throughout the conquered and revolted territories.

Concerning Rhodesia a few definite particulars should be added, for the stagnation produced by the war has not been unrelieved during the past twelve months. The total output of gold in 1900 was 91,640 oz. In 1901 the output (on an approximate calculation of the December returns) reached about 170,000 oz. The administrative system under Mr. Milton and the Legislative Council has worked well. There has, naturally, been no marked development politically or industrially, for the energies of no mean portion of the white male population have been expended in the service of the Crown against the Boers; but measures have been taken by the British South African and other companies for assisting the settlement of European agriculturists and importing live stock. The Legislature also has passed a Masters and Servants Ordinance for the regulation of labour conditions. The problem of the importation of labour has received attention, and measures are in train for attracting Indian immigrants.

THE STORY OF THE WAR.

At the opening of the year the activity of the Boers on the eastern line beyond Middelburg took the form of simultaneous night attacks, under the direction of Commandant-General Louis Botha, on Belfast, Dalmannutha, Machadodorp and other smaller posts. These were everywhere repulsed. The plans of the enemy, as stated by Lord Kitchener, whose despatches are the principal source of this narrative, which may therefore be depended upon for its general accuracy, were then as follows: Hertzog was to proceed to Lambert's Bay and there meet a ship bringing mercenaries, guns and ammunition from Europe, while De Wet was to go south by De Aar and join Hertzog in a combined attack upon Capetown, Botha invading Natal with a picked commando of 5,000 men as soon as he heard that the junction had been effected, Durban being his objective. In pursuance of this plan there had been a concentration of Boers in Ermelo, Carolina and Bethel, where there were large depôts of supply. Lord Kitchener therefore deemed it essential to sweep the country between the Delagoa Bay and Natal Railway lines, and concentrated columns at Mooi Plaats, Baps-

fontein, Bulfontein and Springs, with Lieutenant-General French in command. Meanwhile, the Pretoria-Middelburg line was reinforced and the country cleared so that other small columns could join in the sweeping movement. General French moved eastward on January 28 and forced Beyers' commando from strong positions commanding the valley of the Wilge River. Having encountered little further opposition he entered Ermelo on February 6 and learned that a determined attack had been made on General Smith-Dorrien moving down from Carolina, the British losing 23 killed and 52 wounded. Finally, General French drove the enemy into the corner south-east of Piet Retief. The result of the movement was that Botha's intended invasion of Natal was completely frustrated; but Botha, with 3,000 men succeeded, by a night march, in passing through General French's lines, moving north across the railway into the Roos Senekal district. Though cooped up he had once more evaded capture. During the progress of General French's movements the Boers had, however, lost 296 in killed, 177 prisoners, 555 surrendered prisoners, 8 guns, 784 rifles, 199,300 rounds rifle ammunition, and a very large number of horses, cattle, sheep and waggons, while an enormous quantity of grain and forage had been seized and destroyed. The British had lost 5 officers and 41 men killed, and 4 officers and 108 men wounded.

Meanwhile the men forming the commandoes which were to follow De Wet reassembled at Winburg, and on the 23rd were led across the railway line, making for the Doornberg, where there was a Boer stronghold. Lord Kitchener sent two columns against them under General Knox from Kroonstad, and General Bruce Hamilton from Leeuwkop; but De Wet broke up his laager, dashed between the two columns before they were in striking distance, and rushed southward for the Tabaksberg, with General Knox hot upon his heels. General Knox caught up the rearguard at the Tabaksberg and fought an action. During the chase Lord Kitchener had ordered Bruce Hamilton's troops to Winburg and entrained them for Bloemfontein, with the hope of intercepting De Wet on the Bloemfontein-Ladybrand line. Bad weather, however, was fatal to celerity of movement, and as De Wet was able to shake off Knox, who was hampered by transport movements, he crossed the Bloemfontein-Thabanchu line near Israel's Poort. Rapidly outpacing Knox and Bruce Hamilton, his commando (2,300 men with 2 guns) swept southward to Cape Colony.

A new disposition of troops then became necessary. Knox and Bruce Hamilton's forces were called back to Bloemfontein and entrained for Bethulie; the troops in the Aliwal district were reinforced; and a strong mobile column placed at Naau-poort. Additional mounted infantry (900 men) had at this juncture arrived from England and were sent there, and Lieutenant-General Lyttelton was transferred from Middelburg to

Naaupoort to direct the operations against De Wet, who, after a rest in the De Wetsdorp district, marched towards the Orange River east of the railway. His object had been to cross at Norval's Pont; here he found his way blocked, but he turned towards Sand Drift. This was on February 4. Troops were sent from Naaupoort towards the drift, but they were too late, meeting the Boers coming south from the drift and driving them westward. Knox and Bruce Hamilton followed the Boers through the drift and a vigorous pursuit was made, in very bad weather and over sodden ground, which made transport most difficult. On the 14th Plumer got into touch with the enemy, who left large numbers of waggons and much ammunition behind him. He declined to fight and dashed on with the object of finding Hertzog; but the several British columns headed De Wet off to the Orange River again, west of Hopetown. The river was in flood. It seemed that at last De Wet was run down and cornered, but a portion of his force crossed the river notwithstanding the flood, while De Wet, with the remnants, dashed past Hopetown towards Petrusville, where he was joined by Hertzog's commando, and by a series of rapid marches and baffling changes of direction was "lost" between Britstown and Strydenburg, eventually crossing the Orange River again, without opposition, between Sand Drift and Colesberg Bridge. Hertzog, it appeared, had reached Lambert's Bay, but had found no ship. De Wet's invasion of Cape Colony had been thwarted; he had lost 200 prisoners (besides killed and wounded) and all his guns, ammunition and waggons. On the other hand, while he was being pursued northward and through the Orange River Colony again he had left Scheepers' and Kritzinger's commandoes in Cape Colony, and though they gained few recruits they had many sympathisers, who rendered them better service as guides and news-bearers than if they had actually joined their ranks.

In the early days of February Lord Methuen had been dealing with a determined incursion of the enemy from the south-western part of the Transvaal into Griqualand; Generals Babington and Cunningham had been on the track of Delarey and other commandoes in the west; on the Standerton-Heidelberg line there had been constant encounters with parties of railway-destroyers and train-wreckers; and on the Delagoa line Major-General Kitchener had been engaged with Boers in the Roos Senekal district. Meanwhile Lord Kitchener had been strengthening the chain of fortified posts along the railways, so as to release as many men as possible for the work of hunting down the enemy, and had established organised camps where surrendered burghers and their families could live under British protection, these places of concentration being eventually taken over by the civilian authorities.

We left De Wet flying northwards through the Orange River Colony with Lyttelton's columns in hot pursuit. Plumer

caught up his rearguard at Fauresmith on March 4. De Wet was then twenty-four hours ahead on the Petrusburg Road. But by the time Plumer reached the Modder on the 7th, De Wet's force had vanished, and whither De Wet himself had gone was unknown. During the progress of this pursuit General Lyttelton had crossed the country between the Orange River and the Thabanchu-Ladybrand line, the Boers keeping on the run and evading our pursuit, though losing 70 prisoners, over 4,000 horses and many cattle. Concurrently, also, Colonel Williams had conducted similar operations to the south-east of Heilbron, capturing large quantities of grain and ammunition. In the lull that followed the dispersal of De Wet's force Lord Kitchener reorganised the mobile troops in the Orange River Colony, dividing the Colony into four districts, each under the control of a general officer responsible for dealing with any concentration of the enemy, and for systematically clearing the country of horses, cattle and supplies. The southern district was given to General Lyttelton, the central to Major-General Knox, the northern to Major-General E. L. Elliot, and the eastern to Lieutenant-General Rundle. It is needless to follow the work done in these districts in detail during the latter part of March and in April. It is enough to say that steady progress was made in clearing the country.

In the Eastern Transvaal incessant rains, inaugurating the South African winter, which lasts from April to September, had made the general eastward movement under French, who had been sent thither again, extremely slow and difficult; but as the country was traversed it had been well searched, and several buried guns and stores of ammunition had been discovered. The Luneburg-Utrecht route was, however, abandoned as a line of supply, and the troops fell back gradually towards Natal, a column being left to move down the Blood River Valley and clear the country to the right of General French's advance. At the same time columns under General Smith-Dorrien and Lieutenant-Colonels Campbell and Allenby were operating on the Swaziland border, where an organised force of Boers were attempting to break north. In one attempt they lost 2 guns and several prisoners. Columns from Vryheid, where General Hildyard was in command, were sent down, and coming into contact with Grobelaar's commando drove it upon General Dartnell's column. An engagement resulted and some loss was inflicted on the enemy, who fled into the broken country eastward, being followed by light columns without wheeled transport. Parties of the enemy were caught up near the Zululand border, guns, waggons and stock being captured, and the enemy for the time being demoralised, 200 of them crossing into Zululand and surrendering to the local magistrates. By the end of March some of the troops were recalled, but the work of clearing the bush country around Vryheid was continued. On April 13 General French resumed his command at Johannesburg, and the columns

were collected by General Smith-Dorrien for the return march to the Delagoa line, towards the end of the month entering Middelburg through the valley of the Klein Olifants River. The result of these operations since General French's movement from Piet Retief on February 16 was 51 Boer prisoners, 175 surrendered burghers, 4 guns, 496 rifles, 19,000 rounds of ammunition, 534 waggons and carts, 1,016 horses, 280 mules and many oxen taken. Killed and wounded Boers numbered 73.

In the south-west of the Transvaal Lord Methuen had been dealing with bands of the enemy in the triangle formed by Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom and Ventersdorp. The feature of these operations was the withdrawal of the endangered Hoopstadt garrison on April 3, and the concentration at Mafeking with a view to a movement against Delarey early in May. At Lichtenburg on March 3 Lieutenant-Colonel Money had been heavily attacked by Delarey and 1,500 men, repulsing them and inflicting a loss of 60 killed and wounded and 7 prisoners, the garrison, however, losing 16 killed and 26 wounded. Bad weather prevented General Babington, who moved out from Mafeking, doing much more than keep the enemy on the move, but he took waggons and teams and 62 prisoners. On March 22, however, Delarey again attacked near Geldud, but was defeated, losing 11 killed and 13 wounded, Commandant Venter being found among the dead and Field-Cornet Wolmarans being captured. Babington drove Delarey north and the Boers broke up in confusion. His captures in this pursuit included 140 prisoners, 2 guns, 1 pom-pom, 6 Maxims, many rifles, waggons, carts and much ammunition; 22 dead and 32 wounded Boers were found on the field. Our losses were 2 killed and 7 wounded. In the rush on the Boer convoy the New Zealanders and Bushmen did splendid service. Turning his attention to Smuts' commando, Babington was able, by a night march, to rush the laager on April 14, the enemy (500 or more) losing 6 killed, 10 wounded, 23 prisoners, 1 gun, 1 pom-pom and large quantities of ammunition and stock. Notwithstanding these losses, Delarey was able to concentrate 2,000 men in the hills about Hartebeestfontein, and with 700 personally directed an attack on a convoy near Klerksdorp. This, however, was repulsed. Lord Methuen had, towards the end of April, concentrated at Mafeking and in conjunction with Babington's troops was able to block any attempt by Delarey to break through to the north-east. The work of wearing Delarey down was then vigorously pursued, the enemy breaking up into small bodies.

Simultaneously Major-General Dixon was clearing the country south of the Magaliesberg, on the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom line, and prisoners, arms, ammunition and supplies were captured. During April also Pietersburg was again occupied by General Plumer as part of the combined move in the north-

east. During the advance he took 48 prisoners, and at Pietersburg, which the enemy evacuated on the 8th, secured 46 voluntary surrenders, 1 gun, 30 rifles, ammunition, etc. On the night of the 24th Lieutenant Reid of the Bushmen Corps, who held a post at Commissu Drift, located, attacked and captured a Boer laager fifteen miles to the south-east, taking a Maxim and Commandant Shroeder and 41 Boer prisoners. Between April 14 and 28 General Plumer accounted for 91 prisoners, 20 voluntary surrenders, 1 Maxim and 20,360 rounds of ammunition.

We now come to the operation under General Sir Bindon Blood north of the eastern line—in the rough and difficult country of the Totesberg and Bothasberg, where the Boers had collected so as to be near their seat of Government at Roos Senekal. General Blood had six columns to work with, and moved from Pietersburg on April 14. We need not trace the combined movements of his force. The general result was that our troops swept through a portion of the Transvaal in which the enemy believed themselves to be secure from attack. Isolated parties of burghers escaped through the country east of the Steelpoort Valley, and thence across the railway to the south, but altogether the enemy lost 1,081 in prisoners or surrenders, 1 Krupp gun with 100 rounds of ammunition, 1 pom-pom, 540 rifles and 204,450 rounds, 247 horses and 611 waggons and carts, and to avoid capture they destroyed guns and Maxims to the number of 7. To the north and east of Pietersburg also Lieutenant-Colonel Grenfell, who had been left there when General Plumer moved out, fell upon a commando at Klipdam and again at Berg Plaats, among his captures being Commandant Marais. When he returned to Pietersburg on May 6 he had accounted for 7 Boers killed, 129 prisoners, 50 voluntary surrenders and 240,000 rounds of ammunition.

Reverting to the situation in Cape Colony since De Wet was ejected at the end of February, operations were continued in the Graaf Reinet, Cradock and Steynsburg districts; but the scattered bands under Kritzinger, Fouché, Scheepers and Malan clung to the mountainous country, and by persistently avoiding battle were able to keep the field. They undoubtedly received recruits from the Dutch population, who served them also with supplies and information of the movements of our pursuing columns—points which told heavily in their favour. In the midland districts the Boer raiders had been active, but bodies of them had recrossed the Orange River, and Lord Kitchener's view was that "the leaders were only able to retain in the field small bodies of desperate men who are prepared to adapt themselves to the vicissitudes of guerilla warfare and brigandage." Men of this stamp also gave some trouble to the posts in Namaqualand, without, however, being able to break towards the interior of the Colony,

It will thus have been seen that during the first four months of the year steady, though not rapid, and important, though not decisive, progress had been made in the subjugation of the country. De Wet's invasion of Cape Colony had been frustrated; the power of Delarey and Smuts had been broken in the Western Transvaal; the "inaccessible" bush country in the north-east had been penetrated; wide areas of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony had been swept by our columns; nowhere had the enemy made a stand; his attacks had everywhere been repulsed; though not losing heavily in killed and wounded, the burghers had unquestionably lost severely in prisoners and voluntary surrenders, together with practically all their remaining guns, pom-poms and Maxims, many rifles, large stores of ammunition, great numbers of horses, cattle and much supplies. The circumstances were, in fact, such as would have disheartened and demoralised any less stubborn and courageous race. Disheartenment does, indeed, seem for a time to have overtaken Louis Botha, for among the papers discovered by Sir Bindon Blood at Roos Senekal when he swept down upon that "seat of Government" was an address to burghers in which a note of despondency can be detected notwithstanding its appeal to them not to despair and give up the struggle. The address was dated March 15, and evidently arose, as did a somewhat similar but more stirring adjuration drawn up by De Wet, out of the failure of the peace negotiations he had initiated with Lord Kitchener in February. These negotiations will be found dealt with in the English History section of this work, and are essential to a comprehension of the position of affairs at the stage to which this narrative is now brought.

In resuming the record of the war it should be stated that in April, May and June the original Imperial Yeomanry and various contingents of Australians and New Zealanders were withdrawn, the gaps being filled by 16,000 new Imperial Yeomanry hastily raised in England, by fresh batches of Colonists, and by the raising of a force of South African Constabulary—the military police who are to replace the Army when its work is done. Of the new Yeomanry Lord Kitchener wrote that many were unable either to ride or to shoot, and had to be kept at drill and musketry on the lines of communication, and some few of the men (about 300) had proved quite unsuitable and had to be sent home. While the Yeomanry and Constabulary were being trained the mobility of the columns was therefore less than before the departure of the original Yeomanry and Colonials; and this circumstance, as well as the pertinacity of the Boers and their surprising power of recovery, was a factor in the prolongation of the war. The operations of May and June make somewhat monotonous reading. The Army was, in fact, doing over again the work it had done since Lord Roberts left the country. In the southern part of the Orange River Colony there were again minor engagements with wan-

dering bands whenever our troops could get within striking distance of them. On May 10 Major-General Bruce-Hamilton swept the Philippolis district, capturing Commandant Bothma and 33 prisoners, 1,000 horses and much stock; and Colonel Williams, with the South African Horse, surprised and picked up a party of 31 armed burghers and their horses. Fresh dispositions of troops were made in view of the recrudescence of Boer and rebel activity in the north of Cape Colony, and in the scouring operations that followed 268 prisoners were taken between June 5 and 8, besides many waggons and teams. In the central part of the Orange River Colony Major-General Knox had broken up a commando on the Walsch River, and this and various minor movements resulted in the capture of 52 prisoners and some 7,000 cattle; but it would seem that only 2 Boers were killed and only 14 surrendered up to the end of June. In the northern portion of the colony Major-General Elliot's troops early in May captured 40 prisoners and 5,000 horses and drove the enemy north of the Vaal into the arms of General Knox, who dispersed them, capturing 34, their cattle, trek oxen and ammunition. General Elliot, being reinforced from Standerton, marched eastward towards the Natal border, searching the passes as he proceeded. The enemy offered but slight resistance. A Boer convoy and 45 prisoners were taken by a night march on June 5 by Major Sladen near Reitz. Sladen sent back for reinforcements and took up a defensible position. Commandant Fourie, with 500 Boers, with whom were De Wet and Delarey, then on their way to a meeting in the Transvaal, attempted to re-take the convoy, but after a hard fight, in which Sladen lost 3 officers and 17 men killed out of a force of about 160, were beaten off, Sladen's reinforcements pursuing them with effect. General Elliot thereafter marched westward through Lindley and reached Kroonstad on June 22, to sweep eastward again through Lindley and Senekal to the line of the Wilge River. Large captures of stock were made and 9 Boers killed after leaving Kroonstad. On the Vaal River, meanwhile, Lieutenant-Colonel Western had been making co-operative movements from Vereeniging and afterwards from Rhenoster, capturing small parties of prisoners, rifles, ammunition and stock. In the east of the Orange River Colony throughout May and the first half of June similar work, with like indecisive results, was being done by the columns working under Sir Leslie Rundle.

Turning to the South-West Transvaal, the Boers had moved westward, and scattered after the drive from their position at Hartebeestfontein. General Babington caught up a force of them at Leeuwfontein going north, and other parties were harassed by Lord Methuen and Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson in the west. There was no serious opposition save for a Boer attempt, which failed, to overwhelm Lieutenant-Colonel Williams's force near Korannafontein on May 10. The result of

the movement was that 70 prisoners were taken, 26 burghers surrendered, 7 Boers were killed, several wounded, and much stock, waggons, etc., captured. Later in the month Lord Methuen took 56 prisoners, horses, waggons and stock while in pursuit of a commando going towards Lichtenburg. But on the 23rd a British convoy was severely attacked, and lost 4 men killed, and 2 officers and 31 men wounded at Kaalfontein, the convoy being, however, saved. On the 24th a column under General Fetherstonhaugh, who had worked from Wolmaranstad south-east towards Klerksdorp, fell in with Van Rensburg's commando, and took 24 prisoners and 35 surrenders, besides ammunition and waggons; and on the 29th General Dixon marched from Vlakfontein to Waterval to dig up some guns buried there by the enemy. The guns, however, had been removed. On his return to Vlakfontein his rearguard (350 men and 2 guns) was vigorously attacked. The rearguard at first checked the assault, though much hampered by a veldt fire, but they retired along a ridge leading to the camp, the better to cover the main body. The valley to the south of the ridge was occupied by a large body of Boers, and these advanced rapidly against the ridge, their presence not being realised until they appeared through the smoke of the grass fire. They shot down the gunners and teams at short range, and caused heavy loss to the Infantry and Yeomanry. The rearguard had to retire from the ridge, and the gun horses having been killed, the guns fell for the time into the enemy's hands. General Dixon reinforced the rear and drove the Boers off the position, recapturing the guns. The British lost 6 officers and 43 men killed, and 7 officers and 123 men wounded. The enemy, who numbered about 1,500, left 41 dead on the field. In this engagement it is indisputably proved that a few ruffianly Boers shot and killed some of our wounded, though there is evidence to show that Boer officers interfered to prevent such outrages. The action was brilliantly conducted by Commandant Kemp, and stoutly fought by the rearguard. The final success lay with General Dixon, but the price paid was heavy, and to both sides alike. The shooting of the wounded gave a new determination to the columns in which the story became known.

As the enemy was being reinforced General Dixon concentrated at Naaupoort, and Lord Kitchener moved other columns against Kemp, who had moved westward. These were placed under General Fetherstonhaugh, who blocked the passes north of Rustenburg, and took up the pursuit of the enemy through the rugged country west of the Magaliesberg. He overtook the commandoes on June 9 at Roodeval, and captured 17 prisoners, 33 waggons and ammunition. Then he lost touch with them, but regained it at Vlakhoek, and took measures to surround the Boers. But in apprehension of these they scattered in all directions, most of them getting south. They reassembled at Kofferfontein, and General Fetherstonhaugh,

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who had reinforced at Klerksdorp, drove them westward on the 30th against a column from Vlaktefontein; but they dashed across his front and escaped. To the west Lord Methuen was engaged in escorting convoys to Zeerust, and on July 3 fell upon a laager north-east of Zeerust, taking 43 prisoners and 3 surrenders. Meanwhile two columns had broken up a commando which had again assembled in the Hartebeestfontein hills, and two others had been working from Pretoria to Krugersdorp, and meeting with considerable but fruitless opposition, in order to cover the establishment of a line of posts for the South African Constabulary along the Crocodile River line.

As for the neighbourhood of the Delagoa and Natal lines, we have seen that at the end of April the Boers had been driven by Sir Bindon Blood out of their haunts north of the Pretoria-Delagoa Railway. They attempted to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Ermelo and Bethel. Brigadier-General Bullock drove them from Ermelo on May 9 towards Bethel. The effect of the movements of other columns was that the Boers broke south and east. On the march to Ermelo 37 prisoners and much stock were taken. General Plumer with three columns occupying the Bethel-Middelplaats line swept the country down to the Vaal. During this movement a convoy escorted by Colonel Gallwey was heavily attacked on May 25. The attack was repulsed, the enemy losing 6 killed and 30 wounded, and Colonel Gallwey 6 killed and 25 wounded. Between Bethel and Standerton 37 Boers were taken and 650 horses. The columns entered Standerton at the beginning of June, and on the 5th a column was sent out under Colonel Grey towards Ermelo, surprising a laager at Rietvlei, but accounting for 12 Boers only, and failing to find the gun which the enemy was believed to possess. At the same time other columns were sweeping the country between Amersfoort and Piet Retief. Near the latter place Colonel Rimington took 30 prisoners and a convoy, and having cleared the district as far as was practicable moved to Paul Pietersburg, which was found to be abandoned, as Piet Retief had been, by the enemy. The columns then converged on Utrecht, picking up on the way 26 surrendered burghers, 21 prisoners and 232 horses, and destroying over 100 waggons. From Utrecht a column was sent along the valley of the Pongola, where a body of the enemy were caught. They scattered, losing 9 killed and captured, waggons, ammunition, horses and cattle.

After General Plumer's arrival at Bethel, a column under General Beatson moved from Brugspruit to scour the country south towards the junction of the Olifants River and Steenkoot Spruit. He detached a force under Major Morris to deal with the enemy reported to be at Boschmansfontein, but diverted it to Elandsfontein, which was, however, found deserted. The detachment bivouacked on June 12 at Wilmansrust, and about 7.30 p.m. a body of the enemy, who had evaded the outposts, crept up to the camp, stampeded the horses and rushed the

bivouac, 2 officers and 16 men being killed, and 4 officers and 38 men wounded. Prisoners were taken but afterwards released. General Beatson heard of the reverse at 1.30 P.M. the next day, but by the time his mounted men arrived at Wilmansrust the enemy had disappeared. From the 16th to the 19th of June, however, he accounted for 16 killed and wounded Boers and 23 prisoners, besides ammunition, stock, waggons, etc.

In the Eastern Transvaal a combined movement was made under General Spens in the mountainous region within the triangle Machadodorp, Lydenburg and Nelspruit, which was thoroughly cleared by the end of June, 17 Boers being killed, 48 prisoners taken, and many rifles and much ammunition, etc., captured. General Viljoen and other Boer leaders had meanwhile been concentrating near Middelburg and columns were freshly disposed to deal with him and check an intended movement eastward. In the Zoutpansberg district a strong column under Colonel Grenfell followed the retreating Boers towards the Portuguese frontier. At Fraserburg late in May Lieutenant-Colonel Colenbrander, by a well planned night march surprised and captured a laager with the field-cornet and 72 burghers, and on the 25th Commandant van Rensburg and Field-Cornet Venter surrendered to Grenfell with 150 men and their families. Colenbrander also engaged a body of the enemy at Buffels, killing 7 and taking a Maxim; while Major Knott with a detachment overtook a commando under Barend Viljoen, capturing 79 prisoners and 13,000 rounds of ammunition. Altogether, the Grenfell expedition, which "did much to secure the pacification of the Northern Transvaal," resulted in 9 Boers killed, upwards of 150 prisoners of war, several hundreds of surrenders and great quantities of ammunition, stock, etc. On the Pietersburg line also, active operations were undertaken against Louis Trichard and General Beyers. A commando was overtaken on May 19 by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, who took 79 burghers, and on the 21st 18, and again on June 1 40; and in each case many rifles, etc. By June 21 Grenfell advanced against Beyers at Zandriverspoort, but the country was so broken and difficult that General Beyers was able to get away to the west. A Boer laager, however, was surprised at Hopewell and 93 prisoners taken, besides horses, cattle and ammunition. During May and June, also, sweeping operations were continued in the Standerton-Heidelberg district, but these were more noteworthy for the capture of stock than of prisoners, the scattered bodies of the enemy evading contact and pursuit.

In Cape Colony there were about 1,200 Boers under Scheepers, Kritzinger, Malan, Fouché, Lotter and others. They had no base and lived entirely on the country, hiding in the kloofs, doubling upon their tracks, and for the most part evading the movements of the columns by superior mobility. General French took command of the combined columns in Cape Colony on June 9. On the 17th Colonels Monro and Crabbe won a

small success ; but on the 21st the Boers captured a party of 60 Mounted Rifles of a local corps near Graaf Reinet. By the end of June the Boers had scattered and were being chased everywhere by small columns.

Summing up the position on July 8, Lord Kitchener said the Boer losses had undoubtedly been very heavy in May and June, and that, though still able to concentrate a considerable number of men for an emergency, they were scattered over the country, without plans and without hope, in parties of three or four hundred, dispersing on the approach of our troops and reassembling after these had passed through. An apparently inexhaustible supply of meat and mealies furnished them with food, but they were short of ammunition, which they now used sparingly, except when they could ambush small bodies of our men. He thought there were in the three colonies now not more than 13,500 Boers in the field, but to hold the long lines of railway, every yard of which had to be defended to secure military and civil supplies and prevent the capture of trains, the employment of large numbers of troops continued to be necessary. Mobile columns were also required. As in all guerilla warfare the process was slow, and "great patience was required to see the inevitable end of an insensate resistance which some may consider patriotic, but which had, in his opinion, long since forfeited such a designation and become an unjustifiable prolongation of the war sufferings of women and children." This he thought due to "the ignorant arrogance of leaders, who, though originally opposed to the war, are unwilling now to submit to what they foresaw would be its inevitable consequences. The Boer party who declared war have quitted the field and are now urging those whom they deserted to continue a useless struggle, by giving lying assurances to the ignorant burghers of outside assistance and by raising absurdly deceitful hopes that Great Britain has not sufficient endurance to see the matter through."

Coincident with the work of the columns Lord Kitchener, about the middle of the year, entered upon a wide development of the system of blockhouse defence. Experience had shown that the posts across the Orange River Colony from Jacobsdal to Ladybrand had proved to be a considerable obstacle to the enemy's roving bands, while the blockhouses, at mile intervals or less along the railways, had resulted in comparative security for the traffic. In the middle of July, therefore, Lord Kitchener arranged for the erection of a line of these defensible posts along the river course from Aliwal North to Bethulie, and thence along the railway through Stormberg, Rosmead, Naaupoort, Imchon and De Aar to Kimberley. In these posts six battalions were absorbed. From Frederikstad another line was run northward to the source of the Mooi River, and thence to Breedts Nek in the Magaliesberg Range, and eventually along the hills to the garrison at Commando Nek. Yet another line was under-

taken from Eerste Fabriken, east of Pretoria, by Springs and Heidelberg to the Vaal River. In addition to their protective purposes these fortified chains were to serve as barriers against which the mobile columns could drive the enemy as the clearing process was continued. By the middle of July the lines were so far advanced that a concerted movement was undertaken to clear the country between the Vaal and Modder Rivers, by the convergence of columns driving the enemy on to the chain of posts held by the South African Constabulary along the Modder River between Bloemfontein and Jacobsdal. These movements were described by Lord Kitchener in great detail, but cannot be narrated here within the limits of space, nor is such detail necessary to our purpose. A general sketch of salient incidents and results will suffice. In the preparatory movements in the north of Orange River Colony, under General Elliot, General Broadwood was ordered to double back upon Reitz and surround it in the hope that the enemy would have closed in behind our troops. He made a forced march of thirty miles by night, but as a connecting file had lost touch in the darkness he was three-quarters of an hour after dawn and had to gallop three miles to Reitz. The movement was thus observed, and the Boers, who had reoccupied Reitz, hastily evacuated it. Ex-President Steyn and other leaders had slept there that night, and Steyn had a very narrow escape, flying on a pony without either coat or boots. He was followed some distance by an officer and sergeant of ours who recognised him, but his pony was fresh and their horses were tired out and he got away. But Broadwood captured all the "Government" officials, Generals A. P. Cronje and J. B. Wessels, a brother of the ex-President, twenty-six other persons, 11,500*l.* in Orange Free State notes, Mr. Steyn's official papers and baggage and a mass of other correspondence. "A fine piece of work, admirably conceived and carried out," was Lord Kitchener's comment. Broadwood rejoined the Elliot columns, which then moved down to Klerksdorp for the contemplated drive, picking up 76 prisoners by the way, over 4,000 horses (20 per cent. good for remounts), many cattle and much ammunition, etc. Meanwhile columns had been actively at work in the Transvaal against bodies of Boers reported to be moving south to join the Cape raiders. Towards the end of July the eight columns were all in position for the drive, General Elliot being in command. The movement was commenced on July 29. By the 7th General Elliot had accounted for 17 Boers killed and wounded, 326 taken prisoners, and 2,600 horses, 20,000 cattle, 377 waggons, 371 other vehicles, and 12,500 rounds of ammunition captured. Simultaneously there had been a march under Sir Leslie Rundle of three columns on the east of the Wilge River and twenty-four Boers killed and nineteen taken prisoners, many horses and cattle being also captured. Columns scouring the northern part of the Orange River Colony also reported the capture of

convoys and accounted for 78 prisoners, 25 surrenders and 20 killed of the enemy. On the Vaal also earlier in the month, in the South-Western Transvaal, on the Magaliesberg, in the Eastern Transvaal, on the Pietersburg line, in the Standerton-Heidelberg district and in the Cape Colony the various commanders had similar records of successes. In Cape Colony, where General French was still in command, the difficulties were very great. As soon as the enemy were driven to the extreme north of the Colony they were able to break back through our columns in the night by bridle paths. General French had, therefore, to make a general movement southward again. By contracting his columns the enemy went north again through them of their own accord (Scheepers' commando alone remaining south), and were thus driven towards the blockhouses on the Steynsburg-De Aar line. But in spite of all these movements the Boer leaders managed to keep in the field a large number of burghers who—wrote Lord Kitchener—"if left to themselves would be only too ready to surrender." By the end of July he, therefore, formed some specially mobile columns with a free hand in regard to their movements.

On August 7, with the approval of the Cabinet, Lord Kitchener issued a Proclamation, which was to take effect on September 15. Its terms were as follows:—

"Whereas the late Orange Free State and the late South African Republic have been annexed to his Majesty's dominions; and whereas his Majesty's forces are and have for some considerable time been in complete possession of the seats of Government of both the aforesaid territories with their public offices, and the whole machinery of Administration, as well as of all the principal towns and the whole of the railway lines; and whereas the great majority of the burghers of the two late Republics, to the number of 35,000, exclusive of those who have fallen in the war, are now either prisoners or have submitted to his Majesty's Government and are living peaceably in towns or camps under the control of his Majesty's forces; and whereas the burghers of the late Republics still in arms against his Majesty are not only few in numbers, but have lost almost all their guns and munitions of war, and are devoid of regular military organisation, and are therefore unable to carry on regular warfare or to offer any organised resistance to his Majesty's forces in any part of the country; and whereas these burghers who are still in arms, though unable to carry on regular warfare, continue to make isolated attacks upon small posts and detachments of his Majesty's forces, to plunder or destroy property, and to damage the railway and telegraph lines, both in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal and in other portions of his Majesty's South African dominions; and whereas the country is thus kept in a state of disturbance, checking the resumption of agricultural and industrial pursuits; and whereas his Majesty's Government is determined to put an end to a

state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction and inflicting ruin upon the great majority of the inhabitants, who are anxious to live in peace and to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families; and whereas it is just to proceed against those still resisting, and especially against those persons who, being in a position of authority, are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness, and are instigating their fellow burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his Majesty's Government;

"Now therefore I, Lord Kitchener, etc., under instructions from his Majesty's Government, proclaim and make known as follows:—

"All commandants, field-cornets, and leaders of armed bands, being burghers of the late Republics, still engaged in resisting his Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal or in any other portion of his Majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and the late South African Republic, shall, unless they surrender before September 15 next, be permanently banished from South Africa; the cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field who shall not have surrendered by September 15 shall be recoverable from such burghers and shall be a charge upon their property movable and immovable in the two Colonies."

Simultaneously with the promulgation of this announcement, which had been made by the Government at the suggestion of the Natal Ministry and with the concurrence of the Cape Colony Ministers, there was a concentration of Boers towards the south-eastern portion of the Orange River Colony with the object of entering Cape Colony again. A fresh disposition of columns was made, and over the entire area of the Colonies and in the northern part of Cape Colony great activity was maintained, the scattered bodies of the enemy being kept constantly on the move, the story being one of repeated attempts of the enemy to concentrate and break through the blockhouse lines, of occasional success on their part, and of repeated changes of movement and persistent pursuit by the numerous columns. In no extensive area, however, was any complete and final clearance made, but the enemy during August lost 186 killed, 75 wounded, 1,384 prisoners, 529 voluntary surrenders, 930 rifles, 90,958 rounds of ammunition, 1,332 waggons, etc., 13,570 horses and 65,878 cattle. These were considerable results, and Lord Kitchener wrote (Sept. 8) that there could be very little doubt of the ultimate effect of this rate of progress "even on an enemy with whom no other form of argument seems to prevail."

The Proclamation, however, certainly did not have the effect it was thought it might produce. It seems, indeed, only to have exasperated the Boers. So far from the nearness of September 15 being marked by general surrenders and the avoidance of

the penalties specified by the leaders, there was a recrudescence of activity throughout the whole area of the campaign and particularly in the south-east of the Transvaal. The Natal frontier was again to be the scene of dramatic events. The winter was past and the veldt once more provided subsistence for the Boer ponies. There had been a concentration of burghers in the Ermelo district, and these had worked south towards Vryheid. Not until September 18 did a reconnaissance from Dundee make the situation clear to Major Gough. Patrols were moved out from Utrecht and Vryheid, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles and Major Gough with his Mounted Infantry left Dundee for Scheepers' Nek, where the enemy were believed to be. Major Gough's force was about an hour ahead, and was found to have galloped into a well-arranged ambush, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart judged it best—a judgment approved by Lord Kitchener—to fall back to cover Dundee. Believing that he had only 300 Boers in front of him, Gough had pressed forward to seize a ridge commanding their position; but there were at least 1,000 of the enemy, who not only held him in front, but outflanked him, surrounding his force of three companies of Mounted Infantry and two guns of the 69th Battalion Royal Field Artillery. The entire force was captured. "It is due to Major Gough," writes Lord Kitchener, "to say that he has commanded in the field for the past two years under every condition and with unvarying success, and I should be sorry to mark a solitary error of judgment in any way that might militate against the future utility of this gallant officer." To save Dundee, then menaced by a considerable commando, columns were set in rapid motion, and this compelled the enemy to seek an entry into Natal by a wider détour, taking them past our fortified posts of Fort Itala and Fort Prospect on the Zululand border. Louis Botha and others, with 1,800 to 2,000 men, made at 3 A.M. on September 26 a most determined attack on Fort Itala, pressing it without intermission for nineteen hours. The position was held by Captains Chapman and C. A. Rowley, the latter in Fort Prospect with 35 Mounted Infantry and 51 of the Durham Artillery Militia with 2 guns and a Maxim, and the former in Fort Itala. The attack was gallantly repulsed, but with a loss of 1 officer and 21 men killed, and 5 officers and 54 men wounded. Reliable eye-witnesses counted the Boer dead at 128, and wounded at about 270, among the killed being Commandants Scholtz and H. J. Potgieter. The account of the engagement shows that the Boers made unusually desperate efforts to overwhelm the force, and were guilty of outrages upon the dead and wounded, though it is fair to say that in this General Chris Botha restrained his burghers, on several occasions striking them. On the 27th the Boers were busy burying their dead and seeing to the wounded, and on the 28th columns which had been directed on Itala arrived and drove the enemy

southward towards Zululand; but they doubled back, and by October 5 had succeeded in breaking away to the north, abandoning their waggons and baggage during a hot pursuit by General Kitchener and others. The unfinished state of the block-houses from Wakkerstroom to Piet Retief—a line commenced only on October 1—made it possible for them to escape into the Ermelo district. The opportunity of striking at the enemy when concentrated was therefore lost. The country also was almost impassable because of heavy rains—a fact which compelled the Boers to abandon their waggons.

Meanwhile north and south of the railway in the Eastern Transvaal the scouring process had been continued with fair success, night raids being frequently made and the enemy constantly harassed, so that they had to shift camps nightly and be in constant readiness for flight. But the number of Boers killed and captured was not large in proportion to the activity displayed, though considerable quantities of ammunition, waggons, horses and stock were taken. Little of note occurred in the Northern Transvaal in September, General Beyers' force keeping to the hills west of the railway and avoiding contact. In the South-Western Transvaal the scouring process was continued with vigour, but on September 29 a column under Colonel Kekewich was energetically attacked at Moedwill by 1,000 Boers under Delarey and Kemp. The force was surrounded on three sides, but repulsed the assault. Colonel Kekewich's losses were 1 officer and 31 men killed, and 26 officers (among them Colonel Kekewich) and 127 men wounded. So heavy was the Boer fire that three pickets were almost annihilated. It was impossible to estimate the Boer losses. This attack necessitated a fresh disposition of columns, but the enemy could not be found in force, the commando having followed the usual tactics of scattering. On the Vaal River and in the various divisions of the Orange River Colony much progress was made in sweeping through the country and completing lines of blockhouses. In Cape Colony Commandant Smuts managed to lead a force across the Orange River on September 3, and raced southward, hotly pursued, being caught on the 27th on the Zuurberg Mountains. He divided his forces, and one was driven south and the other west, but they reunited and were again driven north. In the south a party of Boers were overwhelmed and Scheepers narrowly escaped capture, and a force under Theron, which attempted to reinforce Scheepers' commando, was driven away to the north-west. The work of the mobile columns had been somewhat hampered by an outbreak of rinderpest, which necessitated the inoculation of all cattle, and thus threw them out of work for a fortnight; but, notwithstanding this disadvantage and the superior mobility of the enemy everywhere, the columns accounted in September for 170 Boers killed in action, 144 wounded prisoners, 1,385 unwounded prisoners, and 396 surrendered burghers, besides

795 rifles, 119,000 rounds of ammunition, 770 waggons, 11,000 horses (mostly useless), and 41,500 cattle.

Assuming the accuracy of Lord Kitchener's information that at the beginning of the South African winter there were 15,000 Boers in the field, there could not have been by any process of reckoning more than about 9,000 at its close. But this number, swollen, it was believed, by disloyal Dutch in Cape Colony, served to prolong the war during the last three months of the year. With the extension of the blockhouse system and the subdivision of the columns the operations became so complicated that it was impossible to follow them. A strict censorship was maintained, and Lord Kitchener's weekly reports constitute the only credible information. In spite of heavy rains, which hampered the work of the columns, for the week ending October 14 26 Boers were killed, 8 wounded, 194 taken prisoners and 42 surrendered; and in this week General French broke up Scheepers' commando in Cape Colony, taking Scheepers prisoner. On the 21st Lord Kitchener reported 25 Boers killed, 18 wounded, 190 prisoners and 51 surrenders. On the 22nd Colonel Benson had a sharp fight with commandoes under Grobelaar in the Bethel district, and on the 24th Lord Methuen was attacked by Delarey, whose men pressed up to our lines with great determination, leaving 40 dead on the ground, including Commandant Omsterhuysen. From October 21 to 27 the Boer losses were 74 killed, 16 wounded, 352 prisoners and 44 surrenders. On October 30 Colonel Benson, who was operating north-west of Bethel, was attacked by a commando 1,000 strong, who fell on his rearguard at Brakenlaagte under cover of a violent storm. Under Major Woolsampson the rearguard made a splendid defence until reinforced, but lost two guns. Colonel Benson arrived on the scene, but was killed. "A most gallant and capable commander," wrote Lord Kitchener, "who has invariably led his column with marked success and judgment." The fighting was at close quarters, and very severe. The British lost 9 officers killed besides Colonel Benson, and 13 wounded, and 58 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 156 wounded. The Boer loss could not be stated, but was estimated at between 300 and 400.

For the week ending November 4 the columns reported 58 Boers killed, 11 wounded, 275 prisoners and 23 surrenders. For the week ending November 11 the figures were 63 killed, 105 wounded, 104 prisoners, 45 surrenders; for that ending November 18, 43 killed, 16 wounded, 291 prisoners, 6 surrenders; for that ending November 25, 23 Boers killed, 19 wounded, 230 prisoners, 5 surrenders; for that ending December 2, 32 killed, 18 wounded, 256 prisoners and 14 surrenders; for that ending December 9, 31 killed, 17 wounded, 352 prisoners, 35 surrenders; for that ending December 16, 31 Boers killed, 7 wounded, 372 prisoners and 48 surrenders; in the succeeding week, 47 Boers killed and 188 captured; and for the week

ending December 30, 35 Boers killed, 242 prisoners and 57 surrenders. The figures in each case are accompanied by records of rifles, ammunition, horses, waggons and stock taken. In addition, De Wet lost 30 killed and 50 wounded in the attacks on General Dartnell's column and Colonel Firman's camp. There were countless minor incidents, but the chief features of the campaign as a whole were the breaking up of the raiding parties in Cape Colony, the clearance of the south-eastern portion of the Orange River Colony, and the completion of the Brugspruit-Greylingstad line of blockhouses. It was also evident that though the numbers and resources of the enemy were subject to gradual daily reduction—as was, indeed, the case at the commencement of the year—any formal end of the war was not to be foreseen when the year closed.

II. EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

The year 1901 was comparatively uneventful. Under the statesmanlike administration of Lord Cromer, aided by the loyalty and goodwill of the Khedive, with whom relations of perfect harmony now happily prevail, there is nothing to record but progress upon the familiar lines of reform throughout the political and social system. There was a surplus of E. 559,000*l.* on the revenue of 1900. The estimated revenue for 1901 was E. 10,700,000*l.* and the expenditure E. 10,636,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of E. 64,000*l.*—a sum almost certain to be exceeded. The general results of the British occupation show that notwithstanding large reductions in taxation, heavy capital expenditure on public works and the charges in respect to the Soudan, the aggregate surplus in 1887-1900 inclusive was E. 9,986,000*l.* When this is compared with the deficit of E. 2,606,000*l.* in the four years 1882-86 (the former being the date of the occupation) the advantages, at first slowly, but surely, secured to Egypt by British control will be apparent, so far as they can be expressed in figures. What they have been in the ordinary life of the population may be left to the imagination. It will suffice to say that in 1901, as in previous years, there was a steady advance in every class of society, the progress of reforms having been checked by no untoward incidents. The economic condition of the fellaheen continues to improve with the growing success of the scheme administered by Mr. Scott Dalglish, by which loans at moderate rates of interest are granted to agriculturists, who are thus relieved correspondingly from extortionate usurers; and Lord Cromer's reports on the general and agricultural railways, on trade, taxation, the judiciary, education and on every department of civil life prove that the lot of the townsmen and the peasants alike is one of progressive amelioration. As for irrigation it is expected that the Assouan and Assiout dams will be completed before the flood of 1902, one main element of uncertainty in the flow, which

again caused anxiety in 1901, a year of low flood, being then removed. The steady prosperity of the country is shown by the Budget for 1902. Receipts were estimated at E. 11,060,000*l.* and the expenditure at E. 10,850,000*l.* Allowing for items paid into the *Caisse* of the Public Debt, the surplus would be E. 944,000*l.* The estimated revenue exceeds that of 1901 by E. 360,000*l.*, notwithstanding the loss of E. 60,000*l.* because of the abolition of the provincial octrois. Large economies are effected in the Army and Pension Budgets, permitting of reproductive expenditure in other directions.

Egypt is now, in fact, beginning to reap some of the fruits of the reconquest of the Soudan, though her contribution to the cost of civil administration there in 1901 was as much as E. 194,000*l.* There is no immediate prospect, in Lord Cromer's view, that this charge can be sensibly reduced; but it has not endangered the stability of Egyptian finance, and the advantages are self-evident. Fear of interference with the water supply on which Egypt depends, and of Dervish invasion, has ceased; works can be undertaken with regard to the Nile flow which will materially benefit Upper Egypt, and the necessity for maintaining a large army no longer presses upon the country.

In the Soudan there has been material progress in extending and perfecting the machinery of civil and military government, but only a slow advance in the prosperity of the depopulated tribes. Every year proves the wisdom of Lord Cromer's warning that recovery must be a very gradual process. The Revenue for 1900 was E. 557,179*l.*, including a contribution by the Egyptian Government for military, as well as civil, purposes of E. 417,179*l.*; and the Expenditure was E. 598,862*l.*, including E. 282,862*l.* for military purposes. The deficit was thus E. 41,683*l.* Expenditure was underestimated and receipts over-estimated, as was, perhaps, inevitable in such circumstances as those of the occupation of Kordofan, the necessary public works, and a new system of taxation which had to be modified in its working, some taxes reduced and others abolished according to the inability of the people to bear them. The Budget for 1901 shows an expenditure of E. 604,679*l.*, necessitating a contribution of E. 417,179*l.* from the Government of Egypt; and Sir Francis Wingate points out that this total is insufficient for the purposes of a sound and stable administration. The position is that the authorities are doing their best within the limits of rigid economy imposed upon them, that they are compelled to close their eyes to many claims for liberal expenditure such as the country demands, and the progress is consequently slower than it might be. The moral of the official reports is that capital expenditure is urgently needed in the Soudan, that it cannot be expected to come from private sources unaided, and that the present contribution from the Egyptian Government cannot in fairness to the taxpayer of the country be exceeded. It is in these circumstances that effect is being given to the

Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1899, and, the history and character of the Soudan populations being what they are, rapid recuperation is not to be looked for.

The first need of the Soudan is a railway from Khartoum to the Red Sea, and until such a line is constructed vast schemes of irrigation must for financial reasons be postponed. Much progress has been made in the elucidation of the problem during 1901 by the publication of a special report by Sir William Garstin, who, immediately after the victory at Omdurman, commenced a close study of its conditions. His report is an exhaustive and closely reasoned document of great interest to the engineer and the political geographer, the gist of it being that Lake Tsana, in Abyssinia, should be utilised as the best source of supply. The question of raising the level of Lake Victoria is examined, and the lake excluded from further consideration, partly for the reason that an increase in the level would flood the thickly-populated shore regions—half of which fall in German territory, which would receive no benefit from the scheme, and would probably object to any injury caused. Lake Albert Nyanza could be utilised without this disadvantage if either of the lakes feeding the White Nile be selected for storage requirements. But Lake Tsana, the source of the Blue Nile, is better than either. It lies on the Northern Abyssinian plateau, and is probably the crater of an extinct volcano. The adjoining country is practically uninhabited. A smaller dam would be required than in the case of Lake Albert Nyanza. The engineering difficulties would be fewer, and the supply would be sufficient for Egypt and for the Soudan, the increase in the summer quantity improving the navigation of the Blue Nile and the cultivable properties of the rich area through which it flows—probably the most promising part of the Soudan, whereas much of the region through which the White Nile passes is uninhabitable swamp. The report, it should be added, gives particulars of a scheme for the prevention of waste in the Bahr-el-Jebel.

The main project is, of course, open to the objection that Lake Tsana is in Abyssinia. Lord Cromer, in an exhaustive review of the report, points out that nothing could be done without the co-operation of that country, and that pains must be taken to excite no suspicions and make no overtures likely to imperil the excellent relations now subsisting between Great Britain, Egypt and the Soudan and the Abyssinian people. The entire problem is, however, treated as one for the future, study of the natural conditions to be proceeded with in the meanwhile, but the main attention of the Government to be concentrated on more immediately practical work, such as the better utilisation of the existing flow and the making of a railway to the Red Sea coast. To the political imagination, however, Sir W. Garstin's report opens up a prospect of both Upper and Lower Egypt becoming, by the application of

engineering science to the Nile sources, one of the most fertile regions of the earth, and the home of millions of prosperous agriculturists. This is the goal of Anglo-Egyptian statesmanship, and the ambition to reach it by common effort is now shared by all enlightened Egyptians from the Khedive downwards.

His Highness in the late autumn of 1901 visited the Soudan for the first time, and was received with much enthusiasm, notably at Khartoum, where representatives of the tribesmen gathered from all parts. He declared himself to be deeply impressed by what he saw of the work of the military and civil authorities. That England can depend upon his active and sympathetic help is now assured. As illustrating the radical change in the attitude of the governing classes of Egypt towards British control, it may here be mentioned that in May Arabi Pasha was permitted to terminate his exile in Ceylon.

The occupation in June of certain points in the Bahr-el-Ghazal by the Anglo-Egyptian forces led to considerable discussion in France and Belgium, where an attempt was made to create the impression that Great Britain had encroached upon territory leased to Belgium and had exceeded her rights under the Convention of 1894. Nothing of the sort had, however, been done. There were no Belgian posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, Belgium being prevented from establishing a foothold in the province by virtue of her agreement with France. The Anglo-Egyptian occupation was effected in the ordinary course and by virtue of the reconquest, by which Egypt resumed all her former rights in the Soudan. There was no breach of the Convention of 1894, and the discussion in the Continental Press was more remarkable for its animus against England than for a knowledge of the facts of the matter.

III. EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Abyssinia and Northern Somaliland.—Events in Abyssinia proper have pursued a normal course, and British relations with the Emperor Menelek have been further strengthened by the combined operations in 1901 against the Mullah, Muhammad Abdullah, the son of an Ogaden shepherd, who, about ten years ago, founded a new sect near Berbera, and whose activity had been that of a minor Mahdi. His political and religious energies were directed equally against the Abyssinians on the frontier and British power in the Northern Somaliland Protectorate. Abyssinian action against him in 1900 had been indecisive, and his influence grew so menacing that plans were concerted with King Menelek for his suppression. Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian Commander-in-Chief, was to make an advance from the frontier, while a British force from Berbera was to enter the Ogaden country. Major the Hon. A. Hanbury Tracy and Captain R. T. Cobbold were attached to Ras

Makonnen's force, and it was agreed that for the purposes of the operations the frontier should be regarded as non-existent. A column of Somali levies was formed by February under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne, and in April moved to Burao. The Abyssinians had then driven the Mullah and his Ogaden followers into the Dolbahanta country, within the Protectorate. On June 1 the column reached Sanala, south-east of Eldab, and captured much of the enemy's live stock. Leaving a zareba under Captain Macneil with 300 men, Colonel Swayne moved against the Mullah's camp at Yahel. The zareba meanwhile was twice fiercely attacked, but gallantly defended, and the enemy driven off. Further operations resulted in the break up of the Mullah's force, but the Mullah was neither killed nor captured. Lord Lansdowne kept a firm hand on the expedition, deprecating an advance into the arid and difficult country of the Haud, but a series of crushing blows were dealt at the Mullah's influence, and the results of the joint expedition were temporarily to relieve both Abyssinia and the Protectorate from what threatened to be a serious menace. Italy was informally acquainted with the purpose of the expedition, but it may be mentioned that the disturbances did not extend to *Italian Somaliland*. Here, as in *Erythrea*, where the delimitation of the frontier with Abyssinia has been concluded, there is nothing notable to record.

Uganda, Unyoro and British East Africa Protectorates.—The most important fact of the year is the completion of the laying of the line of rails from Mombassa, which at the end of the year reached Lake Victoria. The completion of earthworks, ballasting and viaducts will occupy the greater part of 1902. According to Colonel Gracey, R.E., who made a special report on the line in 1901, an approximate estimate of the total cost is 5,206,000*l.* After the operations against the Nandis (an extremely warlike race), in the latter part of 1900, Uganda enjoyed unbroken peace. The Special Commissioner, Sir H. H. Johnston, who has been succeeded by Colonel Hayes Sadler, of the Northern Somaliland Protectorate, issued his report on the country in July. After a succinct history of this ancient African Kingdom he traces events since the advent of the whites—the religious civil wars, the rebellions, the Soudanese revolt—and describes the substitution of a civil for a military administration. He calculates that, since the establishment of the Protectorate in 1894, Uganda has cost Great Britain 1,394,000*l.*, and 4,900,000*l.* (Colonel Gracey's figure is 5,206,000*l.*) for the railway.

He then proceeds to consider the question, what hope there is of ever recovering this sum, either by direct payments to the Treasury or by profit to British commerce. The subject is complicated by the political reasons for which Uganda is held—the necessity of control over the Nile springs and the secondary necessity of holding a large portion of East Africa as a reserve for the population of India. As for the financial and commercial

outlook Sir H. Johnston knows the country to possess wealth in certain trade products "which is almost sure to bring about a financial equilibrium within the next few years." The Eastern Province—about 12,000 square miles—is "decidedly a white man's country," with a rich soil, healthy climate, and, to a great extent, uninhabited by any native race. He specifies the great variety of tropical and subtropical products—above all rubber—the Protectorate can yield. There are great coal beds on the upper plateau of Mount Eglon; iron (including hematite) ore is abundantly met with throughout the Protectorate; there is an abundance of good limestone for building and brickmaking earth; there are unquestionable indications of gold in distant parts of the Protectorate, and traces of copper in Busoga, but investigations into the mineral wealth of the region have thus far "led to no very encouraging results."

On the whole Sir H. Johnston's report on the economic resources of the region does not excite enthusiasm, or belief in their rapid utilisation and development, or in the chances of getting back any considerable portion of the capital outlay by the Imperial Government. The administrative side of the report, however, shows gratifying results. The local revenue for the year ended March, 1901, was 66,000*l.*; postal and telegraph services have been effectively organised; road construction has been proceeded with; the transport service has been improved; surveys have been made of the Nile Province; a good main road has been cut from Ankole, on the German frontier, northward through Toro to the Nile near Wadelai; the military forces of the Protectorate have been reorganised, and the political organisation of the various Native States perfected.

A somewhat similar general report on *British East Africa* was received in June from Sir C. Eliot, giving an exhaustive description of the administrative organisation, resources and population of the four provinces—Jubaland, Tanaland, Seyidiye and Ukamba. Rubber is the most promising immediate product; gold discoveries in the mountain masses of the Kenia and Taila Hills are always possible, "but hitherto we have no data to warrant optimistic views." Sir C. Eliot asks that the civil and military staffs should be increased and that Imperial money should be spent in developing the Protectorate. "If it is worth while to spend 5,000,000*l.* on a railway it must be worth while to spend a few thousands in making that railway pay." The argument is a sufficient description of the economic position of the Protectorate. The news of the year 1901 may be compressed into an account of the punitive operations in consequence of the murder of Mr. Sub-Commissioner Jenner in Jubaland in November, 1900, by the Ogadens. Colonel Ternan was in command of the expedition, which reached a point fifty-seven miles beyond Afmudu, without, however, capturing the actual murderers, one of whom was reported killed. A heavy fine was inflicted on the Ogaden Sultan. Lord Lansdowne was opposed to the occu-

pation of interior posts, and it appeared that the province of Jubaland was "of little or no value." It was, therefore, decided to hold only Kismayu and Yonte and abandon Mfudu and other interior positions, thus leaving the Ogadens to quarrel among themselves.

Turning to *German East Africa*, it should be noted that the State grant in aid in 1901 was 445,850*l.*; that the Usambara Railway is being extended to Nomba, and that a syndicate has been formed to lay a railway between Dar-es-Salaam and Mroyo. The capital is 22,000,000 marks, and the Government guarantees the interest at 3 per cent. The concession is for ninety-three years, and the line is to be completed in five years. In *Zanzibar and Pemba*, which have suffered a severe loss by the death of General Sir Lloyd Matthews, there has been steady progress in the working of the Slave Decree, 1,685 persons receiving their freedom. The abolition of slavery is so gradual that the dislocation of commercial and social life is, on the whole, less disastrous than seemed to be probable. In the *British Central African Protectorate* there was during the year ending March 1901 a marked falling off in the exports (from 79,300*l.* to 38,700*l.*), and a number of coffee plantations have been abandoned. In *North-Eastern Rhodesia* there are as yet no European settlements of importance, but a good route to Fort Jameson has been opened *via* Tete. *Portuguese East Africa* again presents no features of note apart from military activity along the Transvaal border. In *Madagascar* peace has prevailed, but the French are finding the island more difficult to develop than was believed would be the case. In *Mauritius* there is little to note. The general condition of the colony is sounder than in previous years, but the poverty of the people is chronic, and the Governor, Sir Graham Bower, suggests that the development of South Africa may give a field for Mauritian emigration.

IV. WEST AND NORTH AFRICA.

West and North Africa during 1901 have provided little that is of dramatic interest, and, generally, the record is one of the gradual extension of European influence. Dealing with the British possessions first, it should be noted that, in conjunction with the French, operations were undertaken in the *Gambia* valley against Fodi Kabbah, who was killed, and that the Governor, Sir G. Denton, concluded an agreement with the local chief, Moussa Mottah, by which both banks of the *Gambia* right up to the French frontier became British territory. The *Gold Coast*, *Ashanti* and the *Northern Territories* have been recovering from the effects of the *Ashanti* war, upon which fresh light has been thrown during the year by the publication of official correspondence, which makes it clear that the principal immediate cause of the rising at Kumassi was Sir F. Hodgson's demand for the production of the Golden Stool and for the payment of

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arrears of the old indemnity. The revenue for 1900 shows a total (for the entire region) of 333,203*l.*, the highest ever raised. Imports were of the value of 1,294,263*l.* and exports 855,445*l.*, but there was a steady decline in the gold exports; and there was so much company-mongering in connection with the industry that the Colonial Office issued a belated warning against the sale of bogus concessions. On the other hand, the prospects of the gold industry are good, given sound finance and management, and the future of the country is promising. Great developments are expected to follow the completion of the Sekondi Railway. In *Sierra Leone* affairs seem to have resumed their normal condition after the unsuccessful revolt against the Hut Tax, which is now, according to official statements, being satisfactorily collected. The revenue in 1900 was 168,668*l.* and the expenditure 154,421*l.* The Protectorate receipts were 33,468*l.*, of which 30,046*l.* was yielded by the Hut Tax. Agitation against the tax is, however, continued, and some Europeans claim that the prosperity of the colony is steadily declining because of persistence in the exaction of the impost. In *Lagos* the chief fact to be recorded is the opening in March of the railway from Lagos to Abeokuta and Ibadan, for which the Imperial Government had made an advance of 792,500*l.* under the Colonial Loans Act of 1899. In *North and South Nigeria* there has been a recrudescence of administrative and military activity, which became possible upon the withdrawal of the troops lent to the Gold Coast for the relief of Kumassi. There was no special report from Northern Nigeria, but General Sir F. Lugard has been actively engaged in organising the administration. Early in the year an expedition under Colonel Kembell overthrew, after sharp fighting, the Emirs of Kontagaro and Bida, said to be the most powerful feudatories of the Sokoto Empire. In June Fadel Allah, the son of the notorious Raba, who had been killed by the French on the confines of the British sphere, entered the country south-east of Ibi, on the River Benue, and asked for British protection, and an officer, Major M'Clintock, was sent to him. Before the question could be decided by General Lugard, the French, who had driven Fadel from the neighbourhood of Lake Chad, and had entered Bornu, in the British sphere, came up with Fadel's army, and in the engagement that ensued the chief was killed. The position was that Bornu was without a Sultan, and that the French were in force on British territory, but precise particulars are lacking, and the political consequences of the "invasion" or justifiable intrusion were not apparent. Unfortunately an English officer in the region was killed by two Frenchmen, but this seems to have been a case of murder to resist lawful arrest. In *Adamawa* a column under Colonel Morland overthrew slave-raiding chiefs and established a British resident at Yola.

In *Southern Nigeria* the revenue for the year ending March 31, 1900, was 164,108*l.*, and the expenditure 176,140*l.* Major

Gallwey's report is satisfactory, and urges the necessity of a judicious opening of the interior. In the autumn of 1901 measures, which had been long in contemplation, were taken for opening up the Aro country to the west of the Cross River. The Aros, a ferocious and debased people, whose towns were known as the head centres of Ju-juism, offered a sharp resistance to the columns converging from the coast and the left bank of the Niger, but the year closed with every prospect that the expedition would accomplish its purpose—a purpose demanding fulfilment alike in the interests of civilisation and commerce. In *German West and South-West Africa* the State grants in aid for the Cameroons amounted to 109,640*l.*; for Togo, 44,200*l.*, and for Damaraland and Namaqualand, 468,930*l.* In South-West Africa arrangements were completed for the construction of 400 miles of railway from Otavi to Great Fish Bay; and in all the German colonies steady efforts were combined to classify and turn to account the resources of the territories. Of the *Spanish and Portuguese Possessions* on the west there is nothing of note to record.

In *French Guinea*, which is practically self-supporting, a road is being made from Konakry, the capital, to the Niger, and a railway has also been begun in the same direction. *Senegambia* continues to be the scene of much activity, and along the whole course of the Upper Niger, and across to Lake Chad, aback of the British enclaves, French columns have been at work establishing peace. Similar activity has been displayed in the *French Congo*, but the incidents are too numerous and trivial for mention here, except, perhaps, a reported encounter between French and Congo Free State troops in the Upper Ubanghi late in the year. A commercial convention was entered into by France and the Congo Free State.

The dispute with two British firms, who found themselves excluded from the French Congo by virtue of monopolistic concessions given to British subjects, was the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, the claim of the British merchants being that the French had acted in violation of the Act of Berlin. At the close of the year it appeared that the French Government were likely to have recourse to arbitration, notwithstanding their contention that the Berlin Act had, in respect to monopolies at least, become a dead letter.

The *Congo Free State* record for 1901 is the familiar one of tribal troubles and coercion of the natives by officials and traders. It was again reported (in June) that the Batatelas had been definitely subdued, but the accounts of Englishmen who return from the State point to such a condition of the country and such methods of management as constitute a scandal. The revenue for 1899 was 773,343*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 778,715*l.* The public debt in 1895 was 6,000,000*l.* The imports for 1900 were 1,265,000*l.*, and exports, 2,018,750*l.* The question of annexation was raised in Belgium, but King Leopold

was opposed to this step and made a statement which was interpreted as a threat to resign as Sovereign of the Free State if the matter were pressed. A Government Bill was passed in Brussels suspending the interest due on the loans to the State, thus leaving the way open to annexation at some future date, and perpetuating the right of annexation inherent in King Leopold.

Turning north to *Morocco* the *status quo* has been maintained, and the young Sultan, Mulai Abdul Aziz, seems to have entered upon a career of administrative reform. One of the chief features of the history of 1901 was the despatch of Moorish Missions to the Powers. That to England, charged with the purpose of congratulating his Majesty upon his accession to the Throne, consisted of the then War Minister, Kaid el Mehedi el Meneblie, and Kaid Maclean, a Scotchman in the service of the Sultan, who holds the post of Commander-in-Chief. The mission was given a flattering reception and created great interest, but there are no known political results beyond the strengthening of good relations between Great Britain and Morocco. Broadly speaking, the missions may be regarded as an expression of the Sultan's desire to maintain good relations with other Powers, and yet to give such of the Powers as would like to seize his dominions a plain hint that his sovereignty and independence are not to be disturbed. The French Mission was reported to have endeavoured to come to an understanding with France on the question of the Moorish-Algerian boundary, and though their efforts were not attended by immediate success an arrangement was come to by which the French occupation of Tuat and Igli was regarded as an act within French rights, and as not constituting a menace to the Moroccan Empire. Frontier difficulties between the two States would appear to depend upon the skill and tact of the French in dealing with the tribes through whom they have to push their way through their Soudanic sphere from Algeria to Lake Chad, and the ability of the Sultan to keep his border subjects under reasonable control; a most difficult task, in which, however, failure will not, apparently, be met with from any want of sincerity and good-will on his part. There was considerable difficulty with Spain during the year by reason of an act which illustrates the difficulties of the Sultan in avoiding complications with European Powers. Some Kabyle mountaineers carried off a Spanish woman and a boy from the neighbourhood of Tangier into the interior. The Spanish Government demanded an indemnity of \$1,000 a day until the captives were released. The matter was settled in October by the payment of an indemnity of \$30,000 and compensation.

The Sultan has established free trade as between the ports on the coast, and is making a strenuous effort to reform the system of government by Treasury re-organisation, so as to provide for the payment of official salaries and thus cut at the root of official extortion and public bribery. It is scarcely to be expected

that a young man of twenty-two will be stronger than the circumstances which environ him in a Vizier-ridden country such as Morocco, where the forces of self-interest and tradition are opposed to reform, as reform is understood by Europeans ; but it has become clear that in his Shereefian Majesty Morocco has a ruler of ability and earnestness of purpose, from whom something may be hoped in the coming years. A most interesting sketch of him and a statement of his views appeared in the *Times* of November, 1901, contributed by an Arabic-speaking correspondent who had a long interview with him.

The history of *Algeria* during 1901 is one of the consolidation of the French occupation of the Tuat oasis, and of the gradual establishment of relations with the Soudanic tribes in the vast French sphere lying between the Upper Niger-Lake Chad Line, the Egyptian provinces of the Soudan, the hinterland of Tripoli and the French Congo. Little is known of the work actually accomplished in winning over the tribes, but it seems that the Tuaregs are exhibiting the implacability expected from them. Three caravans, under French protection, on their way to Algerian ports from the Upper Niger, have been attacked during the year, and their escorts slain. As treaties of friendship are believed to exist between the French and Tuareg confederation, the inference is that they are proving to be worthless ; and it is supposed that the Sheik Senussi is at the bottom of the trouble. The policy of this Mahomedan leader is rooted in hostility to the infidel, and, as his sect is powerful throughout the French sphere, the possibility of war on a large scale—of war comparable with that in the Nile Soudan for many years—is one that France cannot disregard. Whatever may be the real danger likely to arise from the Senussi movement and from Tuareg association with it, the fact remains that the French protection over caravans endeavouring to re-open the desert routes from Lake Chad and Nigeria to the north coast is not yet effective.

Tripoli presents no features of note beyond reports that the Sultan of Turkey, who objected to the Soudanic Agreement, which gave the Tripoli hinterland to France, has since endeavoured to strengthen his hold upon this remnant of his Empire in Africa. The necessity for doing this will still further have been brought home to his mind by an understanding arrived at between France and Italy, by which the former Power undertakes not to thwart Italian aspirations for the eventual acquirement of Tripoli in return for Italian acquiescence in French ambitions at the expense of Morocco. For the present, however, Tripoli belongs to the Sultan of Turkey ; and whatever the interchange of views between the Powers named may have been, they do not affect that dominant fact.

V. MALTA.

The agitation against British rule in Malta—an agitation disguised under a claim for self-government—became disagreeably prominent in 1901. At the close of the previous year a deadlock occurred owing to the refusal of the elected members of the Legislature to vote supplies for educational purposes. Similar difficulties arose later in the session, and in March, 1901, certain sums for educational purposes were reduced by the elected members as a protest because they were not allowed to legislate with the object of establishing the Italian language as the medium for instruction in Government institutions. Impassioned appeals were addressed to the Maltese people, both at meetings and through the local Press, by the elected members and their supporters, and a vigorous agitation was prosecuted. On July 30 Mr. Chamberlain addressed a despatch to Acting-Governor Lord Congleton, in which he dealt with the entire matter, taking as his starting-point an incident in 1898, when a British officer was committed by a Maltese court of law for contempt for having refused to sign a deposition in the Italian language, of which he was ignorant. An Order in Council was therefore issued on March 7, 1899, giving British subjects not born or naturalised in Malta the right to have legal proceedings conducted in English. And as to the language question generally the Government arrived at the conclusion that the time was not far distant when the English language should be definitely adopted in the courts of Malta, and the period of fifteen years from March 22, 1899, was fixed, so that the legal profession and all concerned might have time to prepare for the change. New regulations had also been passed providing that children in the elementary schools should be taught Maltese as the only language for the first two years, and that then the parents were to choose between English and Italian as the language to be taught their children in the higher standards. The opponents of this free choice, having said Mr. Chamberlain, failed to force Italian on the majority of the people, had refused taxation and public improvements, and it became imperative to consider how this abuse of the Constitution should be met. After an exhaustive examination of the administrative questions hampered by the action of the elected members, Mr. Chamberlain showed that an expenditure of 380,500*l.* was necessary. The amount would be spread over thirteen years. A sum of 38,000*l.* (including 9,000*l.* for Civil contingencies) would have to be raised by additional taxation, bringing the total taxation per head of the Maltese to about 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per year, as against 2*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* in Italy (where wages were much lower), and 4*l.* 13*s.* per head in England. An Order in Council would therefore be issued giving effect to the necessary scheme of taxation for raising the additional 38,000*l.* Mr. Chamberlain denied that it was the policy of the Govern-

ment to force either the English or the Italian language on the Maltese; the policy was to leave the matter entirely to their free choice. This despatch was published, and on August 11 a demonstration was made against it by a mass meeting of 12,000 to 15,000 persons in Valetta. There was disorder as the result of hostile and excited speeches, and two days afterwards some person unknown threw corrosive fluid over the statue of Queen Victoria. At the end of the year the agitation was smouldering ineffectually.

H. WHATES.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMERICA.

I. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

At the beginning of the year 1901 the President of the United States was William McKinley, of Ohio, who had been elected to the presidency in 1896 for the term beginning March 4, 1897. His term expired on March 4, 1901. In 1900 he was re-elected for a second term by the Republicans, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, being the Vice-President. The Members of the Cabinet at that time were:—Secretary of State, John Hay, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; Secretary of War, Elihu Root, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Postmaster-General, Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; Secretary of the Interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa. On March 5 Attorney-General Griggs resigned and was succeeded by Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania. On December 17 Postmaster-General Smith resigned and was succeeded by Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin. In December Secretary Gage notified the President of his intention to resign and Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, was designated his successor, to take office early in the New Year.

President McKinley was inaugurated for the second time on March 4. In his inaugural message he called attention to the prosperity of the country as compared with the anxiety when he was inaugurated four years before, and added:—

“Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort of preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honour could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it.

"It came. The result was signally favourable to American arms and in the highest degree honourable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonourable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other Powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

"Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honour and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge, and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favour of Almighty God.

"My fellow-citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen ; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honourably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

"Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognise American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace, to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law !"

Vice-President Roosevelt, on taking the oath of office, said :—

"Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. According as we do well or ill so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in the continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world-life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share. And as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties new and

old rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without.

"There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright.

"A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; it should count itself happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply I appreciate the privilege of my position; for high indeed is the honour of presiding over the American Senate at the outset of the twentieth century."

On September 6, while holding a reception in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, President McKinley was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an American anarchist of Polish extraction, and died early on the morning of September 14. The body of the late President was brought to Washington, and a State funeral held in the Rotunda of the Capitol, the interment taking place at Canton, Ohio, the President's former home. Under the provision of the Constitution, Theodore Roosevelt at once took the oath of office, and became the President of the United States. He announced that he would follow the policy of his predecessor, and he requested the members of the McKinley Cabinet to retain their portfolios, which they consented to do. The assassin was placed on trial on September 23 at Buffalo, found guilty and sentenced to death three days later. He was executed by electricity at the State prison at Auburn, New York, October 29.

The area of the United States, not including foreign possessions, is (census of 1900) 3,616,484 square miles, with a population of 76,303,387 as compared with 63,069,756 in the previous decade. There were 9,312,585 "coloured" persons, under that head being enumerated negroes, persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese and Indians. The dependencies have a population of 8,083,683 as follows: Philippine Islands, 6,961,339 (estimated); Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Guam, 9,000; American Samoa, 6,100.

For the fiscal year 1901 487,918 immigrants arrived in the United States as compared with 448,572 in 1900. The principal countries sending immigrants to the United States were Italy, 135,996; Austria-Hungary, 113,390; Russia, 85,257; Ireland, 30,561; Sweden, 23,331; Germany, 21,651; Great Britain (excluding Ireland), 14,985.

The regular Army of the United States, including coloured troops, is limited to a maximum strength of 100,000 enlisted men, but at the present time 3,820 officers, line and staff, and 77,287 enlisted men, exclusive of coloured troops, constitute the military establishment. The Army Act of February 2, 1901,

reorganised and increased the Army. Provision was made for 15 regiments of cavalry, an artillery corps of 30 batteries of field artillery and 126 companies of coast artillery, 30 regiments of infantry, a corps of engineers, a signal corps and the usual Staff departments, Pay, Medical, Subsistence, etc. Provision was also made for the organisation of a native Porto Rican regiment officered by Americans, and the employment of native scouts in the Philippines, at the discretion of the President.

At the close of the year 1901 the United States Navy comprised 225 vessels of all classes in commission, or available for service, and 60 vessels under construction. The vessels in commission or in reserve were: 10 battleships, 2 armoured cruisers, 15 protected cruisers, 6 unprotected cruisers, 9 harbour-defence vessels, 70 gunboats, 27 torpedo boats, 1 submarine boat, and 85 auxiliaries—colliers, supply ships, tugs, etc.

Under construction were 8 battleships, 6 armoured cruisers, 9 protected cruisers, 1 gunboat, 4 coast-defence vessels, 16 torpedo-boat destroyers, 9 torpedo boats and 7 submarine boats. Congress is expected to make the usual appropriations for new construction in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy. These appropriations will not be available until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902.

During the year two battleships, the *Illinois* and the *Wisconsin*, were commissioned, sister-ships of 11,525 tons displacement, and engines of 10,000 I.H.P. working twin screws. These vessels are protected by an armour belt of 16½ in., and carry two 13-in. guns in turrets fore and aft, fourteen 6-in. R.F. guns, sixteen Q.F. 6 pounders, six 1 pounder R.F., four Colts, and two 3-in. R.F. field. The *Kearsarge* and the *Kentucky*, of the same tonnage, but with 11,954 and 12,318 I.H.P. respectively, while carrying the same guns in their main battery and the same armour protection, are distinguished by having superposed turrets on their main turrets, in which are four 8-in. guns, the barbette guns being 5-in. Q.F., instead of 6 in., as in the *Illinois*, with secondary batteries similar to the *Illinois*. The *Maine*, *Missouri* and *Ohio*, under construction, with a displacement of 12,500 tons, will carry four 12-in. B.L.R., sixteen 6-in. R.F. guns, six 3-in. R.F., eight 3 pounder R.F., six 1 pounder R.F., two Colts, and two 3-in. R.F. field. They will have 11 in. of armour on their sides, and 12 in. on their turrets, and, with engines capable of developing 16,000 horsepower, will have a speed of 18 knots under natural draft; speed and great coal endurance were the objects aimed at in the construction of these vessels. The *Georgia*, *New Jersey* and *Nebraska*, also under construction, will displace 15,000 tons, and with 18,000 I.H.P. are expected to steam 19 knots. Four 12-in., eight 8-in. and twelve 6-in. quick-firers with the usual number of rapid fire and automatic guns in the secondary battery will constitute the armament. They will carry 11 in. of armour on their sides and turrets. The *California* class of armoured

cruisers now building includes the *Pennsylvania* and *West Virginia*, with a displacement of 14,000 tons and 23,000 I.H.P. These vessels will carry four 8-in., fourteen 6-in. R.F. guns, eighteen 3-in. R.F., twelve 3 pounder R.F., eight 1 pounder R.F., two 3-in. R.F. field, two machine and six automatic, and will have a speed of 22 knots, with sides protected by 6 in. of armour. The *St. Louis* class of protected cruisers will have a displacement of 9,600 tons, with engines of 21,000 I.H.P., capable of developing 22 knots. They will be armed with fourteen 6-in. Q.F. guns and a powerful secondary battery, and will have 3 in. of armour worked over the vitals. Six vessels of the *Chattanooga* class are building, of 3,100 tons and 4,700 I.H.P., giving them a speed of 16·5 knots. They will be armed with ten 5-in. Q.F., eight 6 pounder R.F., two 1 pounder R.F., and four Colt automatic guns.

The personnel of the Navy consists of 1,439 officers of all ranks, 403 petty and warrant officers, and 19,541 enlisted men. The marine corps consists of 199 officers and 6,000 enlisted men.

There are 997,735 persons on the pension rolls at an annual charge of \$139,582,231·98. Pensions are paid not only to those persons who actually took part in any war of the United States, and who incurred any disability while in active service, but also to their widows and minor children.

The exports and imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were :—Exports, \$1,487,764,991 ; imports, \$823,172,165, as compared with \$1,394,483,083 exports, and \$849,941,184 imports for the previous year, or leaving an apparent balance of trade in favour of the United States for the current fiscal year of \$664,592,826. The balance of trade, however, is more apparent than real, and is a problem that has long puzzled the greatest authorities on the subject of foreign commerce. While, on the surface, Europe is heavily indebted to the United States, it is admitted that much of this indebtedness has been cancelled by the money paid for ocean freights and insurance, money spent in Europe by American tourists, and American loans negotiated in London and other great monetary centres ; invisible balances which do not appear in the returns, and which cannot be taken up in statistical statements. A large share of the apparent balance of trade is also doubtless explained by the undervaluation of imports and the overvaluation of American exports, the statement having been frequently made, and it is believed on reliable authority, that many articles of American manufacture are sold at lower prices abroad than at home, but in the trade statistics the domestic value is the basis of calculation.

The principal articles of import were :—Sugar, \$90,487,800 ; hides and skins, \$48,220,013 ; chemicals, \$53,508,157 ; coffee, \$62,861,399 ; unmanufactured silk, \$30,051,365 ; manufactures of cotton, \$40,246,935 ; manufactures of silk, \$26,842,138 ; iron and steel, \$17,874,789 ; unmanufactured wool, \$12,529,881 ;

manufactures of wool, \$14,585,306; jewelry and precious stones, \$24,216,407; tin (bars, blocks or pig), \$19,805,551; tobacco, \$16,290,387; wines, \$8,219,236; tea, \$11,017,876; fruits and nuts, \$19,586,703; leather and manufactures of, \$11,887,012.

The countries from which these imports originated, with their values, were:—Great Britain, \$143,388,501; British North America and all other British possessions, \$120,964,120; Germany, \$100,445,902; France, \$75,458,739; Italy, \$24,618,384; Switzerland, \$15,799,400; Russia, \$7,030,892; Central and South America and Mexico, \$143,925,496; China, \$18,303,706; Japan, \$29,229,543; the Netherlands, \$20,598,799.

The principal exports and their values were:—Breadstuffs, \$248,759,022; animals, \$52,058,876; cotton, raw and manufactured, \$333,945,861; manufactures of iron and steel, \$117,319,320; leather and manufactures of, \$27,923,653; oils, \$91,166,905; provisions and dairy products, \$196,959,637; tobacco, \$32,749,078; wood and manufactures of, \$52,445,585.

The chief purchasers of American goods were:—Great Britain, \$631,177,157; British North America and all other British possessions, \$189,478,367; Germany, \$191,780,427; France, \$78,714,927; Italy, \$34,473,189; Denmark, \$16,175,235; Spain, \$15,480,288; Central and South America and Mexico, \$85,037,612; China, \$10,405,834; Japan, \$19,000,640; Belgium, \$49,389,259; the Netherlands, \$84,356,318; Sweden and Norway, \$11,844,152; Russia, \$8,084,228.

Great Britain is the best customer of the United States. Practically one-third (33·52 per cent.) of the entire foreign trade of the United States is with Great Britain, and 42·42 per cent. of America's exports are taken by Great Britain, no other nation approaching this, the nearest being Germany with 12·89 per cent. of exports. If to the English figures are added the trade of Canada and the other British possessions, it will be seen that in round numbers one-half of the entire foreign trade of the United States is with England and her colonies, and that almost 60 per cent. of all the exports are absorbed by the British Empire.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1901 showed that the total receipts of the Government from all sources were \$699,316,530·92 and expenditures, \$621,598,546·54, leaving a surplus of \$77,717,984·38. The principal receipts during the year were:—Customs, \$238,585,455; inland revenue, \$307,180,663; postal service, \$111,631,193; profit on coinage, bullion deposits, etc., \$12,731,256; consular fees and letters patent, \$3,414,933; tax on national banks, \$1,681,473; sales of public lands, \$2,965,119. The principal expenditures were:—Civil establishments, including foreign intercourse, \$117,327,240; military establishment, \$144,615,697; naval establishment, \$60,506,978; postal service, including deficiency, \$116,585,955; pensions, \$139,323,621; interest on public debt, \$32,342,979; redemption of public debt, on account

of sinking fund, \$56,484,690. The expenditure *per capita* for the year was \$6.56.

The outstanding debt on June 30, 1901, amounted to \$2,143,326,933, but of this debt only \$987,141,040 was interest-bearing, the balance being debt bearing no interest,—as United States notes (greenbacks), gold and silver certificates, for which the Treasury holds an equivalent amount of metallic money, Treasury notes covered by coin, trust funds and \$1,341,310 on which the interest has ceased. The Treasury held (November 15, 1901) \$1,215,968,083 in cash, made up as follows:—

Gold and silver coin to redeem gold and silver certificates	
in circulation (trust fund)	\$306,743,089
Gold reserve fund	150,000,000
General fund	259,224,994

leaving an available cash balance of \$171,017,610. The Treasury estimated that the stock of money in the country on November 1 amounted to \$2,543,597,491, of which \$1,174,883,624 was gold and gold bullion. The *per capita* circulation was \$28.72.

On September 30, 1901, by the latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency, there were 4,221 national banks in active operation, having a paid-up capital of \$655,341,880; carrying deposits subject to cheque of \$2,937,753,233; loans and discounts, \$3,018,615,918; surplus fund, \$430,562,108; total resources, \$5,625,347,295. State banks, loan and trust companies and private banks, 6,234 in all, had combined resources of \$3,925,061,231, and held individual deposits amounting to \$3,000,205,323. There were 1,027 savings banks, with deposits amounting to \$2,597,094,580 and resources of \$2,756,505,103, with 6,358,723 depositors; the average due each depositor was \$408.30; the average deposit *per capita* of population was \$33.45.

There were no important political contests waged during the year, 1901 being a season of quiet following the political activity of the national elections of the year before. There were the usual State elections, which had no special significance, and indicated no lessening of public confidence in the Republican party. The most important municipal election of the year, which attracted the attention of the entire country because of the issues involved and the fight made by the forces of decency to overthrow the corrupt and despotic power of Tammany Hall, took place on November 5, when Seth Low was elected mayor of the city of New York. Mr. Low is a Republican, but he was elected on the "Fusionist" ticket, a union of Republicans and Democrats who were determined to rebuke the corrupt, dishonest and inefficient administration of the city under Mayor Van Wyck, the Tammany mayor, who was that organisation's candidate for re-election. Mr. Low and the other Fusionist candidates on the ticket, some of whom were Democrats, were

triumphantly elected, and the power of Tammany Hall destroyed for at least the next two years.

The second session of the fifty-sixth Congress, which began its work in December, 1900, and expired by constitutional limitation on March 4, 1901, enacted some noteworthy legislation. One of the most important measures was that defining the relations between Cuba and the United States. It provides that when the Cubans have set up a republican form of government and entered into certain stipulations with the United States, the United States shall withdraw its troops from Cuba and leave the control of Cuban affairs to the Cubans. Under this agreement Cuba pledges herself not to enter into any treaty or compact with any foreign Power which will impair the independence of Cuba, or to permit any foreign Power to obtain by colonisation or treaty for military or naval purposes lodgment in or control over any part of the island. The Government of the United States exercises supervisory control over the foreign relations of Cuba, and is given power to intervene if necessary to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to preserve order and protect life and property. Cuba was also required to sell or lease to the United States sites necessary for coaling or naval stations. In accordance with the provisions of this law, a Constitutional Convention met in the city of Havana and determined that elections for President should be held on December 31, which resulted in the choice of Thomas Estrada Palma, who will be inaugurated in the year 1902, and after his inauguration and the meeting of the Cuban Congress the United States will withdraw its military forces from the island and turn over the control of affairs to the Cubans.

Of not less importance was the provision made for the government of the Philippines, which will be dealt with more fully under the heading, "Foreign Possessions of the United States."

Other important laws passed by Congress were:—

An Act reapportioning the Representatives in Congress under the twelfth census, which fixed the number of Representatives at 386 after March 3, 1903, subject to such extra Members as might be necessary owing to the admission of new States to the Union; an Act to repeal a portion of the inland revenue taxes imposed to raise money to carry on the war against Spain; an Act requiring all railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents; an Act to adjudicate claims of citizens of the United States arising out of the war against Spain; an Act regulating the jurisdiction of the Porto Rican courts; the purchase from Spain for 20,000*l.* of the Islands of Cagayan and Cibutu, outlying islands of the Philippine group, not included in the original treaty of peace with Spain.

The appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to \$710,150,862, divided as follows:—Agriculture, \$4,023,500; Army, \$114,220,095; Diplo-

matic and Consular, \$171,771,168; District of Columbia, \$7,577,369; Fortifications, \$7,388,628; Indians, \$8,197,989; Legislative, Executive and Judicial, \$24,175,652; Military Academy, \$674,306; Navy, \$65,140,916; Pensions, \$145,245,230; Post Office, \$113,658,238; Rivers and Harbours, \$560,000; Sundry Civil, \$65,319,915; Miscellaneous, \$19,490,631; Permanent Annual Appropriations, \$132,712,220. The revenue for the fiscal year 1902 is estimated at \$716,633,042.

The fifty-seventh Congress met on December 2. The Senate consisted of 55 Republicans, 30 Democrats, 3 Independents, and 2 vacancies. President of the Senate (1,600*l.*), William P. Frye, of Maine. Senators and Members of the House of Representatives are paid 1,000*l.* a year.

The House of Representatives has 357 Members, of whom 198 are Republicans, 153 Democrats and 6 Independents. The Speaker of the House (1,600*l.*) is David B. Henderson, of Iowa.

In his first message to Congress President Roosevelt feelingly referred to the death of his predecessor, and recommended more effectual legislation to suppress anarchy. He said:—

“The Federal Courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who, by the Constitution or by law, is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offence against our institutions.

“Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offence against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilised Powers. Such treaties should give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.”

The message is so long that it is impossible to do more than quote some of the salient paragraphs:—

“It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.”

“There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or

uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right."

"In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign Governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

"History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity."

"There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilisation and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone."

"The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual Message announced that 'The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonisation by any European Power.' In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandisement by any non-American

Power at the expense of any American Power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World Power at the expense of the other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere."

"Probably there is no other great nation in the world so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilised Power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace, and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

"Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling."

"The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manœuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback."

"During these troubles [in China] our Government has unswervingly advocated moderation, and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the Empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honour. It behoves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good-will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the 'open door' with all that implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coast, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favoured. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we neces-

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sarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the Empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all the other Powers."

"The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. . . . Indeed, from every quarter of the civilised world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thanked the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good-will."

The only legislation enacted by Congress up to the time of adjournment for the Christmas holidays was the passage by the House of a bill imposing the same rates of duty on articles imported from the Philippines as on similar articles from foreign countries. The bill is still pending in the Senate.

On November 18 Lord Pauncefoot, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, and Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State, signed a convention to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer convention and providing for the construction of an Isthmian Canal by the United States to be under its exclusive jurisdiction. This treaty, which took the place of a similar treaty which was signed February 5, 1900, by the same negotiators and ratified by the Senate December 20, 1900, but was rejected by the British Government because of the Senate amendments, was laid before the Senate by President Roosevelt on December 3, and ratified December 16 by a vote of 72 to 6.

The United States, in common with other Great Powers, took an active part in the settlement of questions arising out of the Boxer uprising in China in 1900. Mr. W. W. Rockhill was the United States plenipotentiary, and on behalf of the United States signed the final protocol. The American share of the Chinese indemnity was \$25,000,000. An important incident was the pressure brought to bear upon China by the United States to prevent it from signing the Russian Manchurian Convention, by which China practically agreed to make Manchuria a Russian province. The United States informed China that while general peace negotiations were in progress it protested against the negotiation of a secret treaty with any other Power. These representations, which were joined in by Great Britain, were effectual and the treaty was not signed.

On February 19 General Chaffee, the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in China, was instructed not to join in General Waldersee's proposed expedition, the Washington Government stating that it did not believe further military movements were advisable. On May 5 the American cavalry

and artillery were withdrawn from Peking, and only a small contingent of infantry left; and on May 18 General Chaffee and his staff embarked for the Philippines. On September 17 the American and Japanese troops handed over the Forbidden City to the Chinese, and the remaining American troops were withdrawn from China.

The event of the year which attracted the most general popular attention and excited the most violent controversy, which has not yet ended, was the Court of Inquiry convened to investigate the conduct of Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, United States Navy, during the war with Spain. Rear-Admiral Schley was the second in command of the squadron that blockaded the port of Santiago, and it is claimed that he was guilty of improper conduct in withdrawing his vessels at one time so as to have made possible the escape of the Spanish Admiral Cervera; in having failed to destroy one of the enemy's ships when he had the opportunity; in having misled the Navy Department as to the condition of his coal supply and his inability to coal from colliers; and in having executed during the battle of Santiago a tactical movement that endangered the safety of a vessel of his command. For more than two years the controversy violently raged through the Press, and reached a culmination when the author of a text-book used at the naval academy reiterated these charges. On Rear-Admiral Schley's request a Court of Inquiry was ordered. The court, which was composed of Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Benham and Ramsay, censured Rear-Admiral Schley on every specification, but declared that his conduct during the battle was self-possessed, and that he encouraged by his bearing and manner his subordinate officers and men. Admiral Dewey dissented from some of the findings of the majority, and declared it as his opinion that Rear-Admiral Schley was entitled to the credit of the victory which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish squadron. This verdict satisfied neither the friends nor the opponents of Admiral Schley, and at the end of the year the controversy is being carried on with as much vindictiveness as ever.

A sequel to this extraordinary affair was a stinging rebuke administered to Lieutenant-General Miles by the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, because of certain criticisms made by General Miles on the action of the court. The Secretary of War, in a letter that was at once made public, informed the commanding general that he had violated military regulations in criticising the sister service, and that he had interfered in a matter in which he had no concern. The severity of the reprimand created a profound sensation throughout the country, and only served to still further intensify prejudice and make the friends of Rear-Admiral Schley believe that there was an administrative cabal determined to ruin him.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered several

decisions fixing the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines, and making it possible for the United States to hold colonies. In the case of Porto Rico the court held (May 27) that after the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain the island ceased to be foreign territory, and became a possession of the United States. The fundamental question involved was whether by the ratification of the Treaty of Peace Porto Rico became an integral part of the United States and as such was entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed to the several States of the Union by the Constitution. The Court held that Porto Rico did not become an integral part of the Union by the Treaty of Peace, and that it was within the power of Congress to make such laws and provide such a system of taxation as it might deem advisable, and that goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico could be subject to such tariff as Congress saw fit to impose.

By a decision of the Supreme Court rendered December 2, and following the line of argument in the Porto Rican cases, the status of the Philippines was determined and the right of the United States to hold foreign possessions reaffirmed. The court held that under the terms of the Treaty of Peace with Spain and the cession of the Philippines to the United States, the Philippines ceased to be a foreign country and became "territory appurtenant" to the United States, and that Congress, as in the case of Porto Rico, could make such laws as it deemed wise. The significance of these decisions is that Porto Rico, the Philippines and all other possessions of the United States do not become States of the Union until admitted into the Union by specific acts of Congress; they have no voice in the affairs of the Union, and no voice in their own affairs except such as Congress may see fit to give them. In other words, they are perpetual wards solely dependent on the goodwill and favour of their guardians.

The last speech made by President McKinley was delivered at the Pan-American Exhibition on September 5, the day before his assassination, and was perhaps his most important speech, as it clearly foreshadowed his belief that the time had arrived for the United States to enlarge its foreign commerce by more liberal legislation, while at the same time adhering to the principle of the traditional Republican policy of protection. Mr. McKinley said in part:—

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our

markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coast of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched.

"Next in advantage in having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense, they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two great oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of the Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed. . . .

"Gentlemen, let us remember that our interest is in concord, not in conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure."

On March 13 ex-President Harrison died, aged sixty-seven. President McKinley and his Cabinet attended the funeral, and national honours were paid the memory of the former President.

The most important step towards the settlement of differences between labour and capital took place in December, when a conference of the representatives of both elements was held in New York. It was attended by some of the most prominent men in commercial and labour circles, and as a result of their deliberations a committee was appointed to devise a plan to settle labour disputes without strikes, Senator Hanna being chairman, and a national board of arbitration was authorised. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was appointed a member of the commission.

A strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against some of the constituent companies of the Steel Trust threw 50,000 men out of work and caused 50,000 more to be idle. The strike was caused by an effort on the part of the Amalgamated Association to compel the Steel Trust to "unionise" all of their mills, and, after lasting about a month, the men returned to work at the Trust's terms. Other strikes of the year were not important.

Sir Thomas Lipton for the second time attempted to capture the America Cup, but *Shamrock II.* was beaten by *Columbia* in three straight races off Sandy Hook, the victor taking the last race on her time allowance of forty-three seconds.

The great prosperity and the constantly expanding trade of the United States made the time peculiarly appropriate for consolidating great industries in the form of trusts, and millions of new capital were added to the nominal wealth of the nation, but the exact amount of the capitalisation cannot be told, for the reason that companies were organised in every State of the Union and no consolidated returns are made. The largest and most important consolidation of the year was the United States Corporation, popularly known as the "Billion Dollar Steel Trust," an amalgamation of the leading iron and steel interests with a capitalisation of \$1,300,000,000, which has since been increased to purchase additional properties. Not less far-reaching and involving enormous interests was the consolidation of the Union, Central and Southern Pacific Railroads and other smaller lines, by which 17,000 miles of railroad were brought under one management. A desperate fight for the control of the Northern Pacific Railway led to a wild panic in May, when the shares of that road rose to \$1,000 and many operators were ruined. The result of this desperate fighting was a consolidation of the rival interests by which 35,000 miles of railroad were brought into substantial agreement.

The usual revolutionary troubles in Central America attracted attention in the United States because of the obligation of the United States under the treaty stipulations with Colombia to maintain free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus of Panama. The attempt of the Colombian Liberals to overthrow the Government placed them at one time in possession of Colon and threatened Panama. Bluejackets and marines were thereupon landed from American warships, who guarded the railroad across the isthmus and kept open transit. Colon was surrendered by the revolutionists to the American forces, who turned the city over to the Colombian Army, when the American troops were withdrawn. They were simply required to preserve order and did not fire a shot.

Germany having been unable to induce Venezuela to pay a long-standing debt, in December the German Ambassador notified the American Government that his Government might be compelled to use force to collect this money, and asked whether the employment of force would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act or in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, at the same time specifically stating that Germany had no intention of obtaining territory or permanently occupying Venezuelan ports. The Ambassador was informed that the acquisition of territory would be regarded as an unfriendly act, but so long as Germany merely confined her efforts to the collection of the debt the United States would not consider the

employment of force for that purpose or the temporary occupation of a port as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. At the end of the year, however, no hostile move had been made by Germany.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Exasperatingly slow progress was made towards ending the war in the Philippines. The capture of Emilio Aguinaldo in March would, it was thought, lead to a general surrender, but his capture had little effect, and the United States is compelled to maintain an army of some 50,000 men in the Philippines, which is actively engaged in military operations. The insurgents seldom meet the Americans in open fight, but carry on a system of desultory guerilla tactics. The most serious reverse to the American forces was in October at Balangia, Samar, when 3 officers and 48 men were killed, and 11 badly wounded.

On July 4 President McKinley issued his proclamation establishing civil government in the Philippines. In March, 1900, the President had appointed a commission composed of Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, President; Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Professor Bernard Moses, of California, to "continue and perfect the work of organising and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereinafter enact." This commission was at first subordinate to the military authorities, but by the President's proclamation of July 4 Judge Taft became Governor of the islands, his assistants became the heads of the civil departments, and the military became subordinate to the civil authority, except in the conduct of military operations. The capital is Manila, and civil governments have been established in a majority of the provinces, and provincial civil governors appointed.

Congress placed the full control of the islands in the hands of the President until it should see fit to take that power away from him. This power the President has delegated to the Governor and his associates, who are really the Government of the islands. They appoint all provincial governors and other subordinates, raise revenue by tariff and other forms of taxation, and make the necessary appropriations for carrying on the Government. All revenue in excess of the actual needs of the Government is devoted to internal improvement, and no part of the military operations is a charge against the Philippines revenue. The Government has established courts of law, improved the sanitary condition of Manila and other important places, built roads and provided for other internal improvements, and sent more than 1,000 school teachers from the United States

to teach the natives the English language. While the work of civilising the natives is as yet slow, and it is admitted that the United States must maintain a large army in the Philippines for some time to come, the improvement already made is gratifying, and it is believed that eventually the people will be raised in the scale of civilisation, and the trade of the islands will be a profitable item in the foreign commerce of the United States. Population, estimated, 6,961,339.

On July 25 President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, and from that date the island was practically under the same form of government, and enjoyed the same privileges, as the Territories on the mainland. By the terms of an act passed in 1900, popularly known as the "Foraker Act," establishing local self-government in Porto Rico and creating a tariff for the support of the island, the legislative assembly of the island notified the President that a system of internal taxation had been devised which was sufficient to meet all the charges necessary. All duties were repealed.

Under the operations of the Foraker Act a surplus of some \$400,000 had accumulated, which has been expended in internal improvements and has greatly tended to increase the general prosperity of the island. It is too early, as yet, to say whether the system of local taxation devised will be sufficient to meet the needs of the Government, but it is believed that the Budget will balance. Since free trade has been declared between the United States and Porto Rico the commerce of the island with the mainland has increased 30 per cent., and it is expected that fruit and other products now imported from some of the British West Indies will be supplanted in the American market by those from Porto Rico, which can successfully compete because of the advantage of being admitted duty free.

The area of the island is 3,550 square miles, with a population of 953,243, approximately 265 to the square mile, which makes it one of the most densely populated parts of the globe.

The Government of Porto Rico is carried on by a Governor appointed by the President (salary £1,600), and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of the Executive Council and the House of Delegates. The Governor is *ex officio* President of the Council, which consists of the Secretary of the Island, the Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of the Interior, Americans, and five native-born citizens, all of whom are appointed by the President. The House of Delegates has thirty-five members elected by popular suffrage. There is a Supreme Court, composed of five members, of whom four are natives and one an American versed in Spanish law, and inferior courts. The Spanish code in the main prevails, but it has been modified to suit American requirements. There is also a United States District Court whose powers are precisely the same as those of any other Federal District Court.

The municipalities are under native officials elected by the people. A Resident Commissioner is appointed to Washington, but his functions are almost nominal. The Governor reports to the President through the medium of the Secretary of State, and is subject to the orders of the President, but practically he has full discretion, and the administration of the island has been most satisfactory, both to the home authorities and the Porto Rican people. Only a very small military force is maintained on the island, the sea-coast defences being in charge of American artillerymen; the military strength of the island is limited to a battalion of natives specially authorised by the Army Reorganisation Act. The Governor of Porto Rico is William H. Hunt.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States by Act of Congress, July 6, 1898. It has a territorial form of government, similar to the Territories of the mainland, and like the other Territories has a delegate in Congress, who has a voice but no vote in the proceedings of the House, and who receives the same salary (1,000*l.*) as all other Members of Congress. The delegate is elected by the people, who also elect their Legislature, composed of fifteen Senators and thirty Members of the Lower House. There is manhood suffrage exercised by natives as well as whites. The Governor and the Secretary are appointed by the President, the other executive officers are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The seat of Government is Honolulu, Hawaii. Hawaii being regarded as an integral part of the United States the coastwise laws of the United States extend to it, and only American vessels may engage in trade between Hawaiian ports and those on the mainland. Goods entering Hawaii from the United States, and *vice versa*, pay no duty. The administration of Hawaii has presented no serious problems to the American people. The island petitioned to be annexed to the United States, the native monarchy having been overthrown and a republic established. Americans and the descendants of Americans, many of them the children of missionaries, exercised a dominating influence during the days of monarchy, and were the reigning sovereign's advisers. The natives are Polynesians who have freely intermarried with Chinese, Japanese, Europeans and Americans. They are docile and law-abiding. The Territory raises its revenue by taxes on real and personal property, an income tax and excise, which yields a surplus over expenditures. The principal export is sugar, which is entirely absorbed by the United States. The judiciary of the Territory is composed of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court and such other inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The population is 154,001.

The Island of Guam, in the Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace with Spain. It lies in a direct line on the route between San Francisco and the southern part of the Philippines, and is simply a station on the

American Pacific route. Its chief value will be as a cable station when the United States lays a cable connecting Manila with San Francisco *via* Hawaii. The Governor of Guam is a naval officer appointed by the President. Population, 9,000.

Tutuila and Manua, islands of the Samoan group in the South Pacific, came into possession of the United States in 1899 by virtue of the tripartite agreement with Great Britain and Germany. The islands have no commercial value, and were acquired simply for the purpose of enabling the United States to establish a naval station in the South Pacific, which has already been done at Pago Pago, a land-locked harbour large enough to float the entire American Navy, with a channel barely wide enough to admit two vessels at the same time. No fortifications have as yet been erected, but coal sheds and piers are in course of construction, and it is the intention of the Government to keep on storage there 10,000 tons of coal. The islands cover about fifty-four square miles and have a population of 6,000. The Governor is a naval officer.

A. MAURICE LOW.

II. CANADA.

The first year of the new century has been an important one for Canada. Its beginning was marked by events which made Canada more conscious than ever before of the intimacy of her relation with a world-wide Empire. The second contingent of troops sent to South Africa returned in the first weeks of January, as their period of service had expired, and although much regret was generally felt that they had not volunteered for a further term, the splendid work done while on active service abroad gained for them a magnificent popular reception.

It is very generally recognised that the war in South Africa has brought the country another step nearer to taking a full share of the responsibilities of the Empire.

Following closely upon the rejoicings at the return of the troops came the news of the illness and death of her Majesty Queen Victoria, an event which plunged the Dominion into the deepest mourning. Never before has the country witnessed sorrow so spontaneous and profound among people of every party, class and creed. There is no exaggeration in saying that the death of the Queen came as a personal loss to almost every citizen of the Dominion, so long had her name stood as a symbol alike for the prestige of the Empire and the sanctity of the home. Measures have been taken to commemorate her life and reign in a great variety of forms, chiefly connected with philanthropic effort and civic improvement.

During the last week in January a serious fire in Montreal destroyed the Board of Trade building and many others. The loss was estimated at \$3,000,000.

Parliament began its sessions on February 7. The defeat of

Sir Charles Tupper in the October elections, and his consequent retirement from political life, made necessary the choice of a new leader for the Conservative party. Mr. R. L. Borden, of Halifax, was selected, and the result of his moderate and courteous leadership of the party during the Parliamentary session, and throughout the remainder of the year, has confirmed in the public opinion the wisdom of the choice made by his party.

Early in the session of Parliament a charge was made by H. H. Cook, formerly a Member of the House of Commons, that he had been asked by members of the Cabinet, or their agents, to pay \$10,000 in consideration of his being appointed to a vacant senatorship. Much public attention was drawn to the question, and a committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate it. This committee reported that the charge was not substantiated.

The news made public early in the session that the contract for the construction of the Pacific Cable had been at last awarded was received with the greatest satisfaction in Canada, since the initiation of the undertaking was largely due to Canadian effort. The laying of the cable is looked upon in the Dominion as a step towards an inter-Imperial system of telegraphic communication which will draw the Colonies and the mother land more closely together.

The decisive victory won by the Liberal party in the autumn (1900) elections gave the Government a large majority throughout the session. The only formal trial of party strength, however, was that inaugurated by a motion made by Mr. Borden looking to further protection for Canadian industries. On this occasion the Government was supported by the large majority of 54. This must not be taken, however, as an indication that there is at present a strong Free Trade party in Canada. The Liberal Government has openly taken over the protective or "National" policy of the Conservatives.

On March 14 the Budget speech was made by Mr. Fielding. The Finance Minister announced that the Government had kept steadily in view the general principles of a stable tariff, incidental protection to Canadian industry and preference to British imports. The only change in the tariff would look to the free admission of all kinds of machinery used in the manufacture of beet sugar, a step intended to encourage that industry, to which a bonus is also given by the Province of Ontario.

The revenue for the fiscal year 1899-1900 amounted to \$51,029,994, as against \$46,741,249 for 1898-9, showing an increase of \$4,288,754. The increase was divided as follows:—Customs, \$3,057,306; Excise, \$226,848; Post Office, \$11,758; Miscellaneous, \$992,833.

The surplus on the year's operations was \$8,054,714.51, the largest ever known in the history of the Dominion. The public debt was diminished by \$779,639.

The net debt on June 30, 1899, was \$266,273,446.60; the net debt on the same date in 1900 was \$265,493,806.89, showing a decrease of \$779,639.71. A surplus amounting to \$6,350,000 was anticipated for the year 1900-1.

The aggregate foreign trade of the year 1900 was \$381,517,236, as against \$321,661,213 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of \$59,856,023. The increase of trade with Great Britain is shown by the following figures:—

In 1897 the imports from Great Britain were	-	-	-	-	\$29,412,188
In 1898	"	"	"	"	32,500,917
In 1899	"	"	"	"	37,060,123
In 1900	"	"	"	"	44,789,730
In 1899 exports—produce of Canada—to Great Britain were	-	-	-	-	\$35,114,555
In 1900	"	"	"	"	96,562,875

The rapid increase of the total trade of the country is illustrated by the following:—

Aggregate foreign trade, 1900	-	-	-	-	-	\$381,517,236
"	"	"	"	"	"	321,661,213
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	\$59,856,023

Extending the period of comparison for exports we find that the

Total exports for the four years 1893-1896 were	-	-	-	-	\$422,960,376
" " " " " 1897-1900	-	-	-	-	578,658,629
Increase for the four-year period	-	-	-	-	<u>\$155,698,253</u>

The returns for the last six months of 1901 have been published, and show that this rapid rate of increase is being maintained for the current fiscal year.

For the half-years ending December 31, 1900 and 1901 respectively, the following figures are given:—

Imports.		1900.	1901.
Dutiable goods	-	\$52,558,450	\$56,936,189
Free goods	-	36,208,929	38,627,997
Totals	-	\$88,767,379	\$95,564,186
Coin in bullion	-	818,933	4,098,663
		\$91,586,312	\$99,662,849
Exports.		1900.	1901.
The mine	-	\$23,663,370	\$21,770,193
The fisheries	-	6,504,357	8,302,501
The forest	-	19,666,158	20,375,117
Animals and their produce	-	36,973,939	37,919,390
Agriculture	-	13,088,932	16,385,584
Manufactures	-	8,063,312	8,796,750
Miscellaneous	-	42,915	19,225
Total merchandise	-	\$108,002,883	\$113,568,700
Coin and bullion	-	149,983	-
		\$108,152,866	\$113,568,700

The increase shown in imports is \$8,076,537, and in exports \$5,528,529.

The part borne for the year by Canada in the South African struggle is shown by the following figures taken from the Budget statement :—

Expended in 1899-1900 for South African contingents and the Halifax garrison - - - - -	\$1,547,623.74
Expended from June 30, 1900, to February 28, 1901, for South African contingents and Halifax garrison - - - - -	724,063.50
Estimated further expenditure to June 30, 1901 - - - - -	120,000.00
Total - - - - -	\$2,391,692.24

Among the Acts passed during the session was one providing for the establishment at Ottawa of a Canadian branch of the Royal Mint. In taking this step the Dominion has followed the example of Australia, which has established mints for the coinage of gold at both Sydney and Melbourne.

The retention by special Act of Parliament of May 24 as a public holiday, under the name of "Victoria Day," has furnished a singular proof of the hold which the late Queen had gained on the affectionate memory of her people.

Bills providing for a bounty on the production of lead, for liberal subsidies to various projected lines of railway, for subsidising a line of steamships between Canada and a port in France, and the endorsement of a large contract for steel rails produced in Canada, illustrate various directions in which Parliament has endeavoured to assist industries and encourage commerce.

A bill to restrict the importation and employment of aliens was really meant as a check to a similar law in the United States, where its application to labourers entering from Canada had proved very vexatious.

Parliament was prorogued on May 24.

The death of the Hon. A. S. Hardy, ex-Premier of Ontario, took place on June 14.

Supplementing his visit of last season to the Far West and to the Klondyke, Lord Minto made during the summer an official trip through the Maritime Provinces, visiting all the chief centres of population. Like his predecessors in the Viceregal office, his Excellency has displayed much energy in making himself perfectly familiar with all the Provinces of the Dominion.

The results of the decennial census, which appeared in August, were somewhat disappointing to Canadians. In 1891 the population of the Dominion was 4,833,239. The returns show that in 1901 it was 5,369,666. This is an increase during the decade of 536,427. The increase in Quebec was 160,363; in Ontario only 68,621. The difference is partly accounted for by the fecundity of the French *habitant*, partly by the fact that Ontario has hitherto furnished a considerable portion of the emigrants who go to the North-Western Territories.

The population by Provinces is as follows :—

		Change since 1891.	
P. E. Island	- - - -	103,259	5,819 Decrease.
Nova Scotia	- - - -	459,574	9,178 Increase.
New Brunswick	- - - -	331,120	9,857 "
Quebec	- - - -	1,648,898	160,363 "
Ontario	- - - -	2,182,942	68,621 "
Manitoba	- - - -	254,947	105,441 "
British Columbia	- - - -	177,272	79,099 "
North-West Territories	- - - -	153,941	92,142 "
Yukon Territory	- - - -	27,167	20,545 "
Unorganised Territories	- - - -	25,546	
Total	- - - -	5,369,666	

The growth of population has been slow as compared with what has taken place in the United States, but by many this is considered a distinct advantage. There has been no great inflow of undesirable immigrants. Quality in the long run may count for as much as quantity.

The general prosperity which prevailed throughout Canada during the year was crowned by an unusually abundant harvest in the West. While it is impossible to fix the precise production of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, official estimates made towards the end of the year have placed the product of wheat at nearly 60,000,000 bushels, and of all cereals at over 100,000,000 bushels. When it is remembered that the greater part of the country which produced this crop has only had railway communication for seventeen years, that the whole population is under 400,000, and that only about 4,000,000 out of several hundreds of millions of acres of good available land are under cultivation, some conception can be formed of the immense possibilities of these vast regions for adding to the food supply of the world. A singular incident of the great western harvest was the necessity which arose of transporting many thousands of harvesters from Eastern Canada to the prairies, a distance of at least 1,000 miles, in order to secure the crop.

During the autumn and early winter the railway lines which reach the wheat area have been taxed beyond their capacity in the effort to carry the grain to points of shipment, and the necessity for further railway construction in the west has been demonstrated. It seems certain that within a very few years a new system which already reaches from Lake Superior to the neighbourhood of Prince Albert will be extended on a line north of, and parallel to, the Canadian Pacific through to the Pacific Coast.

The overflowing harvest of the present year has already given a great stimulus to settlement, and from the Western States especially great numbers of immigrants are coming into the country.

The year has been marked in Canada by the application for the first time of capital on a large scale to the production of iron. This has occurred chiefly at three points, Sydney, Cape Breton, Collingwood, on Lake Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie,

where Lake Superior empties into Lake Huron. At Sydney more than \$8,000,000 have been expended within two years; the furnaces are already turning out 1,000 tons of pig-iron daily; a large plant for the production of steel is almost ready to be put into operation, and a secure basis seems to be established for iron work in every form. It is claimed that the cheap rate at which the materials for iron production can be assembled at Sydney makes certain the success and immense expansion of the business at this point. The same claim is made for the works at Sault Ste. Marie, where some millions of dollars have already been spent, and where the company has taken an initial contract to supply to the Government 25,000 tons of steel rails. The Cramp Ontario Steel Company at Collingwood and the Nova Scotia Steel Company have also been established with large capital to carry on similar work.

A steady prosecution of the nickel industry in the Sudbury district, a great increase in the output of coal in Cape Breton, from which cargoes are sent even to Europe, and at the Crow's Nest Pass in the Rockies, which now supplies coke to the smelters of both British Columbia and Washington Territory, have contributed to the large mineral production of the country. The gold yield of the Yukon, estimated at amounts varying from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 for the year, has given the Dominion a high place among the gold-producing countries of the world.

The comparatively new manufacture of wood pulp and paper has made rapid strides during the last few years, as shown by the following table :—

Product in 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$30,005
" " 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547,217
" " 1898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,210,420
" " 1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,937,207

The growth of this industry and its prospective development have given a greatly increased value to the almost limitless spruce forests along the northern fringe of Eastern Canada. Some of the more important daily journals of Australia and England, as well as those of Canada, are now printed on paper chiefly made from this Canadian spruce.

Among the most important events of the year must be reckoned the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Great satisfaction had been felt when it was announced that the visit to Australia was to be extended so as to embrace the Dominion. The following summary includes the chief incidents of the trip.

The *Ophir*, which conveyed the Royal party, was signalled at Cape Breton on September 13, which, it is interesting to note, was the anniversary of the battle on the Plains of Abraham, by which Canada was secured for the British Crown 140 years before.

The landing took place at Quebec on September 16, amid

the most striking demonstration of popular welcome from a united French and English population. Five thousand troops of both nationalities were reviewed on the Plains of Abraham : medals for service in South Africa were presented to representatives of both races. Lieutenant-Colonel Turner received the Victoria Cross, awarded to him for special gallantry as a member of the first Canadian contingent.

Laval University, founded soon after the middle of the seventeenth century by the great French bishop of that name, conferred an honorary degree upon his Royal Highness. A great popular demonstration awaited the Royal visitors at Montreal, where the civic address was read in the French language. Elaborate preparations had been made for the social entertainment of the city's guests, but, much to the public disappointment, all engagements of the kind were cancelled out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, whose funeral took place at this time. The assassination of the President of the United States not only produced throughout the Dominion a feeling of profound horror at a brutal crime, and sympathy for a sister people, but introduced a distinct element of anxiety into the arrangements for the Royal progress.

At Ottawa the Royal party were the guests of the Governor-General, the Earl of Minto. Brilliant illuminations, the presentation of medals, the sliding of the chutes of the Chaudière Falls, and entertainment at a lumberman's shanty were among the features of the visit.

A specially constructed train, believed to be more perfectly equipped than any hitherto used in railway transportation, was provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the long journey from ocean to ocean.

Winnipeg was reached on September 26 ; the new university buildings were formally opened, and more South African medals were presented. At Calgary a large body of Indians from the Western Reserve had assembled to welcome the grandson of their Great White Mother, a point of view in regard to the Duke made manifest by their speeches. Here, also, the riders of the prairies gave an exhibition of " broncho busting," and members of the Strathcona Horse and Mounted Rifles received their war medals. The party arrived at Vancouver on September 30, and at Victoria the next day. Here their Royal Highnesses were able to inspect our chief naval base on the Pacific coast of America. The return journey began on October 2. A visit to Banff, the great health resort of the Rockies, examination of farming operations on the prairies, and duck shooting in Manitoba were incidents of this eastward trip. Toronto gave the Royal guests a magnificent welcome. A review of 12,000 troops afforded a further illustration of the military resources of the country ; its military activity was indicated by the presentation of some hundreds of South African medals, and the Victoria Cross won by Captain Cockburn. On leaving Toronto, a rapid

tour carried the visitors to Hamilton, London and other principal towns of Western Ontario. A day was spent in visiting Niagara. Passing eastward, Kingston was visited, and the foundation stone of the new university buildings was laid: shorter visits were paid to Brockville and Sherbrooke. St. John, New Brunswick, on the Atlantic coast, was reached on October 17; Halifax on the 19th. At the latter place there were naval and military demonstrations, in which twelve men of war and 8,000 troops took part. Before the *Ophir* sailed on the 21st, the Duke of York, in a letter to the Governor-General, reviewed in a striking way the main features of the trip. The broad views on national questions gained during this journey, and afterwards expressed by his Royal Highness when entertained by the City of London, gave great satisfaction in Canada, as in other parts of Greater Britain.

In the last week of November it was announced, much to the satisfaction of the public, that the Imperial Government had accepted the offer of the Canadian Government to send a third contingent to South Africa. Colonel Evans, who had seen service in the second contingent, was appointed to command. The battalion, consisting of 900 men and 967 horses fully equipped, was got ready before the end of the year, and was to sail for South Africa early in January, 1902. It was accompanied by a field hospital made up of sixty-two men of all ranks, thirty horses and ten four-wheeled vehicles.

The close of the year finds keen interest taken throughout Canada in the experiments by which Sgr. Marconi hopes to bridge the Atlantic for telegraphic purposes without the aid of submarine cables. The inventor, checked by the action of the cable companies from carrying on his experiments in Newfoundland, has been warmly welcomed in the Dominion, and will receive every assistance in working out his investigations and experiments. It is felt that cheap telegraphy will prove a great factor, not merely in stimulating trade and promoting close intercourse with the mother land, but will also strengthen indefinitely the already strong political links which bind the Empire together. The Dominion Government has made a grant for the cost of a signalling station on the island of Cape Breton.

The Post Office returns for the year are most satisfactory. Some anxiety was felt when Canada inaugurated the two cent or penny letter rate for all places within the Empire which accepted the principle, especially as the domestic rate was at the same time lowered from three to two cents. The net result, however, has been to give a great stimulus to the business of the Post Office, 13,375,000 more letters being carried in 1900-1 than in 1899-1900. The annual Post Office deficit—a natural result of the necessity for delivering postal matter over half a thinly settled continent, which in 1896 amounted to \$781,152.19, had decreased on June 30, 1901, to \$416,183.99, and the Postmaster-

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General announces that it will again be greatly lessened during the current year.

The necessarily brief summary of facts and events here given scarcely represents all that the year has meant to Canada. The returns of the saving and ordinary banks, of the loan and land companies, of railways and other business corporations, all indicate that the year has been one of great material prosperity. Vast industrial enterprises have been undertaken with courage. Large gifts to educational and other institutions show the growth of a generous public spirit. A wider interest has been developed in the politics of the Empire. A deeper sense of national responsibility has taken root in the popular mind. The new century has opened with the fairest promise for the Dominion, and with good hopes that it will become a factor of increasing weight in the Empire.

GEORGE R. PARKIN.

III. NEWFOUNDLAND.

The year 1901 was not an especially eventful one for Newfoundland, but the ordinary industries of the country were prosecuted with energy and success.

The codfishery about the coasts of the Colony produced an average quantity, and prices were good. The direct exports of codfish from Labrador to foreign markets were 20,888 quintals in excess of 1900, but the whole Labrador catch was about 50,000 quintals less than in 1900. The seal fishery in 1901 produced 345,382 seal pelts, being 7,862 less than in 1900, but, on the whole, the result was equal to 1900. The whale fishery on the coasts of the Colony is now prosecuted by two companies. The results of the year were not accurately known by the public, but are understood to have been good.

No new mines were opened in 1901. The output of iron ore from the Belle Island properties of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was greatly increased. The Tilt Cove Copper Mine was worked with unabated activity. A certain amount of development of mineral oil properties took place, and oil of excellent quality was discovered. It is not certain that the quantity is abundant enough to make the properties valuable. An iron pyrites mine at Pilley's Island was reopened and a quantity of ore shipped abroad. Prospecting was pursued in various places upon coal, iron, copper and manganese claims, but the results are not known. Promise of great activity in 1902 was given by the preparations being made. It was understood that the Colonial Government intended to subsidise explorations for coal.

The complete returns for the financial year ending June 30, 1900, show the trade of the Colony to have been greater in volume and value than ever before. The exports amounted to \$8,627,576, the imports to \$7,497,147. The revenue derived

from Customs was \$1,906,891, and from other sources (postal, licences, etc.) \$204,746. The expenditure was \$1,853,034, leaving a substantial surplus of \$258,603, the largest in the Colony's history. The public debt amounted to \$17,376,774, and the annual interest to \$670,594. The financial returns for 1900-1 are as follows :—

Current revenue, 1900-1	- - - - -	\$2,029,844.24
Revenue account loans, 1900-1	- - - - -	83,777.27
Gross	- - - - -	\$2,113,621.51
Current expenditure, 1900-1	- - - - -	\$2,023,507.70
Expenditure account loans, 1900-1	- - - - -	83,777.27
Gross	- - - - -	\$2,107,284.97

The result of the census for 1901 gives a total population for the Colony of 220,249. Of the whole number 216,615 persons are in Newfoundland itself, and 3,634 in the district of Labrador, which is under the control of the Colony. At the previous census in 1891 Newfoundland had 197,930 inhabitants and Labrador 4,106.

The only important legislation of the year was an Act to Amend the Newfoundland Railway Act, 1898, and for other purposes. This Act (1) legalised an agreement with Mr. R. G. Reid relative to the Newfoundland Railway system, and (2) incorporated the Reid Newfoundland Company. The agreement provided (a) for the repayment to Mr. R. G. Reid of \$1,000,000, and surrender by him of the right to own the railway at the end of 1938, which he had purchased for that sum; and (b) for payment of \$850,000 to Mr. R. G. Reid in lieu of 2,500,000 acres of land to which he had acquired a right as a bonus for undertaking to operate the railway until 1938. By these amendments Mr. Reid became merely contractor for operation, instead of virtual owner of the railway system, and his land holdings in the Colony were reduced to about 2,558,000 acres. The money has been paid, and the land surrendered.

By incorporation, and by agreement with Mr. R. G. Reid, the Reid Newfoundland Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000, came into possession of (1) 2,558,000 acres of land, with all timber, mineral and other rights thereon, (2) all existing contracts for operating the railway, and mail and steamboat services of the Colony, including the St. John's Dry Dock (cost \$600,000) and the St. John's Street Railway Company, exclusive franchises for electric lighting, etc., in St. John's, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The Reid Newfoundland Company began operations on September 1, 1901.

The French shore and the right of French fishermen to purchase bait are still vexed questions. In renewing the *modus vivendi*, under which the purchase of bait is allowed, for 1902, the Newfoundland Government announced that the relaxation of the law for another year was made only out of consideration

for the difficulties which at present hampered the Imperial Government in securing a satisfactory settlement of the whole question.

IV. MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

(*This and the remaining Sections of this Chapter are by H. WHATES.*)

Mexico.—Under the vigorous and able rule of General Porfirio Diaz Mexico enjoyed a year of peace and advancing prosperity, but suffered from the depreciation of silver. American money and enterprise continued to be devoted to the development of her mineral wealth. In October the Government entered into a contract with the Harrison Line for a fortnightly service from and to Liverpool and Mexican ports, and the carriage of mails and Government freight. Mr. Consul Bjorkland's report on the trade of Mexico shows that the total for 1900 was 29,976,034*l.* The United Kingdom has 16 per cent., as against 66 per cent. in the case of the United States. British trade with the Republic is relatively on the down grade. The figures show that while the trade of Mexico has advanced 61 per cent. since 1895, the British proportion of that advance was only 33 per cent. It is worthy of note that the Mexican Government during 1901 set a Commission to work with a view of preserving the Aztec and other ruins in various parts of the Republic. It is under the direction of the Hon. Inoto Sierra, Sub-Director of Public Instruction, and will visit the ruins in Yucatan, Palenque, Mitla and other places.

Nicaragua.—General J. Santos Zelaya has been re-elected President of this Republic. During his previous Administration he succeeded in holding political parties in check, and a continuance of the increasing prosperity of the country is expected as a result of his fresh term of power. In *Guatemala*, also, President Estrada Cabrera has maintained peace and kept the Republic free from the maelström of Central American politics.

V. THE GUIANAS AND THE WEST INDIES.

The year has been unproductive in conspicuous events, and so far as British Guiana and the British Antilles are concerned, the story to tell is one of a sustained struggle on the part of the sugar planters to keep the industry going and of the painfully slow development of other sources of wealth. The gold and diamond industry in *British Guiana* is being steadily prosecuted, but there have been no startling results, and home capital has not gone to the country in the degree that was hoped for a few years ago as one of the results of the settlement of the Venezuelan frontier. The question of the frontier with Brazil has been referred to the arbitration of King Victor Emmanuel, who will give his decision in the early part of 1903. Arrangements have been made with the Government of Holland for the demarcation of the frontier with Dutch Guiana, the questions of the Brazilian

and Dutch frontiers being unaffected by the decision of the Paris Tribunal, which fixed the north-western boundary. Of *French* and *Dutch Guiana* there is nothing to record beyond the more active pursuit of the gold industry than in the British Colony. Of the British West India Islands, *Jamaica* has made progress, owing to the establishment of the new line of steamers, in the development of a fruit trade with England; *Trinidad* is prosperous because of the cocoa and other industries besides sugar cultivation; and *Barbados*, thanks to the North American market for her sugars—without which the sugar industry throughout the Caribbean Sea would apparently collapse in present fiscal conditions—has maintained her population in comparative comfort. In the *Leeward* and other smaller islands there has been a continuance of depression and decay. The new Agricultural Department, created by Mr. Chamberlain on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1898, is now in active educational operation throughout the West Indies, but the results of its activity in the encouragement of new industries are necessarily few as yet. Generally speaking, it may be said that the Governments throughout the region are exercising rigid economy in administration. As to islands not under the British flag, it is sufficient to note here that Cuba and Porto Rico are dealt with under the heading of the United States, that the black Republics of *Hayti* and *Domingo* still show few signs of recovering from the debasement they have undergone, and that the projected sale of the *Danish Islands* to the United States had not been formally completed at the close of the year.

VI. SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela and *Colombia* were in a very disturbed condition throughout 1901. President Castro of Venezuela, himself the product of revolution, is credited with the ambitious scheme of amalgamating Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador into one State, as before. In this he is opposed by the Colombian Administration and by Ecuador. Also there is, and has been, a revolution in progress against his authority in Venezuela, and one against the Government of Colombia, with the result that affairs have drifted into such a state of confusion that intelligible description of them is almost impossible. Venezuela is accused of having invaded Colombia and Colombia Venezuela, and there has been intermittent fighting, and the frequent imminence of a declaration of war, without the actual issue of such declaration. The confused struggle has now gone on for more than two years, and is but a recrudescence of former disorders; but the interest that has attached to it during 1901 has not been because of its incidents and fluctuations, but rather because of the bearing of the Monroe doctrine upon a seemingly chronic condition of disturbance. The United States, however, has refrained from

applying that doctrine in any extreme form. Mediation was offered from Washington and led to inconclusive results, and when the Isthmus of Panama was the scene of revolutionary conflict, American men of war were sent to Panama by virtue of the convention with Colombia (1846), by which the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the isthmus, to keep it open to commerce and to uphold the sovereignty over it of Colombia. So untrustworthy is the news that comes (chiefly from American sources) of the fighting of the disputants, that no narrative of battles or other events can here be attempted. It must be sufficient to say that the confusion at the end of the year was as great as ever, and was complicated by Venezuelan differences with Germany and other Powers. The German grievances arose out of the maltreatment of a German subject, and Venezuelan default in the matter of a loan by German financiers. The United States, Great Britain, France and Italy also have claims against Venezuela, which contends that they should be threshed out in the courts of the Republic. German warships were sent to La Guayra, and it was expected at the end of the year that they would take action to enforce their demand, and that the policy of the United States would be to allow Germany a free hand, short of the acquisition of American territory. No decisive action had been taken by the close of the year, when it appeared that Venezuela was seething with revolution from end to end, and that sanguinary battles were being fought, both in that Republic and in Colombia.

Peru.—The year was barren of notable events, but yielded many signs of gradual recovery from past adversities. The Government of Dr. Eduardo de la Romaña maintained its position with credit, and the year closed without apprehension of internal or other disturbances. The exports of Peru in 1900 amounted to the value of 44,972,995 soles—double the figure of five years previously. The United Kingdom received half these exports, and does most of the trade with the country, but the reciprocity treaty made by Peru with the United States has led to a great increase of business with the latter Republic. The Presidential Message showed that relations with Brazil and the Argentine were cordial. There was irritation with Chili with regard to the latter's "high-handed" interpretation of the Treaty of Ancon, and at one period of the year the Peruvian Minister to Chili was withdrawn, but there were no untoward developments of the incident. Of *Bolivia* there is no news of importance.

Argentine Republic.—Industrially the year 1901 was not a good one for Argentina, but, politically, it abounded with interest because of the seeming imminence of war with Chili in the late autumn on account of the boundary question. The closing of British ports against Argentine cattle, as a precaution against infection, in March, resulted in a marked decrease in the exports of cattle, and led to retaliation, the Argentine Govern-

ment similarly prohibiting the introduction of English stock. It was contended on behalf of the Republic that its herds were free from foot-and-mouth disease, and annoyance was felt at the cutting off of so important a market for the *estancias*. Nor were the sheep farmers more fortunate than the cattle raisers, drought and cold and afterwards floods causing them severe losses. The wool exports were low, but the exports of hides, skins, tallow, etc., were satisfactory, and the country not only supplies its own butter and cheese, but has a surplus for export. The cereal crops were good, but the export was somewhat less than in the previous year, when it was the largest on record. Import business was indifferent. For the first nine months of 1901 the total value of imports was \$88,126,052 gold, and the exports \$131,147,227 gold. Since 1899 there has been a shrinkage of about 11 per cent. on the total trade. The United Kingdom still has the major portion of the trade, but the competition of Germany is both keen and successful. Immigration continued in 1901, and in the previous year the balance of arrivals and departures was in favour of the former by 51,490. Italians furnish the bulk of the immigrants, Spaniards coming next, and the English influx being inconsiderable. The Government offered special facilities for settlement in the South, and in October encouraged communication thither by granting a monopoly to the Hamburg-South American line for a fortnightly service to the ports as far south as Tierra del Fuego.

As to finance, Dr. Pellegrini visited Europe in furtherance of a scheme for the unification of the External and Internal Debts, and on June 18 Congress passed a bill authorising the issue up to the amount of \$435,000,000 gold Argentine Consolidated Stock, bearing interest at 4 per cent., redeemable in fifty years, and intended for the partial and total conversion of existing debts whenever such conversions may benefit the Government. For the service of the Consolidated Loan the measure provided for the daily deposit from the Customs Department into the Banco de la Nacion of 8 per 1,000 of its receipts for every 5,000,000 stock issued. Before the measure reached the Deputies strong public disapproval was manifested, and on July 3 there was rioting in Buenos Ayres, Government newspaper offices being wrecked, Dr. Pellegrini mobbed, and other excesses committed. The police suppressed the riot, several persons being killed and many injured, and martial law was proclaimed. The bill eventually passed the Deputies by a majority of one, but President Roca withdrew it, and nothing more has been heard of the scheme, which adversely affected the credit of the Republic, the price of securities at the end of the year being lower than at the beginning, though, of course, the Chilean war scare was a factor in the decrease. The Finance Minister resigned, being succeeded by Señor Marco Avellaneda, and the failure of the unification project led to changes in party groups.

According to the President's Message at the opening of Congress in May the finances were in a satisfactory condition, but the figures were complicated and confusing, even to experts in Argentine finance. The Budget for 1901, as voted, showed a total revenue in currency of \$149,541,385, and total expenditure in currency of \$149,917,646. According to official figures there was a deficit in 1900 of \$9,833,084, and it was explained that but for extraordinary expenditure there would have been a surplus. While on the subject of finance it should be mentioned that Mr. Shaw Lefevre went on a special mission to the Argentine with the object of arriving at a settlement in the matter of certain municipal debts, and that the Deputies passed a bill replacing the Corporation of Buenos Ayres by a body of Government nominees.

Relations with Chili reached a critical stage towards the end of the year. The boundary question with that Republic was referred by mutual agreement to the arbitration of the British Government in 1898. Briefly speaking it may be said that this dispute, which has been in progress for more than half a century and is of great economic importance, especially to Chili, resolved itself into an effort on the part of Argentina to confine Chili to the west of the highest peaks of the Andean Chain, and of Chili to get beyond such a line through the passes and thus acquire cultivable territory. Early in 1899 a tribunal was appointed composed of Lord Macnaghten, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Major-General Sir John Ardagh, of the Intelligence Department of the War Office; and Colonel Sir Thomas H. Holditch. It held a private sitting in March, 1899, and in April called upon the two Governments to present their evidence. Certain data were submitted, but this was held to be insufficient, and the intervening period has been utilised by the collection of maps and other information, the Argentine case being now presented in its complete and final form, but the Chilean case not having been submitted in its entirety by the end of the year. The delay in coming to a decision upon the dispute is not, therefore, due to the British Government, but to both parties. Pending the collection of evidence Chili is alleged to have made certain roads in the debatable region in the southern part of the Andean Chain; and continued evidences of Chilean activity in this matter produced uneasiness and some excitement in Buenos Ayres, where the view was taken by some that Chili was bent on war. In December the situation was strained and the news alarming, as it seemed that the war party in both countries would force the hands of the diplomatists. But on December 25 a protocol was signed, of which the principal points were summarised in the following statement forwarded by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Santiago to the Chilean Legation in London:—

“With reference to the invasion by the Argentine police of the disputed territory of Ultima Esperanza, both Governments

agree in maintaining the situation as it existed in 1898, withdrawing their police forces and regulating subsequently the police service that it might be necessary to establish in the territory in question. Any difficulty arising on this matter will be referred for arbitration to his Britannic Majesty's Government. In regard to the construction of roads, Chili declares that the only intention she had was to study the territory for delimitation. The construction of the roads was not authorised with any other intention than this, nor did it signify any act of occupation. Both Governments will agree to the construction of such roads as are considered necessary, and any difficulty which may arise on this point will be likewise submitted for arbitration to Great Britain.—YANEZ."

Though there was some trouble immediately afterwards, owing to an allegation that an important word had in bad faith been omitted from the text of the protocol, and though there was rioting in Buenos Ayres against the Government by those who were in favour of war, the settlement was not seriously endangered, and the New Year opened with the prospect of peace.

Chili.—The political history of Chili during 1901 is so closely interwoven with the boundary question that what has been written on the subject in the preceding article on Argentina need not be repeated. The Republic had the misfortune to lose by death the services of President Errazuriz. In July General Germen Riesco was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the significance of the choice of him was regarded as lying in the unification of all shades of Liberals. His programme was that of financial reform. The latest statistics show that the value of the foreign trade of Chili in 1900 was \$296,212,777—an increase of \$26,846,286 over 1899. Exports figure at \$167,674,635, and imports at \$128,538,142. Great Britain is still at the head with 33·05 per cent. of the whole trade, but competition from Germany and the United States is increasingly severe. A project was presented to the Chamber of Deputies to postpone the Conversion Law, under which the Republic on January 1, 1902, was to resume a gold currency, in accordance with the law of July, 1898; and in Congress on November 16 a Ministerial statement was made to the effect that conversion would not be made on January 1, 1902, and that a bill would be presented to Congress to modify the form and period of the act. But assurances were given that conversion would be carried into effect. A matter that aroused some interest was the attitude of Chili in the Pan-American Congress held late in the year at Mexico. Chili accepted the invitation to the gathering only on the condition that resolutions should not be of a retro-active character, or include subjects, present or past, in which Chili had an interest. The object of this restriction was to exclude Chili from decisions of the Congress on questions such as that of international arbitration, thus leaving her a free hand

in regard to her frontier controversies with Argentina, Bolivia and Peru.

In the *United States of Brazil* peace prevailed during 1901, and the record is one of slow recuperation in the condition of the country and in the observance of foreign financial obligations. The Address of President Campos Santos at the opening of Congress on May 3 was the last he will deliver, his term of office coming to an end in November, and the election of a new President taking place in March, 1902. He referred with satisfaction to the settlement of the boundary question with France by the award of the Swiss Federal Council, advised further measures for military instruction, but urged the greatest economy so as to ensure the avoidance of fresh financial difficulties. The Government, he said, aimed at the purchase of the railways, the guaranteed interest on which amounted to 1,000,000*l.* sterling per annum, now paid by the Treasury without compensation. The crisis in the coffee industry had been ameliorated by the reduction of rates on the Government railways and similar reductions on private railways, secured by agreement with the State. There had been further development in mining, and he counselled improvements of the port of Rio de Janeiro by private enterprise, with State assistance. As for finance, he said the crisis in the affairs of the Bank of the Republic had from 1892 to 1898 absorbed 260,000 contos in emissions. The Government refused to authorise further emissions, and the bank, which is under official control, had paid its creditors, after having redeemed 34,000 contos. The Treasury would resume gold payments at the time agreed upon with Great Britain (June, 1901, the end of the Funding period), and had already deposited 2,300,000*l.* By December it was probable it would have encashed 1,800,000*l.* in addition, whereas payments during the second half-year would amount to only 1,200,000*l.* For future years the Government would have a reserve of 4,000,000*l.*, without including the 1,000,000*l.* allotted to the paper money guarantee fund. The Budget for 1900 showed a surplus of 69,000 contos, and the first quarter of 1901 an increase of revenue in all branches. Old debts had been liquidated, and the Treasury was then in the favourable position of having no debts in circulation.

The resumption of specie payments of interest to the holders of Brazilian securities constituted the chief event of the year, and is the best current indication of the resources of Brazil and the competence of the Administration. The credit for this step towards the rehabilitation of Brazilian credit is divisible between the President and the Finance Minister, Dr. Joaquim Murinho, and the latter was the recipient from the President of a bronze figure of Fame and a glowing autograph letter in recognition of his services to the country in this connection. Under the vigorous rule of Dr. Campos Santos the Monarchical party in Brazil has been powerless for mischief, and internal

tranquillity has been preserved. The twelfth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic was celebrated on February 15 amid such general enthusiasm as would indicate complete satisfaction with the existing form of government. The relations of Brazil with its neighbours, as with other Powers, have been devoid of incident.

Uruguay.—Trade depression has been the characteristic of the year, coincident with political discontent and agitation. The Customs House receipts for the first nine months of 1901 amounted to \$8,221,513. The Government of Señor Cuestas has added two new regiments of cavalry to the Army on the plea that the condition of the interior called for the increase. It was feared that the elections in the autumn would be attended by civil war, but the composition of the new Chamber is said to assure peace to the country for the next two or three years. A more hopeful prospect for Uruguay opened with the New Year.

VII. THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Pan-American Congress, which was opened at the capital of the Republic of Mexico on October 22, delegates from North, South and Central American countries being present, was promoted chiefly by the United States with the object of discussing the questions of arbitration, trade relations, telegraphic and railway communications, professional qualifications, and similar topics of common interest. Underlying the project of the Congress was the idea of United States politicians, not only to encourage trade with the Southern Republics, but eventually to form some kind of Zollverein by which the United States would absorb the trade between the Republics and Europe. This ambitious project was not, however, materially advanced, and the principal subject dealt with at the Congress was that of compulsory arbitration, the delegates finally deciding upon an agreement as to arbitration based upon the Hague Convention, to which all the States represented at the Congress will become parties. It remains, however, for the States themselves to make the necessary treaties before the action of the delegates becomes operative. The decision as to arbitration was not reached without considerable difficulty. The Argentine Republic, for example, was willing to apply compulsory arbitration to all pending or future disputes, and in this had the support of Peru and Bolivia, but Chili and Ecuador, having regard to undetermined frontier questions, wished to restrict the principle to future disputes only. In the result, the Congress unofficially brought the States into line with the United States as a party to the Hague Convention. The Congress was therefore of academic rather than practical interest, and its chief work was the passage of a resolution affirming that the principles of the Hague Convention were part of the international law of the

States represented at Mexico. The committees to which the questions of an international railway, international bank, telegraphic communications and a common standard of professional qualifications were referred, were still sitting at the close of the year, and it was doubtful whether the practical difficulties inherent in them could be overcome.

H. WHATRES.

CHAPTER IX.

AUSTRALASIA.

I. THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

THE year 1901 marked the beginning of a new epoch for Australia. On January 1 the Australian Commonwealth came into existence. Henceforth the six Colonies, by their own act, were joined in one Federal Union, ceasing to be Colonies and taking the name of States—merging their separate existences into one dominion and one joint life under the broad flag of England, while preserving their individual constitutional liberties. For the first time in the history of man one nation occupies a whole continent.

This great work, so splendid a testimony to the self-governing capacity of the British race, was accomplished under the happiest auspices. On the first day of the new year and the new century the Federal Government was inaugurated at Sydney with the most imposing ceremonies and amidst immense enthusiasm. The presence of an Imperial contingent of soldiers, representing all branches of the service and all the leading races of the Empire—Guards, Highlanders, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, with detachments of Indian troops—not the least picturesque and popular feature of the ceremony, gave extraordinary grace and *éclat* to the inaugural demonstration, and invested it with peculiar meaning and dignity. Such a sight was never before witnessed in the Southern Hemisphere, giving to the act of Australian Confederation that Imperial character which is at once the happiest omen for the future of the Commonwealth and the strongest assurance of its safety and integrity.

The new Federal Government, the composition of which had been previously determined, was announced on January 1. The Cabinet was formed to represent the various States as fairly as possible, having regard to the inequalities of extent, wealth and population. Mr. Edmund Barton, who had been foremost in promoting the scheme of federation in New South Wales, assumed the offices of Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs; Sir William J. Lyne, late New South Wales Premier, was Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. Alfred Deakin,

of Victoria, was Attorney-General and Minister of Justice; Sir George Turner, late chief of the Victorian Ministry, was Treasurer; Mr. Charles Cameron Kingston, of South Australia, was Minister of Trade and Customs; Sir John Forrest, of Western Australia, Postmaster-General; and Sir James R. Dickson, of Queensland, Minister of Defence. Of these seven members of the Cabinet all except the last were natives of Australia. The death of Sir James Dickson within a few days of his nomination to office necessitated some changes in the constitution of the Ministry, his place being supplied by Mr. James G. Drake, of Queensland, who became Postmaster-General, Sir John Forrest being made Minister of Defence.

Five out of the seven Members of the original Federal Cabinet had been Prime Ministers in their respective Colonies. All of them, except Sir James Dickson, were reckoned as Protectionists. But, according to the declarations of Mr. Barton and others of his colleagues at various public meetings, their fiscal policy was to be one primarily aimed at the supply of revenue. A sum of between 8,500,000*l.* and 9,000,000*l.* would be required for the purposes of the Federal Government, according to the Constitution, and this could be raised only by Customs and Excise duties. The Commonwealth Act provided that the Federal expenditure for ten years must not be more than one-fourth of the net revenue from Customs and Excise—the balance to be refunded to the States, or devoted to payment of interest on debts taken over. Uniform duties had to be imposed within two years from the establishment of the Commonwealth, all inter-State duties being abolished, with absolute freedom of trade throughout the States. For five years after the imposition of uniform duties the consuming States were to be credited with the import and Excise duties paid on the articles, but, subject to that proviso, the Commonwealth was to credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States, as prescribed in Section 89 of the Commonwealth Act.

As some of the States, up to the passing of confederation, had adopted a policy of Free Trade, while others had favoured Protection, the fiscal policy of the new Federal Government had to be based on a compromise between the two systems. Such a compromise, to be just, would necessarily involve the raising of the Customs duties in the Free Trade States, and the lowering of the duties in the Protective States. Mr. Barton, the Federal Premier, who had been the leader of the Protectionist minority in New South Wales, a Free Trade State, was in a position of some difficulty. The first and most perplexing of the problems before the Federal Government was the adjustment of its financial policy, so that while due regard was had to the individual interests of the several States, a sufficient provision might be made for the national exchequer to meet the new demands of that larger life into which the associated States had entered.

In one of his earliest public pronouncements, Mr. Barton indicated clearly the broad lines of the Ministerial policy. He insisted on the necessity of a wide programme and "the higher politics." The Constitution would have to be carefully regarded. There would be "a moderate Protectionist tariff." A promise was held out of subsequent preferential duties in favour of the mother country, and to comply with Imperial aspirations. The Commonwealth, Mr. Barton contended, "could not afford duties high enough to kill revenue." The prohibition of coloured immigration was also made a part of the new Federal policy.

The elections for the two Houses of the Federal Parliament were held in all the States, according to the new law of the Constitution, on March 30. There having been no time for the formation of parties, the issues set before the electors were somewhat complicated, and the results doubtful and uncertain. The chief question necessarily arising out of the composition of the Ministry was that of the Federal tariff. The parties were broadly divided into those in favour of a high tariff or Protection, and those inclined to a low tariff or Free Trade. The Ministry itself could not be identified, after Mr. Barton's declarations, with either one or the other party. The Labour party, which by its simplicity of programme and careful husbandry of its forces had arrived at a commanding position, out of proportion to its numerical strength in the Commonwealth, was itself almost equally divided on this question—Free Trade being deliberately excluded from the "platform" of the Trades Council in New South Wales and elsewhere. In these circumstances, not much significance could be attached to the results of the polling for the Federal Parliament, it being yet too early in the history of the Commonwealth to predicate the character of the policy preferred by the people of Australia.

Dividing the Members returned into the two categories of high tariffists and low tariffists, the following is a summary of the general result in the six States:—

THE SENATE.

										Low.	High.
New South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Queensland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
South Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Western Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	15

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

										Low.	High.
New South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19
Queensland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
South Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Western Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	40

According to these figures the parties in the two Houses appeared to be very evenly balanced. While the Free Traders had a majority of six in the Upper House or Senate, the Protectionists had a majority of five in the House of Representatives or popular Assembly. As the Senate, though practically based on the same suffrage as the House of Representatives, is elected specially to represent the States, each State, as in America, having the same number of Representatives (six) without regard to size or population, a majority of six in favour of Free Trade may be regarded as indicating broadly the general opinion of the individual States on this dominant question. The result would have been even more favourable to the Free Traders had the Senate elections for Queensland been held on the same system as in the other States. While in all the other States the whole State votes as a single electoral district for the Upper House, in Queensland that law is not yet in force; so that the elections for the Senate are merely an echo of the elections for the Lower House. Though Queensland, as a State, is distinctly in favour of a low tariff, the Labour party in Queensland is more powerful and better organised than elsewhere, and the Labour party preferred to make the employment of Kanakas in the sugar plantations the test question, rather than any other. Its opponents being divided and undisciplined, the result was to give an undue advantage to one section of politicians in the Northern State, and to invest its representatives in the Senate with a disproportionate share of voting power, so that the result in Queensland may turn out to be only a nominal victory for the high tariff party.

The electoral returns, even on the question of the tariff, gave no clear indications of the policy of the Federal Government. On several minor issues the Parliament was divided, and though the Ministry claimed a majority it was not of a kind to promise a long life to Mr. Barton and the Cabinet he had formed to carry on the business of the Commonwealth.

The first session of the Federal Parliament was opened by the Duke of York, representing the Sovereign, on May 7. The Earl of Hopetoun, as Governor-General, delivered an address announcing the policy of the new Administration. The Federal tariff was declared to be the first work of Parliament. In it the revenue was the first consideration. The existing tariffs in several States had created industries so substantial that any policy aimed at their destruction was inadmissible. The Federal tariff "must operate protectively as well as for the production of revenue." Other principal measures announced were the abolition of Kanaka labour, a bill for conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes, a bill for adult suffrage in Federal elections, and a bill for providing old-age pensions.

Sir Richard C. Baker was elected President of the Senate, with Mr. R. W. Best as Chairman of Committees. Mr. R. W. Holder, a former Member of the South Australian Government,

was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. J. M. Chanter, Chairman of Committees.

In the House of Representatives forty-two Members were ranged on the Ministerial side and thirty-two on the Opposition. The leader of the Opposition was Mr. G. H. Reid, a prominent champion of the Free Trade party, lately the head of a New South Wales Ministry, with Sir William Macmillan as his chief associate.

It was some time before the new Parliament proceeded to business. Meanwhile there was much public anxiety as to the fiscal policy to be adopted by Mr. Barton and his Cabinet. The establishment of a central Government necessarily involved a reconstruction of the whole administrative machinery. The abolition of all inter-State duties and the necessity of providing a sufficient revenue for the maintenance of the Commonwealth out of a uniform tariff for all the Australian seaports, some of which had been subject to a low tariff and others to a high, threw much work of a novel kind upon the newly created Federal departments.

Sir George Turner, as Treasurer, made his Financial statement to the House of Representatives on October 8, being immediately followed by Mr. Kingston, the Minister of Commerce, who submitted the new Federal tariff. The establishment of internal Free Trade was estimated to entail upon the Commonwealth the necessity of raising 1,000,000*l.* by increased import duties on oversea imports—an additional impost which would fall mainly upon New South Wales, the leading Free Trade State in the Union. The total revenue of the Commonwealth in the current year was estimated at 8,009,000*l.*—of which New South Wales would contribute 2,360,000*l.*; Victoria, 2,410,000*l.*; Queensland, 1,404,000*l.*; South Australia, 665,000*l.*; Western Australia, 800,000*l.*; and Tasmania, 370,000*l.* In a "normal" year these estimates would be exceeded, the excess being calculated at 8,942,000*l.*, the surplus falling almost entirely on New South Wales. The difference between the anticipated current revenue and the normal revenue expected in future was explained as arising from New South Wales, in the current year, yielding less than her proportionate share of revenue from Customs. Victoria and South Australia would also have to provide a somewhat larger revenue in the future, whilst the shares of Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania would be slightly smaller. With the addition of other sources of revenue the Federal Treasurer estimated that he would have a grand total of 10,339,750*l.* at his disposal. The estimated total expenditure for Federal purposes was 4,034,106*l.*, leaving a sum of 6,305,644*l.* to be distributed among the several States, according to the proportions regulated by the Constitution Act.

Establishing a somewhat novel precedent, the Treasurer, after reading his statement, left it to Mr. Kingston, the Minister

of Commerce, to unfold on the same day his scheme of Ways and Means. The tariff, as introduced by Mr. Kingston, was received without enthusiasm by either party in the House, and from the hostile language regarding it used by both sides it may be presumed to be a settlement of the much vexed fiscal question which was intended to be a compromise, not more distinguished by principle than are most compromises. The duties imposed on imports were many and various in character and in degree. The Customs and Excise duties on stimulants and narcotics were generally higher than had ever been known before in any Australasian tariff. Spirits were to be taxed at 14s. a gallon, wines from 8s. to 12s., and beer at 1s. 6d. Manufactured tobacco was to pay 3s. 6d. a pound, and cigars 5s. 6d., besides 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The composite duty, partly on weight or bulk and partly on value, was a conspicuous feature of Mr. Kingston's scheme. Tea, on which there was a duty of 3d. a pound in the Victorian tariff, was to be taxed at 2d. a pound, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. On sugar there were imposed various duties, according to its source and circumstances of production. While cane sugar was subject to a duty of 6l. per ton, "other" sugar was to pay 10l., with a bonus of 3l., in the shape of drawback, on the local article. On manufactures, especially on woollens and cottons, the duties imposed were lighter than the Protectionists had hoped, and considerably less than had been exacted from the same class of goods in Victoria. Besides these imposts the Minister of Commerce announced that bonuses would be given on certain native industries, pleading, as the chief difficulty in the passing of any fiscal scheme, the adjusting of the financial system of the Commonwealth so as not to dislocate the State finances, there being already six State tariffs all unlike.

The new Federal tariff, when first announced, provoked much criticism from both Free Traders and Protectionists. The Melbourne *Argus*, representing the former, declared that "so unpopular because so unjust, so heartless, and so unstatesmanlike a tariff had never before been submitted in Australia." The organs of the trade societies found fault with Mr. Barton's fiscal policy as not going far enough in the direction of Protection. Most of the duties proposed to be levied on manufactures were lower than had been the rule in the Protective States, to the detriment of the national industries, which had been called into existence by fiscal legislation.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. G. H. Reid, moved, on October 15, a resolution affirming that the tariff as proposed "would place the finances of the Commonwealth and the States upon an unsound and extravagant basis"; that it was unequal in operation and injurious to the working classes, who, as consumers, would bear the chief portion of the burden. After a heated debate, lasting for nearly a fortnight, Mr. Reid's motion was defeated on November 1 in the House of Represen-

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tatives by 39 votes to 25, several Free Traders voting with the Government.

During its passage through committee the tariff scheme was subject to many modifications. The duties on manufactured woollen goods were reduced to 15 per cent. Other imposts were altered, especially those on raw produce, the material of local industries. One section of the Tariff Act, providing for the sealing up of the ship's stores in the ocean-going steamships while passing from port to port, for the more stringent protection of the revenue, created much discontent, and threatened to lead to complications with foreign Powers. In one case the captain of a German mail steamer was fined for breaking the seals—an incident which became the subject of international correspondence between Great Britain and Germany.

The question of the introduction of foreign immigrants, regarded as "undesirable," chiefly on account of colour, but more, as was believed, on account of their cheapness as labourers, was the next great subject to occupy the attention of the Federal Legislature. A considerable portion of the Members of either House had been elected on what was called the Labour Platform, which, divided on the tariff question, was united in resistance to the introduction of cheap labour. Mr. Barton's attitude was one of uncompromising hostility to the foreigner of dark complexion who came to the colonies with the insidious design of working for low wages. Although he opposed an amendment moved on September 26, which in set terms prohibited the landing of Asiatics and Africans, and made a strong appeal to the House to avoid controversies with the Imperial Government, he declared himself in favour of "a White Australia"—preferring, however, to impose a language-test—not necessarily limited to English. The Government measure for keeping out undesirable immigrants was, in other respects, sufficiently stringent. All coloured labour was to be excluded from the Commonwealth, not only the Kanakas from the neighbouring islands, but, according to the wording of the act, even Japanese and other Asiatics, whether citizens of the Empire or not. The restriction was made to apply even to the coloured seamen employed in the mail steamers in the contract service, whether British or foreign. Such a law, involving a direct interference with interests in which Australia is only indirectly and partially concerned, and with Imperial commercial enterprise, naturally evoked strong protests from the shipping companies, and is deemed likely to lead to much trouble, not only with foreign Powers, but with the Imperial Government. A proof of the strong feeling in favour of "a White Australia," may be found in the fact that Mr. Watson's amendment in the House of Representatives for excluding all Asiatics and Africans, as such, was only defeated by five votes, although opposed by the Government. The Governor-General hesitated for some time to give his assent to the measure, and it was only in the last

days of the year that Lord Hopetoun, as representative of the Sovereign, was induced to consent to the passage of the Immigration Restriction Bill. The question was the subject of a long correspondence between the Federal Government and the Secretary of State. The Japanese Government has strongly protested against the measure as one injurious to its subjects and contrary to the comity of nations.

The cry of "a White Australia," though raised in the name of the higher humanity, if not of patriotism, was believed to be largely inspired by a narrow feeling of trade jealousy. The white labourers resent the employment of coloured men in the northern districts of Australia, not because of any sentimental preference for people of fair complexion, nor for fear—which is one of the arguments adduced in support of the cause—of a mixture of races leading to future intestinal troubles, as in America, but because the coloured man, in the industries which are suitable to him, is able to work at lower wages. But seeing that in those industries the white man cannot work at all with any advantage either to himself or to his employer, and that the growth and establishment of certain of them, such as sugar-planting and the cultivation of cotton, coffee and other tropical products, create and give new employment for white men of the artisan and superior working class as overseers, superintendents, etc., the opposition to the introduction of Asiatics, who would be mostly British subjects, would appear to be as imprudent from the economic point of view as it is clearly fraught with inconveniences and even dangers from that of Imperial unity. "A White Australia" would condemn the whole of the Northern Territory, with a large portion of Queensland and Western Australia, to perpetual barrenness, for nothing else can be produced there but what it is only economically possible to produce by coloured labour.

On all other points but this the new Commonwealth, in its first year, proved itself in harmony with the Imperial spirit in which it was engendered. A corresponding temper and attitude were exhibited by its Premier on the occasion of the debate on Mr. Watson's amendment for the wholesale exclusion of Asiatics: Mr. Barton gave utterance to the universal sentiment in deprecating any collision with the Imperial authorities or any conflict with Imperial interests. "The Australian blood spilt in South Africa," he said, "had bound the Empire together for mutual protection."

One of the most important measures introduced in the Federal Parliament was Sir John Forrest's Commonwealth Defence Bill, which embraced a military scheme practically amounting to compulsory service. The active forces, it was proposed, should be composed of three bodies: firstly, those bound to continuous service by sea or land for a term; secondly, the Militia; thirdly, the Volunteers, with a Reserve of those whose service has expired and members of Rifle Corps. The

force is to be kept up by voluntary enlistment in ordinary times, but all men liable can be called upon to serve by proclamation of the Governor-General. All male British subjects between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be liable to serve when called upon to do so. Those liable to serve are divided into four classes. In the first class will be the unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and thirty; in the second, unmarried men between thirty and forty-five; in the third, married men or widowers with children between eighteen and forty-five; in the fourth, men between forty-five and sixty—to be called out in this order. The bill, which was not passed in this session, but is certain to be law in the next, provides for both military and naval defence.

The visit of the Duke of York in the course of his voyage round the world in the *Ophir* was an entire success, tending powerfully to elicit and demonstrate the strength and sincerity of Australian loyalty to the British Throne and the Imperial connection, as well as bearing witness to the singular tact and ability which are among the natural gifts of the Heir to the Crown. The Duke and Duchess spent nearly three months in the various cities and States of Australasia, being everywhere the recipients of the most cordial welcome and the objects of the most enthusiastic demonstrations. They were received as "living symbols of British unity." In the words of the chief organ of Australian public opinion, "not a single blemish was upon the record of the visit. Not one imprudent word was spoken."

The Duke landed at Melbourne on May 6, and opened the new Federal Parliament on the next day, winning much applause by the grace and dignity with which he bore himself in his novel duties, and exhibiting in his speech on that occasion, and on every other, rare qualities as a public speaker of discretion, tact and eloquence. The Duke and Duchess of York, with their escort of warships, visited every Colony in turn, and were everywhere received with the most enthusiastic welcome, the demonstrations at Melbourne and at Sydney being on a scale of great magnificence, the streets being decorated with extraordinary splendour and the occasion observed as a general holiday. The presence of the Imperial contingent of troops, representing every branch of the service, in concert with the local forces, added to the brilliancy of the display.

The progress of the war in South Africa was watched with the most lively interest throughout the Colonies, the greatest sympathy being felt for the losses endured by the British, and the victories secured by their arms, in both of which the Australians largely shared. The willingness of the States to contribute their share to the supply of soldiers even went beyond the demands of the Home Government, and in advance of the policy of the local authorities. The individual States displayed some impatience at the dilatoriness of the Federal Government

in complying with the popular wish. This was evinced, on Mr. Barton's declaration that he did not purpose to send another contingent to South Africa unless it was intimated to him by the Colonial Secretary that additional forces were required, by the State Premiers declaring that they would send contingents of their own without waiting for the consent of the Federal Government. Finally, when on December 23 Mr. Chamberlain wrote that the Imperial authorities would accept another contingent, Mr. Barton replied that he would gladly despatch another, even larger than Mr. Chamberlain asked for.

The State of South Australia having intimated its desire to hand over its Northern Territory to the Commonwealth the Federal Government, after some hesitation, agreed to accept the responsibility of administering it on terms to be afterwards settled. The portion of New Guinea belonging to Great Britain, the cost of governing which had hitherto been borne by the Northern and Eastern Colonies, was also taken over as a territory of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Barton, on behalf of the Federal Government, sent a strong remonstrance to the Colonial Office against the encroachments of the French in the New Hebrides, charging the French Government with the design of abrogating the convention under which the islands are now ruled under the joint protection of Great Britain and France, and of acquiring sole possession. Such an aggression, it was pointed out, was full of danger to British Imperial interests in the South Pacific, and especially to the neighbouring countries of Australia, New Zealand and the Fijis. Satisfactory assurances on this head were received by the Commonwealth Government.

The question of an Australian flag was one of the earliest to occupy the attention of the Federal Government. The selection of a design which should be expressive of the national existence under union, while maintaining the connection with Great Britain, was submitted to public competition. Under the stimulus of a prize of 200*l.*, offered jointly by Government and by private subscription, no fewer than 30,000 designs were sent in from all parts of the world, of which more than 95 per cent., by making the Union Jack the principal feature of the flag, recognised the fact that Australia was under the British Crown. Ultimately a design was chosen in which the Southern Cross and a six-pointed star are included in the Union Jack in a manner which, however repugnant to heraldry, is at once simple, picturesque and expressive.

The returns from the new tariff during the last weeks of the year were considerably in excess of the estimate, giving evidence at once of the elasticity of the revenue and of want of foresight, or too great timidity, on the part of the Minister of Commerce. The Customs duties at all the principal seaports were at a rate much higher than had been calculated, so that, instead of a total yield of 8,000,000*l.*, as estimated, the revenue available from this

source, if the rate of importation was maintained, was likely to be more than 11,000,000*l.* in the year. This excess, which will be a cause of embarrassment in next year's financial scheme, was supposed by the opponents of the Government not to have been wholly unforeseen. The allegation was, that the Treasurer's estimate of the total revenue expected from Customs was made purposely low in order to justify the putting on of high Protective duties.

Major-General Sir Edward Hutton was appointed Commandant of the military forces of the Commonwealth, being selected from several officers who had won distinction in the South African War. General Hutton had had several years' experience of military administration in Australia while in command of the troops in the Colony of New South Wales.

Upon the whole, while the first year of the new Commonwealth was marked by many favourable omens, and the machinery of the Federal Government worked even more smoothly than could have been expected, some defects in the scheme were disclosed in practice, and some disappointment was experienced by those who cherished very sanguine hopes that with a larger life would come wider aims and higher aspirations to a united Australia. In this, the first year of its history, the new Federal Parliament was not conspicuously different in the manner in which it set about the business of legislation, or in the character of the work it performed, from the old colonial assemblies.

From the absence, perhaps, of any marked lines of party division, the distinctions between Free Traders and Protectionists being indistinct and confused, and the party of Labour itself split into two camps on the vital question of the tariff, the political contests scarcely rose above the level of a struggle of persons, in which the tone and temper of the Commonwealth Parliament were not distinguished by elevation or dignity. Some of the fault may be ascribed to radical errors in the framework of the Constitution, and especially to the character of the Senate, which does not correspond in influence and in dignity to that ideal of a Second Chamber which had been formed. The Australian Senate, framed on the lines of the American, was necessarily deficient in some of its attributes as a controlling power in the Parliamentary Government. On the other hand, being elected on precisely the same basis of franchise as the House of Representatives, though in five of the six States on a different scheme of voting, it could claim no superior or independent voice in legislation. The Senators were, in fact, but a double of the Representatives, lower not higher in public estimation, as having but a secondary and subsidiary place in the government of the Commonwealth.

Before the close of the first year of its working existence some of its members had already given signs of discontent with the new Union, as will be specially noticed under the head of

Queensland ; and a cry for separation was already heard there, which may betoken future trouble to the Commonwealth.

In one point only the new Commonwealth has more than justified the hopes of its founders. It has expressed, even in a more emphatic and intense, because in a more concentrated, form, the loyalty of the Australians to the Empire, and their keen sense of patriotic duty.

Loyalty to the Imperial connection was shown not only in words but in deeds, not less but more conspicuously in the Commonwealth than in the six Colonies. The leading journal of Australia plainly and frankly expressed public feeling when it said : " It is good that this young nation should make the fact quite clear to all England's foes and friends, that in the sacrifices of patriotic duty it has the staying power, the unquenchable ardour, and the strong patience of the race to which it belongs, and whose destiny, for better or for worse, it has proudly accepted."

A conference of the State commandants was held in Sydney on December 30 to consider a uniform system of enrolment of volunteers for the new contingent for South Africa. No difficulty was expected in getting a sufficient number, the majority of the applicants being those who had already served in the war. Mr. Barton denied the report that he was offering a larger contingent than the 1,000 men already agreed upon, but declared that he was quite ready to send a larger force if asked for by the Imperial authorities. The news of the ill feeling in Germany to the British gave a fresh impetus to colonial loyalty, and to the enthusiasm for the war.

New South Wales.—The political history of the States during the year was for the greater part included in that of the Commonwealth. The conduct of public affairs, on all the larger questions of the day, being entrusted to one central body, in proportion as the Commonwealth Government has grown in strength and felt its power, so the State Governments have dwindled, the process being likely to continue to lengths which cannot yet be foreseen. The rise and fall of Ministries in the States no longer attract much attention, even among the people whom they represent ; those who are presumably the best men and the most prominent of the citizens having preferred to enter the larger sphere of the Commonwealth, the local institutions have declined in estimation. As one of the leading journals of Australia remarked, " not the Parliament only but the whole State-governing establishment has suffered in status and prestige. . . . The national establishment has invaded and conquered every State."

The New South Wales Parliament was one of those most directly and sensibly affected by the withdrawal of leading politicians to the higher field of the Commonwealth, Mr. Barton, Sir William Lyne and Mr. Reid having transferred their ambitions and rivalries to the Federal House of Representatives.

The State Ministry, under the leadership of Mr. John See, were content to pass such measures as were essential to the retention for themselves of the support of the Labour party. A new nomenclature was adopted, in view of the confusion of the old political landmarks and the absence of real dividing questions, the Free Traders calling themselves Liberals and the Protectionists "Progressives." (In the other States it is the Liberals or Democrats who are the Protectionists, the Free Traders being classed as Conservatives.) The Labour Members, as mostly elsewhere, were divided on the tariff question. Mr. W. Hughes, returned to the Assembly by a large majority in Sydney, declared that the tariff question was expressly left out of the Labour platform.

At the State elections the only issue was a personal one between Mr. See and the leader of the Opposition, the result being that the Ministerialists polled 41 votes, and the Opposition 41, the Labour Party obtaining 27 votes, and the Independents 8.

The chief business of the session was the passage of a measure for compulsory arbitration in trade disputes, founded on the New Zealand Conciliation Act. The Government claimed to have made some improvements on its model which would have the effect of diminishing the compulsion and enlarging the conciliation. In the Industrial Arbitration Bill, as passed on December 6, a strike or a lock-out, before or pending a reference to the Arbitration Court, was made a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment.

A bill for giving the suffrage to women passed the Legislative Council by 21 votes to 20. In committee, the clause disqualifying women from taking their seats in Parliament was struck out, the majority being credited with the intention of bringing ridicule upon the measure.

The Treasurer made a satisfactory financial statement on September 6. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 10,794,335*l.*, showing an increase in the year of 590,362*l.* The expenditure was 10,518,000*l.*—the sum of 439,052*l.* being due to the extraordinary expenses incurred by the war contingents, the plague and the Federal establishment. The total cost to the State on account of the military contingents despatched to South Africa and China was set down at 383,443*l.*

A great military review was held at Sydney on January 3 in connection with the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Commonwealth. Some 10,000 men were in the field, including the Imperial and Indian troops. The New South Wales military force consisted of 7,000 officers and men, and 1,280 horses.

A great naval demonstration was held in Port Jackson on May 26, in which the Imperial and Australian warships took part.

The Duke of York, with his party, arrived at Sydney on May 26, leaving again for Auckland on June 4.

A monster meeting of Free Traders was held at Sydney on October 28, at which Mr. G. H. Reid was the principal speaker.

The population of Sydney on March 1 was 488,968, being an increase of 102,109 in ten years, or at the rate of 26 per cent.

Victoria.—Upon the reconstruction of the Ministry at the beginning of the year, consequent on the accession of Sir George Turner to the Treasurership of the Commonwealth, Mr. A. J. Peacock assumed the offices of Premier and Treasurer, Mr. McCulloch became Minister of Defence and Public Works, and Mr. Trenwith, Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways; the other offices remaining unchanged.

The Federal Parliament was opened by the Duke of York in the Exhibition Building on May 7, amidst a crowded assembly. The landing of the Royal party and their stay in Melbourne was marked by a series of popular demonstrations and festivities lasting nearly a fortnight. The Duke and Duchess of York, wherever they appeared, were greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm, the crowds being larger than had ever been seen in any Southern city. The decorations and illuminations in the streets were said to exceed in splendour and good design any ever carried out in a European capital.

At the opening of Parliament, which was witnessed by 12,000 citizens, a telegram was read by the Duke of York from King Edward, which ran thus: "My thoughts are with you on the day of the important ceremony. Most fervently do I wish Australia prosperity and great happiness."

On May 10 there was held a great review on the racecourse at Flemington, at which 15,000 troops of all ranks, including the Imperial contingent and the local forces, were paraded before the Duke of York.

On May 13 the Duke and Duchess of York paid a visit to the city of Ballarat, the centre of the most important gold district, and were received by the mining population with unbounded enthusiasm.

The State Parliament was opened for business on June 18, when Sir Henry Wrixon was elected President of the Legislative Council. An incident occurred at the beginning of the session which led to a scene in the Assembly, and furnished an occasion for a notable display of loyalty. Mr. Findley, a Member of the Labour party, was accused, as publisher of a journal called the *Tocsin*, of circulating a scandalous libel on the King. After a heated debate, a vote for the expulsion of Mr. Findley, moved by Mr. Peacock, was carried by 64 votes to 17. The Trades Council formally repudiated the *Tocsin*, and most of the Members who voted against the motion of expulsion expressed their disapproval of Mr. Findley's conduct, and disclaimed sympathy with his opinions. At a subsequent election for East Melbourne, Mr. Findley, the expelled Member, was one of the candidates, and was defeated by a majority of nearly two to

one by Mr. Deegan. A Convention Bill, introduced by the Ministry, was dropped early in the session. The people could not be moved to take an interest in a measure which proposed to delegate to a specially elected body the reform of Parliament.

The Old Age Pensions Bill was the only measure passed during the session of any importance. Mr. Peacock's proposal to reduce the amount payable to a pensioner from 10s. to 7s. a week was defeated by a small majority in the House, but an amendment to make it 8s. was afterwards carried; and this, with some modifications of the system of allotment and widening of the scope of the measure, became the Old Age Pensions Bill as finally passed into law.

Mr. Peacock, as Treasurer, made his financial statement on August 27. He pleaded the uncertainty of the amount to be returned to the State Exchequer from the Commonwealth as a reason for the speculative nature of his Estimates. He expected 2,000,000*l.* to be so returned, on which basis the receipts of revenue would be in excess of the Estimate by 600,000*l.* The old-age pensions would involve about 225,000*l.* There were to be no new taxes. The year's revenue had been 8,087,265*l.*; the expenditure 7,709,033.

A motion of want of confidence, brought forward by Mr. Irvine in the Assembly on November 27 was, after a feeble debate, withdrawn.

The new Governor, Sir George Sydenham Clarke, landed at Melbourne on December 10.

A great Free Trade demonstration was held at Melbourne on August 12, at which Mr. G. H. Reid was the chief speaker. This was followed, after the announcement of the Federal tariff, by another meeting at the Town Hall, on October 21, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the fiscal scheme as taxing the necessities of life and imposing unfair burdens on the mining and agricultural industries, as well as imposts on the raw material of manufactures.

The resignation of the Bishop, Dr. Goe, was announced, to date from the end of September.

Queensland.—Queensland, which was the last State to enter the Union, and was not without misgivings as to the effect of federation on her own interests, before the end of the year saw much cause to believe her forebodings justified. Her own share in the representation she regarded as proportionately inadequate, though she herself was to blame for the mismanagement which led to the election of four Members out of six for the Senate pledged to support the fiscal policy of the Commonwealth, although it was notorious that the State is inclined to Free Trade, with which her interests are closely connected.

The withdrawal of Sir James Dickson, the local Premier, from the State Government, on his appointment to a seat in the Federal Cabinet, led to a reconstruction of the State Ministry. Mr. Robert Philp became Chief Secretary; Mr. T. B. Cribb,

Treasurer; Mr. J. Leahy, Secretary of Railways and Public Works; and Mr. J. Murray, Secretary for Public Instruction and Postmaster; the other offices remaining the same.

The death of Sir James Dickson in January led to the election of Mr. Barnes, a Ministerialist, for his district of Balumba by a large majority.

The Duke of York arrived at Brisbane overland from Melbourne on May 20. There was much public disappointment at the *Ophir* not coming to Moreton Bay. The Duke left on May 24 for Sydney.

Lord Lamington, the Governor, left on June 20, on the expiration of his term of office.

There was an outbreak of bubonic plague in the State among the arrivals by sea, which was officially declared to have subsided by October 3.

The Kanaka Bill, brought forward by the Federal Ministry, was denounced by the Queensland Government, Mr. Philp, the Premier, in a speech declaring it would entirely destroy the sugar industry, and involve the State in total ruin. A protest against the measure was made to the Commonwealth Government. There was much discontent at the passage of the bill into law, and the end of the year left the majority of the Queensland people, as represented in their own Parliament, more than ever dissatisfied with the Federal Union.

The census returns showed the population of Queensland to number 502,892—being an increase of 109,174 in the decennial period.

South Australia.—The resignation of Mr. Holder, caused by his acceptance of the office of Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives, led to a reconstruction of the State Cabinet. A new Ministry, consisting mainly of the Members of the old, was formed under the Premiership of Mr. J. G. Jenkins, with the addition of Mr. T. L. Brooker as Minister of Education and Industry.

The State Government desired the Federal Government to take over the administration of the Northern Territory—an outlying district, the possession of which, detached as it is geographically from the older and more settled districts, and physically alien and remote, had long been regarded as a white elephant.

The Duke of York landed at Adelaide on July 11, and left again on July 15, his visit being attended with very hearty loyal demonstrations.

Sir Hector Macdonald, the well-known South African general, arrived at Adelaide on October 7, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 2,818,712*l.*, showing an increase of 37,554*l.*

The census returns gave the number of the population as 562,595, being an increase at the rate of 15 per cent. in ten years.

Western Australia.—The accession of Sir John Forrest to the Federal Government necessitated a change in the State Ministry. Mr. Leake became Premier and Attorney-General; Mr. Illingworth, Treasurer and Colonial Secretary; Mr. Holmes, Minister of Railways; Mr. Kingswill, Public Works; Mr. Gregory, Mines; and Mr. Somers, Lands. There were several changes of Government during the year, the parties being almost equally divided on issues mostly personal. A motion of want of confidence, brought forward by Mr. Piesse, a leader of the Forrest party, was carried on November 4, by 24 votes to 22. The Leake Ministry resigning, Mr. Piesse attempted to form an Administration. Failing in the attempt, Mr. Morgans was sent for, who formed a composite Ministry selected from leading men on both sides. The new Ministers being mostly defeated when they went to the electors, and the Governor refusing a dissolution, Mr. Morgans resigned. Then another combination was attempted under Mr. Leake, who returned to office with most of the old Members of the Forrest Ministry, on December 23.

The Assembly passed a resolution, after the announcement of the Federal tariff, condemning the new fiscal scheme as injurious to the trade and commerce of Western Australia.

The Duke of York arrived at Perth overland from Albany on July 22, the stormy weather preventing a landing at Fremantle.

The State Parliament was opened on June 28 by the new Governor, Sir Arthur Lawley.

A great strike of the men employed on the State railways produced much excitement and led to considerable interruption of business. The strikers it was proved were earning from 42s. to 51s. a week in wages.

The total export of gold in the year 1900 was officially declared at 1,580,950 ounces.

Tasmania.—The smallest State in the Union had, as usual, a record of small interest. The Duke of York arrived at Hobart from New Zealand after a rough passage on July 3, and made a stay of three days in the island, being the recipient of very warm demonstrations from all classes of this most loyal and British of all the Colonies.

The new Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock, arrived on November 7, and was the object of special attraction on account of his name.

The Budget was delivered in the State Assembly on August 7. The returns of revenue were declared to be favourable, though a certain loss was expected through the operation of the Federal tariff, to be covered by a general income tax.

II. NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, which decided to stand outside of the Australian Confederation as having interests of her own which are

remote from those of the neighbouring continent, showed by the record of the year that she was still in sympathy with her neighbours and quite as devoted to the mother country and the old flag notwithstanding her great advance towards democracy. Foremost among the Australian statesmen in responding to the call for armed assistance in the South African war was Mr. Seddon, the popular Prime Minister. By the acknowledgment of his opponents and rivals he greatly increased his influence in the country by the zeal and energy he displayed in the despatch of volunteers to South Africa. By the end of the year it was declared that no fewer than eight contingents had been equipped and sent to the seat of war, and Mr. Seddon's latest declaration was that more men were ready to be furnished if Great Britain required them. The time of the Colonists throughout the year was largely occupied in military preparations and patriotic ceremonies.

The visit of the Imperial soldiers, who arrived at Wellington on February 9, created much excitement and enthusiasm in all the cities. This was followed by the arrival of the Duke of York and the Royal party in the *Ophir*. His Royal Highness landed at Auckland on June 10, and thence his southward progress was one continued course of loyal demonstrations and rejoicings. The most striking of all the festive scenes was that which was enacted at Rotorua, on June 14, when the Maories danced the Great Haka, or national war dance, before the Duke and Duchess, their loyal enthusiasm exceeding in exuberance even that of the British inhabitants of the cities. After visiting Christchurch and Dunedin in the Southern Island the Duke of York took his departure from the latter port on June 27 for the Tasmanian capital.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the subject of confederation with Australia made their report on July 1. The Commissioners were unanimously against confederation, declaring that union with the Australian States would prejudicially affect the legislative independence of New Zealand, while it would give no advantages in respect to national defence.

The Parliament was opened on July 1. The Ministerial programme included several social and industrial reforms in the direction of the policy favoured by the Government. Among these was a bill for the regulation of the working hours in factories, banks, merchants' offices and other places of labour; and an increase in the salaries of Members of Parliament. In regard to the so-called conciliation tribunals some changes were adopted, the Prime Minister speaking strongly of some of the defects of the law as revealed in practice. "The act was being run to death," and had become odious to all sides. The bill amending the Arbitration Act was carried in the Assembly; some further changes were added by the Legislative Council and adopted by the Lower Chamber; and, finally, a new act was passed, which it was hoped would tend to remedy the existing

abuses, to the benefit of trade and without injury to the labourer.

The Referendum Bill, after passing the Assembly, was rejected by the Legislative Council by a majority of 29 to 1.

Mr. Seddon, the Prime Minister, in a speech at Hokitika, spoke strongly in favour of preferential duties on goods imported from Great Britain.

The financial statement, which was delivered in the Assembly on August 17, showed that the revenue for the year ending June 30 was 5,906,000*l.*, the expenditure 5,479,000*l.*, and the increase of revenue in the year 272,000*l.* The public debt had increased by 1,627,000*l.*

The penny postage was adopted by the New Zealand Government, leading to some friction with the Australian States, where it was not yet introduced.

Among the measures taken by the Government in furtherance of its policy of State ownership of property was a provision for a State-owned coal mine.

There was a heated debate in the House (Sept. 26) on an item for granting a sum of 260*l.* to the *Australian Review of Reviews*. The Opposition urged that this was a subvention in aid of the Government policy, while the Ministers alleged that the sum was well spent as an advertisement for the Colony. Mr. W. T. Stead, who was revealed as a part proprietor of the *Australian Review of Reviews*, which is strongly Imperialist and in favour of the war, as well as of the *English Review of Reviews*, which was notoriously pro-Boer, subsequently returned the money.

There was a unanimous feeling in Parliament, reflecting the opinion of all classes of the community, in favour of the Imperial policy of a vigorous prosecution of the war and of sympathy with the mother country against the attacks of the home and foreign pro-Boers.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt throughout the islands on November 19, the centre of the disturbance being Christchurch.

Fiji.—The agitation for union with New Zealand led to considerable local feeling. The Governor, Sir George O'Brien, strongly opposed the movement in some speeches which gave rise to considerable sensation on account of their violent language, and the charges brought forward against the New Zealand authorities, who were accused of trying to capture the islands with a view to making slaves of the natives. He threatened to deport Mr. Slade for saying publicly that the Fijians were "surrounded by a web of legislation which was the grave of all liberty."

The New Zealand Government complained of the Governor's language and attitude, and Sir George O'Brien ceased to be Governor in August.

The exports from the islands in 1900 were returned as of

the value of 619,856*l.*; the imports, 349,890*l.*, showing a considerable increase in the year.

III. POLYNESIA.

The friction between the French and English in the New Hebrides in consequence of the arbitrary measures, taken by the French representatives to extend the influence of their country with a view, as was alleged, of abolishing the Dual Protectorate and giving France exclusive possession of the islands, arrived at an acute stage. A deputation representing the British settlers was sent to Mr. Barton, the Australian Premier, complaining of the French aggressions, and demanding annexation to Great Britain.

The subject formed matter of discussion in the Federal Parliament, and it was understood that a vigorous protest was made by the Commonwealth to the Colonial Secretary, insisting on the settlement of the question on a basis in conformity with Australian opinion, and the peace and security of the British possessions in the South Pacific.

A German gentleman named Mencke, who was on a yachting trip to the New Britain Archipelago, was murdered with most of his crew on the Island of St. Mathias. Other massacres were reported of white men by the natives of New Guinea, including that of a distinguished representative of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. Mr. Chalmers.

PART II.
CHRONICLE OF EVENTS
IN 1901.

JANUARY.

1. The inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the constituent colonies, especially at Sydney, where the Governor-General (Earl of Hopetoun) was received with great ceremony.

2. The Queen received Lord Roberts on his arrival at Osborne, and conferred upon him an Earldom and the blue riband of the Garter.

3. Lord Roberts was received at Paddington by the Prince and Princess of Wales and many other members of the Royal Family, and welcomed by large crowds as he passed in procession through the streets to Buckingham Palace, where he was entertained at luncheon by the Prince of Wales.

— The Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent., the reserve standing at 16,211,680*l.*, or 29½ per cent. of the liabilities (the lowest for ten years).

10. At Sydney, N.S.W., the cricket match between New South Wales and South Australia resulted in the defeat of the latter in one innings by 605 runs. Score: South Australia, first innings, 156; second, 155; New South Wales, first innings, 916.

14. The ukase issued in the previous May abolishing the exile of Russian criminals to Siberia came into force.

16. H.M.S. *Sybil*, a second-class cruiser of 3,600 tons, driven ashore in Saldanha Bay, about eighty miles north-west of Cape Town, and became a total wreck. All the crew were saved except one seaman.

17. The celebration of the bicentenary of the Prussian Monarchy commenced at Berlin, and continued for several days amid general rejoicing and splendid official *fêtes*.

18. The first notification of the illness of Queen Victoria made to the public through the *Court Circular*.

18. The Chinese plenipotentiaries presented to the representatives of the Powers the decree of the Emperor accepting the conditions of peace.

21. The Bishops addressed a joint letter of admonition to the clergy, urging the duty of submitting to the opinions of the Archbishops, and appealing to them to free the Church "from the injury and discredit which she suffers when men see within her cases of persistent disregard of her constituted authorities".

22. H.M. Queen Victoria died at Osborne House at 6.30 P.M., surrounded by her children and grandchildren, including the German Emperor.

23. A meeting of the Privy Council and other notable persons held at St. James's Palace, at which a proclamation was approved announcing the accession to the Throne of the Prince of Wales under the title of Edward VII. The King then entered the Council Chamber, made his "declaration" and received the homage of the great officers of state, and took the oath to preserve the security of the Church of Scotland.

— Parliament assembled without summons, in pursuance of the Act, 6 Anne, c. 7.

24. King Edward VII.'s accession publicly proclaimed at St. James's Palace, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange in full state, but in conformity with the late Queen's wish his Majesty did not appear. The Secretaries of State and other Ministers, having formally resigned, were reinstated and took the oath of office.

25. Addresses of condolence moved and carried *nem. con.* in both Houses of Parliament.

— A serious fire broke out in Montreal in the wealthiest trading centre, and destroyed property to the value of \$5,000,000.

28. The accession of King Edward VII. as "Supreme Lord of and over the Transvaal" proclaimed at Pretoria in the presence of Lord Kitchener and his staff.

29. The King addressed special letters of thanks to the Army and Navy for their services and devotion to the Throne.

FEBRUARY.

1. The body of the late Queen, in a coffin covered with a white pall, with the crown, orb and sceptre thereon, left Osborne House on a gun-carriage for Trinity Pier at Cowes at 2 P.M.; the King, with the members of the Royal Family, the German Emperor, and other invited mourners, following on foot. At Cowes the coffin was placed on board the *Alberta*, which slowly steamed through an avenue of British and foreign men-of-war and other ships, and finally arrived at Portsmouth Harbour, where the body remained all night on board.

2. A day of general mourning closely observed throughout the Empire by memorial services and the total suspension of business.

2. The Queen's body having been transferred to land, and conveyed by train from Portsmouth to Victoria Station, all the mourners accompanying, it was again placed on a khaki-coloured gun-carriage, immediately behind which the King, the German Emperor, and other members of the Royal Family rode. There was an enormous gathering along the line of route by Buckingham Palace, St. James's Street, Piccadilly and Hyde Park to Paddington, whence the body was conveyed to Windsor, and the funeral service performed in St. George's Chapel.

3. Six naphtha springs at Baku caught fire and spread later to the neighbouring petroleum magazines, containing upwards of 15,000,000 poods of petroleum, which were completely destroyed with the surrounding buildings. About thirty lives were lost, and nearly a hundred people seriously injured.

4. The late Queen's body, having remained in the Albert Memorial Chapel since the ceremony in St. George's Chapel, was transferred to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, and placed beside that of the Prince Consort. The service was attended by members of the Royal Family exclusively.

— The King issued messages addressed to "My People," to "My People beyond the Seas," and to "The Princes and People of India."

5. The German Emperor, after lunching with the King at Marlborough House, brought his visit to a close, and on his way through London was cordially received by large crowds assembled to greet him. He subsequently left for Port Victoria, where he embarked for Flushing on the following morning.

— At the meeting of the London County Council it was announced that Mr. F. J. Horniman had presented to the people of London a park and other land, some fifteen acres in all, near Forest Hill Station, Sydenham, together with a museum recently erected at the cost of 40,000*l.*, large art and natural history collections, a library of 6,000 volumes, and residences bringing in 600*l.* a year.

7. The marriage of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands with the Grand Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was celebrated amid great public rejoicings at the Hague, the civil ceremony taking place in the White Hall of the Palace, and the religious service at the S. Jakob's Kerke.

— The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent., the reserve standing at 21,514,145*l.*, or 45½ per cent. of the liabilities.

8. The War Office announced the immediate despatch of 30,000 more troops, chiefly mounted, to South Africa, in compliance with Lord Kitchener's request.

9. The International Football Match (Rugby) between England and Ireland, played at Dublin, resulted in the victory of Ireland by two goals to a goal and a try (10 points to 6). The match between Scotland and Wales, played at Edinburgh, resulted in the victory of Scotland by three goals and a try to a goal and a try (18 points to 8).

9. Issue by the Government of 11,000,000*l.* in 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds repayable at par on December 7, 1906. The average price obtained was 97*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per 100*l.* Bond. The applications amounted to 25,390,700*l.*

10. Violent demonstrations made against the Jesuits at Madrid, Granada, Seville, and in other parts of Spain. The rioting, which lasted several days, was intensified by the popular dislike of the marriage of the Princess of the Asturias to the Count de Caserta, grandson of Ferdinand VII. of Naples.

12. At a special chapter of the Order of the Garter the King created the Queen a Dame of the Order.

14. The first Parliament of the new reign opened by the King in person, accompanied by the Queen, and in full state.

16. The Inter-University Football Match (Association), played at Queen's Club Ground, Kensington, resulted in the victory of Oxford by three goals to two.

21. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent., the reserve standing at 24,467,000*l.*, or 52½ per cent. of the liabilities. Money was, however, very scarce, on account of revenue collections and large clearances in anticipation of increased taxation.

23. The King, after having received deputations from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and St. Andrews, left for Kronberg on a visit to the Empress Frederick, travelling by way of Flushing and Cologne.

26. The election for the Stretford Division of Lancashire, consequent on the death of Sir J. W. Maclure (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. C. H. Cripps, K.C. (C.), by 7,088 votes against 5,790 given to Mr. F. Thomasson—majority, 1,297.

— The Spanish Ministry of General Azcarraga resigned.

27. M. Bogoljepoff, Russian Minister of Education, fired at and seriously wounded in the neck by an ex-student of Moscow University.

MARCH.

1. The election at Maidstone, consequent on the unseating of Mr. J. Barker (L.) on petition, resulted in the return of Sir F. Evans (L.) by 2,375 votes against 2,182 polled by Mr. T. Milvain (C.)—majority, 193.

2. The triennial elections to the London County Council gave the Progressists a gain of 16 seats—the results being 84 Progressists, 32 Conservatives and Unionists, as the Moderates called themselves with a view to these elections, and 2 Independents. Less than one-third of the registered electors voted—139,586 for the Progressives, 104,160 for the Conservatives and Unionists, and 4,575 for the Independents.

— The Dominion Parliament by 125 to 19 votes adopted a motion to petition the King to change the form of the Coronation Declaration, which was regarded as needlessly offensive to Roman Catholics.

4. In a debate in the House of Lords on the War Office, the ex-

Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, criticised the existing system as fatal to the usefulness of the Commander-in-Chief, and Lord Lansdowne, ex-War Secretary, in reply, complained that Lord Wolseley had not fully attended to the duties assigned to him.

4. President McKinley's second term of office inaugurated at Washington with gorgeous and imposing ceremonial.

5. In the House of Commons several Irish Members refused to take part in a division on a Vote on Account of 17,000,000*l.*, on the ground that it had not been sufficiently debated. They were reported by the Chairman to the Speaker, who having named nine Members called on them to withdraw. They refused to do so, and were forcibly removed by the police, summoned for that purpose, and for the first time on record allowed to enter the House.

6. The German Emperor, while driving through the streets of Bremen at night, struck in the face by an iron bolt thrown by an insane man.

7. The arrangements concluded for forming the United States Steel Corporation with a capital of \$850,000,000, half in Common and half in 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, and \$304,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds.

— The Right Rev. Dr. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, appointed Bishop of London, in succession to Dr. Creighton, deceased.

8. In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Brodrick, explained the Government proposals for Army Reform, involving the creation and maintenance of six army corps.

9. At Blackheath, Scotland beat England by three goals and one try to one try (Rugby), and at Southampton England beat Ireland by three goals to *nil* (Association).

10. The *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg published a decree of the Holy Pan-Russian Synod excommunicating Count Leo Tolstoi on account of his denial of the dogmas and sacraments of the Russian Church.

11. The phenomena of red snow and "blood" rain reported from Sicily, and subsequently from the Tyrol, Southern Austria, and as far north as Bamberg. At Rome it was accompanied by an extraordinary rise in temperature, and a stifling wind from the south-east.

12. At first meeting of new London County Council a by-law adopted prohibiting any games on Sundays in the parks and open spaces under the Council's control. This was recommended by the Parks Committee on grounds of public convenience.

13. In the Canadian House of Commons a motion by Mr. Bourassa against further participation by Canada in the South African war, and in favour of Boer independence, rejected by 144 to 3 votes, after which the Members rose and sang the National Anthem.

— Interim report of Admiralty Water-tube Boiler Committee published, favourable to the principle of such boilers for the Navy, but unfavourable to the Belleville type.

16. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York left Portsmouth for Australia and other British Colonies, the King and Queen attending their departure.

17. At or about this time serious riots, especially of university students, male and female, took place at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Odessa and elsewhere. In many places they were joined by workmen on strike. Many provinces were declared under martial law, and numerous arrests made.

18. After three weeks' armistice General Botha refused to recommend to his Government the terms of peace offered by Lord Kitchener.

— At Newcastle, England beat Wales (Association Football) by six goals to none.

21. Mr. W. Long, President of the Local Government Board, declined, on the part of the Government, to accede to the request of a deputation from the London County Council, that Ministers should accept the Water Purchase Bill promoted by the Council.

— Announced by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords that the acute stage of the "Tien-tsin incident," which had threatened a collision between English and Russian soldiers, was virtually closed.

22. Rout of Delarey's force 1,500 strong, near Ventersdorp, by Colonel Babington, who took two 15-pounder guns, one Pom-pom, six Maxims and 140 prisoners.

23. Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, and his whole staff captured by means of a clever ruse by the Americans.

— At Belfast Wales beat Ireland (Association Football) by one goal to nothing.

— An unsuccessful attempt made at St. Petersburg, by a provincial official, to assassinate M. Pobidonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, who was not injured.

26. A meeting held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which it was resolved that a national memorial of Queen Victoria should be erected in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. The City of London subscribed 5,000 guineas, and large donations were at the same time announced.

28. The German Emperor, addressing the Alexander Guards Grenadier Regiment, on entering their new barracks in Berlin, said that if ever again in Berlin insubordination should be rampant against the King the bayonets of the Alexander Regiment would crush it.

— Debate in House of Commons on the failure of the peace negotiations with Botha. Ministerial policy restated by Mr. Chamberlain.

29. The Associations Bill passed the French Chamber by 303 to 224 votes, after being modified by a provision that the property of dissolved congregations should be divided among the donors and their heirs or the members entitled thereto.

— At the Inter-University Sports at Queen's Club, Oxford won six of the events and Cambridge four—*viz.*, the 100 yards, the one mile, the three miles, and the high jump.

29. The elections to the Federal Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth held to-day. They resulted, according to a telegram from the *Times* Melbourne correspondent (published April 6), in the return of 19 Free Traders, 12 Protectionists, 2 Labour Free Traders, and 3 Labour Protectionists to the Senate; and 34 Protectionists, 6 Moderate Tariffists, 1 Labour Protectionist, 1 Labour Moderate Tariffist, 25 Free Traders, 5 Labour Free Traders, and 3 Labour representatives not declared on the tariff question to the House of Representatives. The fiscal issue governed the elections, except in Queensland, where the dominating question was the continuance of black labour on the sugar plantations.

— The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase won in a snowstorm by Mr. B. Bletsoe's Grudon, aged, 10 st. (A. Nightingall). Twenty-four ran.

30. The University Boat Race from Putney to Mortlake won by Oxford by half a length. Cambridge led from Hammersmith and at Barnes Bridge was two lengths ahead, but was overhauled between there and the winning post. The wind blew a gale and the water was very rough. Time, 22 min. 31 sec.

— The International Football Match (Association) between England and Scotland, played at the Crystal Palace, resulted in a draw—each side winning two goals.

31. An earthquake, which occasioned much alarm but little damage, occurred at Constantinople, whilst the Sultan was giving a reception to the Ministers and Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of the Bairam.

APRIL.

1. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of the London School Board against the decision of a Divisional Court, upholding the disallowances made by Mr. Cockerton, a Local Government Board auditor, of payments made by the Board in respect of certain classes in day and in evening continuation schools.

— The picture stolen from Messrs. Agnew's Exhibition Gallery in 1876—described as a portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough, for which 10,100*l.* had been paid at the Wynn-Ellis sale—recovered at Chicago.

— The decennial census taken in the United Kingdom.

2. The Chinese Government, under pressure of its own Viceroy and of the Western Powers, finally declined to sign the convention with Russia giving the latter control of Manchuria.

4. The Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial decided to ask Mr. T. Brock, R.A., to prepare a design for the central group or groups of sculpture, and five distinguished architects to prepare designs for the treatment of the Mall.

— The new White Star liner *Celtic*, the largest ship in the world, successfully launched at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard, Belfast. She is 700 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, and 49 ft. deep; gross tonnage, 20,880; and displacement, at 36 ft. 6 in. draught, 36,700 tons.

5. The leading members of the Macedonian Committee in Sofia arrested.

9. The Italian fleet, under command of the Duke of Genoa, paid a formal visit to President Loubet at Toulon, on which occasion many international courtesies were exchanged.

11. The Richmond Football Association won by five goals to *nil* a match against a team of leading players of Buda-Pesth, this being the fourth and last of a series of entirely successful games during their visit.

12. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall received with much loyal enthusiasm at Colombo and Kandy.

14. The Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs reported to have intimated to the signatories of the Hague Conference Convention that the Court of Arbitration is duly constituted.

16. The Viennese papers reported serious disturbances in various parts of Russia, the workmen making common cause with the students. Many thousands of the former were on strike at St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kieff and other large centres, and many hundreds of students and workmen had been thrown into prison.

17. A portion of the Imperial Palace at Pekin in occupation of the German Commander-in-Chief, Count von Waldersee, destroyed by fire, the inmates escaping with difficulty, but General von Schwarzkoff lost his life.

18. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget, which included an increase of the income tax, a sugar duty, an export duty on coal and a loan of 60,000,000*l*.

19. Mr. Malan, editor of *Ons Land*, and a member of the Cape Legislature, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for seditious libel.

20. The final tie for the Association Cup, played at the Crystal Palace between the Sheffield United and the Tottenham Hotspur, ended in a draw, both sides winning two goals.

— The war loan of sixty million Consols (bearing interest at 2½ per cent., but, after April 5, 1903, only 2¼) announced as issued at 94½—one-half being offered to the public and one-half allotted privately. The issue was subscribed six or seven times over.

— Agitation on part of coalowners, exporters and miners against the coal export duty begun and carried on vigorously for about a fortnight.

21. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall welcomed by British residents and great crowds of natives at Singapore.

22. Mr. Cartwright, editor of the *South African News*, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for seditious libel.

— Report, subsequently confirmed, reached Sydney of the murder of the Rev. James Chalmers, a distinguished missionary to New Guinea, by natives.

— M. Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, arrived at St. Petersburg for a five days' visit, and was entertained by the Czar and leading Ministers.

23. The Speaker of the House of Commons announced that he had been informed by the Irish Lord Chief Justice that Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, member for North Leitrim, had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, as a first-class misdemeanant, for seditious libel.

25. News published here of successful operations against two important slave-raiding chiefs in Northern Nigeria.

— A terrible catastrophe occurred at the Griesheim Elektron Factory, about six miles from Frankfort-on-Main. Several cylinders of picric acid became ignited and caused a series of terrific explosions. Upwards of 100 people were killed and as many were injured.

27. The final tie for Association Football Cup replayed at Bolton, when Tottenham Hotspur beat Sheffield United by three goals to one.

29. The House of Commons confirmed on report, by 251 to 148, the resolution authorising the new sugar duty, and by 276 to 72 that sanctioning the increase of the income-tax from 1s. to 1s. 2d.

MAY.

1. A conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in London passed unanimously a resolution recommending "that all miners leave off work unless the tax upon exported coal is withdrawn" —the date of stoppage to be fixed subsequently.

— The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket won by Sir E. Cassel's Handicapper, 9 st. (W. Halsey). Seventeen ran.

2. The Glasgow International Exhibition opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife.

4. Telegraphed from St. Petersburg that within forty-eight hours several hundred persons had been arrested, including people well-known in society as well as workmen and students.

6. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall landed at Melbourne and received a most enthusiastic popular welcome.

— The resolution sanctioning the export duty on coal carried in the House of Commons by 333 against 227, after two nights' debate.

7. The bye-election for the Monmouth Boroughs, caused by the unseating on petition of Dr. Rutherford Harris (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. Sheriff J. Lawrence (C.), by 4,604 votes against 4,261 for Mr. A. Spicer (L.).

— General strike of working classes at Barcelona; serious disturbances. Constitutional guarantees suspended by decree in the province. Order restored within a week.

8. The delegates of the Miners' Federation decided not to recommend a general stoppage at present, in view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that there was no reason why the coal duty should affect workmen's wages.

9. Panic in Wall Street, New York, owing to the "cornering" of Northern Pacific railroad securities. As much as \$1000 per \$100 Common share was paid in some cases.

9. With much antique ceremony, and amid immense public enthusiasm, the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth was opened by the Duke of Cornwall. The Royal visit to Victoria lasted for nearly a fortnight, amid continuous festivities.

— The Canadian Parliament passed a bill constituting May 24 a Bank Holiday for all time, to be known as Victoria Day.

— The British House of Commons passed by great majorities, the minority in no case rising above 62, resolutions embodying the all but unanimous recommendations of the Select Committee on the Civil List, making increased provision for the comfort and dignity of the Sovereign.

10. Adjournment moved in the House of Commons on account of the seizure of the current number of the *Irish People*, for an obscene libel on the Sovereign—motion defeated by 252 to 64.

13. At a banquet of the Nonconformist Unionist Association Lord Salisbury said that there was no Power but knew now that if it defied the might of England it defied one of the most formidable enemies it could possibly encounter.

— A House of Commons Select Committee approved the preamble of a bill for a company to supply South Staffordshire manufacturers with a new gas, invented by Dr. Ludwig Mond, furnishing power and heat at about 2d. per 1,000 feet.

— The London Stock Exchange suspended the "buying-in" rule, and fixed the making-up prices for the settlement at 140 for the Northern Pacific Common, and 110 for the Preferred, stock (see May 9).

15. The Very Rev. F. Paget, Dean of Christ Church, appointed Bishop of Oxford, in place of the late Dr. Stubbs.

— The Newmarket Stakes for three-year-olds won (for the third time) by the Duke of Portland, with William the Third, 9 st. (M. Cannon). Seven ran.

16. After a debate extending over three sittings, an amendment moved by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to Mr. Brodrick's resolution embodying the Government Army reorganisation scheme was rejected by 327 to 211, and the resolution carried by 305 to 163.

18. At a dinner in Dublin the Viceroy said that the King had informed him soon after his accession that it was his desire to come to Ireland as soon as possible.

19. Spanish elections resulted in the return of a large Ministerial (Liberal) majority; the Socialists almost everywhere defeated.

20. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall reached Brisbane, having travelled overland by train from Melbourne, receiving popular ovations at many stations *en route*, and on their arrival.

— A great strike of machinists, supported by men of allied trades, begun in the United States.

21. Announced that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had offered two million sterling to be administered by a trust—one half the income (as subsequently appeared) to pay class fees, and in special cases to give

further aid to Scottish students at the Scottish universities, and the other half to be applied to the improvement and expansion of those universities.

21. Statements in both Houses indicating the commencement of the withdrawal of European troops from China.

22. King Edward had a narrow escape from injury by falling mast and spars on Sir T. Lipton's yacht, *Shamrock II.*, challenger for the America Cup, in Southampton Water.

— Announced at Cairo that the Khedive had pardoned Arabi Pasha, who would return to Egypt.

— In the Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegations Count Goluchowski made a somewhat alarmist statement as to the Balkan situation.

24. Sir Alfred Milner arrived at Southampton, on leave, and was very cordially welcomed both there and in driving from Waterloo Station to Marlborough House, where the King received him and created him a peer.

— Explosion at one of the Universal Colliery Company's pits, near Caerphilly, South Wales, fatal to more than seventy men, notwithstanding gallant and prolonged efforts at rescue.

25. Lord Milner was entertained at luncheon at Claridge's Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, a very brilliant company assembling to meet him, and delivered an interesting speech on South Africa.

— The bye-election for the Oswestry Division of Shropshire, vacant by the death of Mr. Stanley Leighton, resulted in the return of the Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore (C.), by 4,518 votes against 3,430 for Mr. Allan H. Bright (L.).

— Crushing operations resumed at the May Consolidated Gold Mine, Johannesburg.

27. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at Sydney was the occasion for a most impressive demonstration of loyalty.

— The United States Supreme Court, by five voices to four, decided in favour of the power of the Government to levy duties on imports from the insular possessions of the States, so placing them outside the American Constitution, unless Congress should otherwise determine.

— On this and following days the International Miners' Congress sat in London, with delegates from Great Britain, France and Belgium, but not, as in Paris the year before, from Germany and Austria.

29. Addressing an Oddfellows' Conference at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was absolutely opposed to any universal pension scheme, but was anxious that the State should do all in its power to encourage thrift, and urged that friendly society officials should work out some practicable scheme.

— Near Vlakfontein, Transvaal, Delarey fiercely attacked General Dixon's rearguard, temporarily capturing two guns, but was ultimately driven off. Our losses in killed and wounded were over 180; the Boers left forty-one dead, their other casualties unknown.

30. The German Emperor toasted two French officers present, and the whole French army, at a military dinner in Berlin.

31. In the course of the protracted and varied public functions and festivities attending their most successful visit, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to-day attended the jubilee commemoration of Sydney University, the Duke receiving the LL.D. degree.

— At the opening of the session of the Cretan Assembly Prince George informed the Deputies that the Powers had declined in present circumstances to sanction the union of Crete with Greece.

JUNE.

1. The King and Queen received at Windsor members of the New York Chamber of Commerce who were being entertained by the London Chamber.

— Polling for the Saffron Walden Division of Essex, vacant by the death of the Hon. Armine Wodehouse (L.), declared to have resulted in the return of Mr. J. A. Pease (L.), by 3,994 against 3,202 for Mr. C. W. Gray (C.).

4. The "Mad Mullah's" force routed by British expedition in Somaliland.

5. Maître Labori (the leading counsel for the defence in the Dreyfus re-trial at Rennes) entertained by the Hardwicke Society at a dinner attended by many distinguished members of the English Bench and Bar.

— At Epsom the Derby was won by the favourite, Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovsky, 9 st. (L. Reiff). Twenty-five ran.

6. Bank rate reduced from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Reserve 24,687,000*l.* and proportion to liabilities $51\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

— The open Golf Championship won at Muirfield by James Braid (Romford), a Fifeshire man, who defeated H. Vardon (Ganton) by 309 to 312 strokes in the four rounds, J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), the 1900 champion, making 313.

7. The Oaks Stakes, at Epsom, won easily by the favourite, Mr. Foxhall Keene's Cap and Bells II., 9 st. (M. Henry). Twenty ran.

9. On this and following days there were sectarian riots in Belfast, requiring on one day the intervention of the military. No lives, however, were lost, and only one person was seriously injured.

11. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall landed at Auckland, and were received on this and many successive days with great enthusiasm by the populace both of European and of Maori blood.

— The Senior Wrangler of the year was Mr. Alexander Brown, of Gonville and Caius College, educated, before Cambridge, at George Watson College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University.

— At the Penrhyn slate quarries 600 men, according to the managers (350, according to the strike pickets), resumed work.

12. King Edward presented medals on the Horse Guards' Parade to some 3,200 officers and men returned from service in South Africa, beginning with Lord Roberts and Lord Milner.

— Sir John Tenniel was entertained, on his retirement from *Punch*, at the Hôtel Métropole by a very distinguished company, Mr. Balfour presiding.

— Celebrations began, attended by representatives of universities in all parts of the world, of the ninth jubilee of Glasgow University.

13. The Bank Rate further reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. The reserve was 25,603,000*l.* and the proportion to liabilities $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

14. National Reform Union dinner to Sir W. Harcourt and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who used the phrase "methods of barbarism" in regard to the conduct of the war in South Africa.

— Preliminary report and tables of the census taken on April 1 show population of the United Kingdom, 41,454,578. That of England and Wales was 32,526,075—an increase since 1891 of 3,523,550; Scotland, 4,471,957—increase, 446,310; Ireland, 4,456,546—decrease, 248,204.

16. National memorial to Prince Bismarck unveiled in Berlin in presence of the Emperor and Empress and a great assemblage of princely and other distinguished personages.

17. Census returns in France show the population as in round numbers 38,000,000—an increase since 1896 of only 330,000, of which an important part was due to foreign immigration into Paris and its suburbs.

— Adjournment of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Lloyd-George in order to denounce the management of the concentration camps in South Africa. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported him, but nearly fifty Liberal Imperialists abstained from the division, when the motion was defeated by 253 to 134.

18. The new Radcliffe Library at Oxford, erected by the Drapers' Company of London at a cost of 21,000*l.*, was formally opened and handed over to the university by Mr. C. N. Dalton, master of the company.

19. A noisy pro-Boer meeting took place at the Queen's Hall, at which a resolution was passed in favour of the complete independence of the two Republics.

20. Mr. Asquith, speaking at an Essex Liberal dinner at the Liverpool Street Station Hotel, strongly stated the Liberal Imperial position on the war.

— Ascot Gold Cup (value 1,000*l.* with 3,000*l.* added) won by the favourite, Mr. G. Edwardes's Santoi, 4 yrs., 9 st. (F. Rickaby). Six ran.

— The following are the pensions, amounting to 425*l.* a year in all, which were granted during the year ended June 20, 1901, under the Act 1 Vict., c. 2, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Mrs. Henrietta Louisa Stevenson.—In consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Mr. Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, as an art critic, 100*l.*

Mrs. Augusta Mary Frederica Cory.—In recognition of the self-devotion of her late husband, Dr. Robert Cory, who ruined his health by a medical experiment made in the public interest, 100*l*.

Mrs. Emily Traill.—In consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. Henry Duff Traill, 75*l*.

Mrs. Camilla McMaster.—In consideration of the murder of her late husband, Mr. Joseph Edward McMaster, while in discharge of his duties as his Majesty's Consul at Beira, 100*l*.

Mrs. Mary Jane Little.—In recognition of the services rendered by her late husband, Mr. William Outlack Little, in the investigation of rural and agricultural problems, 50*l*.

21. The last of a series of meetings held at Exeter Hall in celebration of the bicentenary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Primate presiding.

— M. Hoshi Toru, the Japanese Liberal leader, assassinated in the Chamber of the Tokyo City Council by a man of good position, apparently inspired by personal antipathy.

22. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall landed at Lyttelton, in the South Island of New Zealand, and proceeding to Christchurch had a splendid popular reception.

23. At 1 A.M. the French Senate, after prolonged sittings, finally passed the Associations Bill by 173 to 99. A modification introduced by the Senate provided for an allocation of funds from dissolved orders to members with no sure and regular means of existence.

24. Lecture by M. de Bloch, Imperial Russian Councillor of State, read at United Service Institution, maintaining that the South African war showed that war between European Powers could not be waged decisively, and would provoke revolutions.

— Sugar duties clause of Finance Bill carried in Commons by 240 votes to 159.

25. Mr. Findley, Labour Member for Melbourne, expelled by 64 votes to 17 from the Victoria Legislative Assembly, because of the republication in his paper of an article in the *Irish People* libelling the King. His expulsion generally approved in the Colony.

— True bill on charge of bigamy returned by the grand jury at Central Criminal Court against Earl Russell. Case to be tried before the House of Lords.

— Breach of a 12-pounder quick-firing gun blew out at Newport (I.W.) during target practice, killing Captain Bray, gunnery instructor, and a gunner, and injuring very seriously three or four other men.

26. Bye-election for Stratford-on-Avon Division of Warwickshire resulted in return of Mr. P. S. Foster (C.), by 4,755 votes against 2,977 for Mr. B. King (L.)—majority 1,778.

— Count de Lur-Saluces, after trial before the French Senate, found guilty of treasonably conspiring against the Republic (with extenuating circumstances) and sentenced to five years' banishment.

— Vigorous speech by Lord Salisbury at the United Club, enforcing the necessity of carrying the war to an absolutely successful conclusion.

27. Publication of a memorandum by the Navy League maintaining in detail that the Navy is neither efficient nor sufficient to meet the dangers it might be required to encounter.

— Withdrawal of the Education Bill announced by Mr. Balfour to a deputation of Unionist Members, and the intention of the Government to bring in a single clause bill dealing with the emergency created by the Cockerton judgment.

— Portrait by Hoppner of Lady Louisa Manners, afterwards (in her own right) Countess of Dysart, fetched, at auction, the "record" price of 14,050 guineas.

28. Royal proclamation announcing that the King and Queen's coronation will take place in June, 1902, and that a committee consisting of many distinguished persons will hear those claiming the right to render special services at the ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

— Associations Bill became law in France, the Chamber having agreed to the Senate's amendments and passed the measure finally by 313 votes to 149.

29. New naval decoration established for warrant and other subordinate officers, to be called the Conspicuous Service Cross.

— End of great motor-car race from Paris to Berlin. The winner, M. Fournier, arrived at 11.46 A.M., having started between 3 and 4 A.M. on the 27th.

— The Eton and Winchester Cricket Match, at Eton, resulted, after an exciting struggle, in victory for Eton by two wickets. Score: Winchester, first innings, 260; second, 186. Eton, first innings, 233; second (for 8 wickets), 215.

— Report of Committee of Lords on the King's Accession Declaration, proposing removal of words offensive to Roman Catholics.

— Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, announced resignation of his membership of the Board of National Education in Ireland on the ground of confusion and insubordination in the Education Office.

JULY.

1. At the Canadian Dominion Day dinner in London, Mr. Chamberlain spoke with enthusiasm on the immense development of the Dominion and the value and significance of Canada's help in the war.

— At the Lawn Tennis Championship meeting, Wimbledon, A. W. Gore beat R. F. Doherty (holder) for the Gentlemen's Singles Championship.

2. The King travelled from Marlborough House to Windsor Castle in his motor-car in about an hour.

— In twenty-four hours, ending 2 A.M. July 2, 87 deaths and 183 cases of prostration occurred in Greater New York from the heat, which had been excessive for nearly a week.

3. The condition of the Mediterranean Fleet discussed in Committee of Supply of the House of Commons with reference to disquieting statements recently published.

— The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall made their state entry, amid great popular enthusiasm, into Hobart, Tasmania.

— At Wimbledon (Lawn Tennis) the brothers Doherty retained the Gentlemen's Doubles Championship against the American champions Davis and Ward; and Mrs. Sterry wrested the Ladies' Championship from Mrs. Hillyard.

4. The Princess of Wales's Stakes of 10,000*l.* at Newmarket won by Mr. Kincaid's Epsom Lad, 4 yrs., 9 st. 2 lb. (Gomez). Twelve ran. Diamond Jubilee, 4 yrs., 9 st. 10 lb. (H. Jones) (now owned by the Duke of Devonshire), again, as in 1900, ran second, being beaten by half a length.

5. Important statements on naval construction in both Houses.

— At Henley Regatta, for the Grand Challenge Cup, Leander Club beat Pennsylvania University crew by a length; for the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup Balliol College beat the Club Nautique of Ghent by two lengths; and the Diamond Challenge Sculls were won by Mr. C. V. Fox (Guards' R. C.).

6. The first congregation of the new Birmingham University was held under the presidency of the Chancellor, Mr. Chamberlain, who delivered a speech conveying his views of the essentials of an ideal university.

— The Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match ended in a draw. Score: Cambridge, first innings, 325; second (8 wickets, innings declared closed), 337. Oxford, first innings, 336; second (7 wickets), 177.

— Amateur Athletic Championships decided at Huddersfield, where six events were won by American athletes (including the putting the weight, for which W. W. Coe, an American member of the London A. C., walked over.)

8. Announced in Berlin that the German Emperor had refused to confirm the election of Herr Kauffmann, a prominent Radical, as second Burgomaster of the city. This decision severely criticised in the Radical Press.

9. Meeting of 163 Liberal Members of Parliament at the Reform Club unanimously passed a vote of confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as leader, but also made no demur to the claim of Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey for entire freedom for themselves and their friends to express and act on the Imperialist view of the South African war.

— First anniversary celebrated of the birth of the Australian Commonwealth.

— Education Bill (No. 2), dealing with the difficulty created by the Cockerton judgment, read a second time by 334 votes to 215.

10. Great meeting of citizens in Guildhall, City of London, under presidency of Lord Mayor, unanimously passed resolution of "com-

plete confidence in the South African policy of his Majesty's Government" and protesting against the "unpatriotic attacks of their opponents."

10. The Players beat the Gentlemen at Lord's by 221 runs.

11. Senate of London University appointed Professor A. W. Rücker (Secretary of the Royal Society, and President-elect of the British Association) Principal of the University.

12. Mr. Ernest Gardner (C.) returned without opposition for the Wokingham Division of Berkshire, vacant by the retirement of Captain Young (C.).

13. Harrow beat Eton at Lord's by ten wickets. Score: Eton, first innings, 239; second, 140. Harrow, first innings, 376; second (for no wickets), 4.

— The Players in the second of their encounters beat the Gentlemen by ten wickets.

— On the Lower Killarney Lake the Pennsylvania University crew beat Dublin University easily over a three-mile course.

14. Announced from New York that the President of the Amalgamated Iron, Tin and Steel Workers had called out on strike 140,000 men in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation.

15. The Bishop of London conducted a short service on board the Antarctic ship *Discovery*, and preached the crew a short sermon, bidding them God-speed upon their voyage.

— Mr. E. H. Miles beat the holder, Mr. J. B. Gribble, in a match at Lord's for the Marylebone Gold Prize for Tennis.

16. Letter published from Lord Rosebery to the City Liberal Club dealing with the divisions in the Liberal party on Imperial policy.

— A first folio Shakespeare sold at Christie's for 1,720*l*.

17. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught installed at the Albert Hall as Worshipful Grand Master of English Freemasons, the office held by King Edward while Prince of Wales.

— A circular from the College of Cardinals published in Paris, recommending, on behalf of the Vatican, submission to the new Associations Law.

18. With much ancient and picturesque ceremonial Earl Russell was tried in the Royal Gallery at Westminster by his peers for bigamy. He pleaded guilty on the advice of his counsel, but stated that he had no intention of breaking the law, believing, as he had done, that the divorce he had obtained and the ceremony of marriage with Molly Cook or Somerville which he had gone through in Nevada were valid by the laws of England. In pronouncing sentence of three months' imprisonment in Holloway on Lord Russell, as a prisoner of the first division, the Lord Chancellor (appointed Lord High Steward for the occasion) stated that account had been taken of the "extreme torture" which he had "suffered during a long period of time" in his marriage with Mabel Edith Scott.

18. The Government defeated by 61 to 48 votes, in the House of Lords, on a motion by the Duke of Abercorn, for inquiry with regard to the administration of the Irish Land Acts, with special reference to the non-adoption of important recommendations of the Fry Commission.

19. Important speeches on the Liberal party by Lord Rosebery at the City Liberal Club, and by Mr. Asquith at a dinner given to him by Liberals who approved his speech of June 19.

— A large part of the chief thoroughfare of Rushden, a very thriving Northamptonshire boot and shoe town, destroyed by fire, with damage estimated at 100,000*l.* or more.

— At Sandown Park, the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000*l.* won by Mr. Kincaid's Epsom Lad, 4 yrs., 9 st. 13 lb. (Gomez). Thirteen ran.

— At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, the following were the principal scores:—

MATCHES.

Matches.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Total scores.
Humphry Challenge Cup } (M.R.)	800, 900, 1,000	900	{ Oxford - - - *790 Cambridge - - - 790
Volunteers and Regulars } Officers (M.R.)	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ Volunteers - - - 1,162 Regulars - - - 1,567
Halford Memorial (M.R.) -	900, 1,000	150	Capt. Mayne, R.A. - 138
Wimbledon Cup (M.R.) -	1,100	75	Dr. Sellars, Dundalk - 68
Ashburton Challenge } Shield (S.R.)	200, 500	560	Eton College - - - 456
Spencer Cup (S.R.) -	500	35	Sergt. Mears, Upping- ham - - - 33
Elcho Challenge Shield } (M.R.)	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ England - - - 1,609 Scotland - - - 1,595 Ireland - - - 1,585
China Challenge Cup (S.R.)	600	500	City of London - - - 490
Chancellor's Challenge } Cup (A.R.)	200, 500, 600	840	{ Cambridge - - - 713 Oxford - - - 692
Kolapore Cup (S.R.) -	200, 500, 600	840	Mother Country - - - 759
United Service Cup (S.R.)	200, 500, 600	840	Volunteers - - - 743
National Challenge Tro- } phy (S.R.)	200, 500, 600	2,100	{ England - - - 1,809 Scotland - - - 1,800 Wales - - - 1,758 Ireland - - - 1,708

* Oxford declared the winner as having scored one more point at the long range.

PRIZES.

Prizes.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Winner.
Waldegrave (M.R.) - -	800, 900	100	Sir H. Thynne, Irish R.A. - - - 93
Albert (M.R.) - - -	800, 900, 1,000	175	Major Gibbs, 2nd Glou- cester Engineers - - 161
Prince of Wales's (S.R.) -	200, 600	100	Sergt. Welch, 1st V.B. W. Kent - - - 96
Alexandra (S.R.) - -	500, 600	70	Sergt. Sansom, R.E. - 68
Wimbledon Cup (S.R.) -	600	50	Sergt.-Inst. Wallingford, School of Musketry - 48
Duke of Cambridge (M.R.)	900	50	Ar.-Sergt. Fulton, 13th Middlesex - - - 49

Prizes.	Distance.	Highest Possible Score.	Winner.
King's (S.R.), 1st stage, Bronze Medal	200, 500, 600	105	{ Pte. Morris, 3rd Glamorgan - 101
Do., 2nd stage, Silver Medal	600, 800	205	{ Pte. Comber, 2nd V.B. East Surrey (1st stage, 96) - 189
Do., 3rd stage, Gold Medal	800, 900, 1,000	355	{ Lance-Cpl. Ommundsen, Queen's Edinburgh (1st stage, 95; 2nd stage, 84; 3rd stage, 181) - 310
St. George's (S.R.), 1st stage	500, 600	70	{ Pte. Mahy, Guernsey - 116
Do., 2nd stage	800	50	
Grand Aggregate	—	385	Sergt. Proctor, 3rd V.B. Seaforth Highlanders - 354
Volunteer Aggregate	—	210	Sergt. Proctor, 3rd V.B. Seaforth Highlanders - 192

22. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall warmly received at Perth, Western Australia, but much disappointment caused by the visit having been delayed two days—the *Ophir* having had, through rough weather, to put back and land their Royal Highnesses at Albany instead of Fremantle. They stayed an extra day at Perth in consequence.

— The House of Lords decided, in the case of the Taff Vale Company *v.* Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, that a trade union can be sued in its registered name as a corporate body, thereby restoring a judgment of Mr. Justice Farwell and reversing that of the Court of Appeal.

23. Lord Milner was presented with the freedom of the City of London, and spoke on the war and the work of reconstruction in South Africa.

24. Education (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee of House of Commons after three days' debate, and reported without amendment.

— Reported to the Wesleyan Conference by the Executive Committee of the Twentieth Century Million Guineas Fund that 354,000*l.* had been received since the last conference, and that the fund now stood at 657,000*l.*, and that circuit and connexional funds had also prospered during its progress.

25. The Queen Victoria Memorial Committee accepted Mr. Brock's design for the memorial, and Mr. Aston Webb's plan for the general treatment of the space in front of Buckingham Palace.

— At the Central Criminal Court, Joseph Stoddart, the proprietor and publisher of a journal called *Sporting Luck*, for having published an advertisement of a 5,000*l.* Derby Sweepstake, which was to be drawn at Middelburg, in Holland, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 50*l.* The question of law, however, as to the business being carried on in Holland was left to be determined by the High Court in another case.

26. Lord Salisbury introduced a bill in the House of Lords, which passed into law, enabling the Sovereign to add to his style and title some reference to the Colonies.

28. The International Tuberculosis Congress separated after passing several resolutions, the first of which urged that "indiscriminate spitting should be suppressed."

29. Announcement of gift of 40,000*l.* by Lord Mount Stephen, for augmentation, by 100*l.* annually, of stipends of over twenty ministers of Church of Scotland in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

31. In the House of Commons, in Committee of Supply, the resolution for a grant of 100,000*l.* to Earl Roberts, in recognition of his eminent services in South Africa, moved by Mr. Balfour, seconded by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and carried by 281 to 73. On the following day the House of Lords concurred in this resolution, *nem. con.*

AUGUST.

1. Letter published from Lord Rosebery to the chairman of Committee of the Imperial Liberal Council heartily wishing it success, but suggesting that it should re-name itself the Liberal (Imperialist) League.

— Marlborough beat Rugby at Lord's, by five wickets. Score: Rugby, first innings, 210; second, 211. Marlborough, first innings, 190; second, 235 for five wickets.

— The Goodwood Cup of 2,000*l.* (cup value 150 guineas and remainder in specie) won by Mr. Arthur James's *Fortunatus*, 3 yrs., 8 st. (Maher). Five ran.

5. The Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, died at Friedrichshof after a long and most painful illness, borne with splendid courage.

— The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall landed at Mauritius and were received with great cordiality by the populace, the French inhabitants having subscribed handsomely to the decoration of Port Louis.

6. The Antarctic ship *Discovery* sailed from Cowes, the King signalling his good wishes.

— Statement by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords as to the results of the action of the Powers in China, and the impending withdrawal of the bulk of the European troops.

7. A vote of condolence with King Edward on the death of his Majesty's eldest sister, the Empress Frederick, passed *nem. con.* by the Commons to-day, and on the following day by the Lords, his Majesty being prayed in each case to convey a message of profound sympathy to the German Emperor.

— Issue of proclamation (dated August 6) by Lord Kitchener, under instructions from H.M. Government, announcing that all commandants and other leaders of armed bands still resisting British forces in any part of South Africa, and all members of Governments of the late Republics shall, unless they surrender by September 15, be permanently

banished from South Africa; and the cost of the maintenance of families of all burghers in the field who shall not have surrendered by same date shall be a charge upon their property.

8. At 10 P.M., in accordance with a resolution carried, on Mr. Balfour's motion, on the preceding day, the outstanding votes in the six classes of the Civil Service Estimates were voted on by classes—majorities from 102 to 109—and the outstanding votes for the Navy and Army respectively were also taken *en bloc*—majorities 189 and 183. The total sum thus voted without debate was 67,746,833*l*.

9. Dismissal in the Edinburgh Court of Session, by Lord Low, of the claim by the dissentient minority of the Free Church, on the occasion of the union between that and the United Presbyterian Church, to the property and funds of the Free Church.

10. Great gathering of 3,000 Unionists entertained at Blenheim by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and addressed by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

12. On the report stage of the Factories Bill, Government beaten by 163 to 141 votes in Commons, on Mr. Renshaw's amendment, which the Home Secretary supported, proposing to restore the hour of 1, as in the original bill; instead of 12 o'clock (noon)—which had been carried in the Grand Committee—as the limit of the morning's work on Saturdays for women and young persons in textile factories who begin work at 6 A.M.

16. The editor (G. E. Armstrong) and publisher (W. T. Madge) of the *Globe* brought to the bar of the House of Commons, required to apologise and withdraw statements held to impute corruption to the Irish Nationalist members in regard to their conduct in private bill committees, and received reprimand from the Speaker.

17. Parliament prorogued after protests from Lords Spencer and Tweedmouth against the manner in which very important bills had been brought up to the House of Lords in the last days and hours of the Session.

19. Duke and Duchess of Cornwall enthusiastically received at Capetown.

20. Letter published from Queen Alexandra expressing hope that all ladies to be present at the Coronation would employ for their dresses, as much as possible, material made or ornamented in England.

— Rev. Dr. H. C. G. Moule, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, appointed Bishop of Durham, in succession to the late Dr. Westcott.

— Pan-Celtic Conference opened in Dublin, with delegates from the Irish, Scottish-Gaelic, Welsh, Manx, and Breton "nations."

— At the opening meeting of the twentieth Conference of the International Law Association, at Glasgow, a resolution was unanimously passed favouring a general arbitration treaty between England and France.

— The Duke of Cornwall installed as Chancellor of Cape Town University.

23. Annual Post Office report estimates that in year ending March 31, 1900, 3,723,817,000 postal packets were delivered in the United Kingdom, an increase of 38 over previous year, and an average of 408 packets to each person. The letters numbered 2,323,600,000, an increase of 23 per cent. since 1896-7, the year previous to the Jubilee reduction of postage.

24. Attempt to swim the Channel by Mr. Montague Holbein, who started from Cape Grisnez and swam in rough water for 13½ hours, when, having reached a point about six miles from Dover Pier, he was so near collapse that he had to be hauled on board the accompanying tug.

27. For the Andover Division of Hampshire, Mr. Edmund Beckett Faber (C.) returned, in room of the late Mr. W. W. B. Beach (C.), by 3,696 votes against 3,473 for Mr. George Judd (L.)—majority 223, as compared with 1,451, by which Mr. Beach was returned at last contested election, in 1885.

— Lord Milner, welcomed back to Cape Town with greatest cordiality, said that his visit to England had confirmed his conviction that it was the unalterable resolve of the British people to carry out the declared policy of the Government in South Africa, and his efforts would be devoted to making South Africa one great nation, indissolubly knit to the mother country and to the great free federations already existing within the Empire.

SEPTEMBER.

1. A deputation of Radical delegates from all parts of Denmark waited on the King at Copenhagen to thank him for having appointed a Radical ministry. The King afterwards addressed the crowd from the balcony of his palace amid great enthusiasm.

2. The Trade Union Congress opened at Swansea, with over 400 delegates, representing about 1,250,000 workers. Mr. W. C. Bowerman (London Compositors) was president for the year. The attention of this Congress was much engaged by the recent decision of the House of Lords that Trade Union funds are liable for damages on account of illegal actions committed by their members in labour disputes.

— Notice issued by the Board of Agriculture that insects found among potatoes at Tilbury Dock had been identified as Colorado beetles. Vigorous measures had been taken to prevent any spread of this pest.

— The Emir's party attacked by Colonel Morland's column at Yola, and after severe fighting routed with heavy loss. British casualties forty-one. The Emir fled, his party submitted, and Colonel Morland, as Acting Commissioner in Northern Nigeria, crowned the Emir's brother as ruler of Adamawa, to the general satisfaction of the inhabitants.

3. Official note issued in Paris announcing that the French Ambassador had received orders to quit Constantinople in consequence of the failure of the Porte to fulfil engagements entered into by the Turkish Foreign Minister, in the Sultan's presence, as to certain claims of French citizens.

4. Announcement from the War Office that General Sir Evelyn Wood had been appointed to the command of the Second Army Corps District (Salisbury Plain).

— Prince Chun presented to the German Emperor the apologies of the Chinese Court for the occurrence which cost the life of the German Minister, Baron Von Ketteler.

6. President McKinley received two shots, in the breast and abdomen, from the revolver of an anarchist named Czolgosz, with whom he was in the act of shaking hands, at a reception at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. The crime created the most profound horror in England and throughout the civilised world. The wounds were not immediately fatal, and for some days hopes of recovery were cherished.

7. The final Protocol, concluding the protracted peace negotiations between the allied Powers and the Chinese Government, signed at Peking.

— The race for the Sculling Championship of the world won at Rat Portage, Canada, by Towns, who defeated Gaudaur, champion since 1896, by four lengths in a course of three miles. Time 20 min. 30 sec.

8. Family party at Fredensborg, where for several days King Christian entertained his daughters, Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, King Edward of England, the Tsar, and other Imperial and Royal personages.

11. The British Association's meeting opened at Glasgow by an address from the President, Professor Rücker (Principal of London University), dealing with the evidence for the fundamental assumptions of physical science—the atomic theory, and the existence of the "ether" postulated by the undulatory theory of light. This meeting of the Association, which was very successful, was the first at which there had been an Education section. It was presided over by Sir John Gorst.

— The Tsar and the German Emperor met off Danzig.

— A great fire occurred at St. John's, Newfoundland, causing the loss of two lives and damage estimated at half a million dollars.

— The St. Leger Stakes, at Doncaster, won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Doricles, an outsider, 9 st. (K. Cannon), by a neck from the favourite, Mr. Whitney's Volodyovsky, 9 st. (L. Reiff). Thirteen ran.

13. The *Times* published a communication from its Copenhagen correspondent with reference to comments made on the action of the Duke of Orleans in subscribing to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, after having encouraged a French writer who grossly insulted her Majesty. The correspondent was authorised to state that the Duke wrote a letter to Queen Victoria apologising and begging her pardon.

The late Queen's answer was conceived in the most generous spirit, her Majesty forgiving the Duke in her own name and in that of the Royal Family.

14. President McKinley died at 2.15 A.M., his last words being, "Good-bye all, good-bye! It is God's way. His will be done." The President had appeared to be making satisfactory progress for several days, but on the 13th there was an alarming relapse, mainly caused by difficulties in the administration and assimilation of food, and heart failure resulted. The grief throughout the United States was profound, and the sympathy of the civilised world was manifested in every possible way. Vice-President Roosevelt immediately, under the Constitution, succeeded to the Presidency, and was sworn in at noon.

— The German Emperor said at Danzig, in reply to a welcome from the Burgomaster, that his meeting with the Tsar had confirmed his conviction that European peace would be maintained for many years to come.

16. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall landed at Quebec and received an enthusiastic welcome.

— End of the great steel strike in the United States, the employers (Steel Corporation) being victorious.

17. The Duke of Cornwall witnessed a review of some 5,000 troops on the Heights of Abraham.

— In Natal, to the south of Utrecht, three companies of Mounted Infantry, with three guns, under Major Gough, caught in a trap and overcome by an overwhelming force of Boers. The guns were lost, the breech-blocks being first destroyed, two officers and fourteen men killed, four officers and twenty-five men wounded, and five officers and 150 men captured.

18. At Montreal the population turned out *en masse* to receive the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and welcomed them with the greatest heartiness.

— The Tsar and Tsaritsa were met by President Loubet off Dunkirk, and reviewed the French Northern fleet in rough weather. Landing, they were entertained at luncheon in the buildings of the Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce, and subsequently proceeded to Compiègne.

— A serious riot occurred at Grimsby in connection with the dispute in the fishing trade there, the offices of the owners' federation being wrecked and set on fire.

— A severe shock of earthquake was experienced over the greater part of Scotland north of the Forth. No loss of life or serious damage to property, however, was reported.

— The *Cobra*, turbine torpedo-boat destroyer, on her way from the Elswick yard at Newcastle to Portsmouth, in charge of a navigating party, was totally wrecked off the Lincolnshire coast, breaking in two before sinking. The officer in command (Lieut. A. W. Bosworth Smith), Mr. R. Bernard, manager of the works of Messrs. Parsons, the makers of

the steam turbine, and Mr. Sandison, engineering manager of Messrs. Armstrongs, and some sixty men perished.

19. The body of President M'Kinley buried at Canton, Ohio, in the presence of an immense assemblage, and amid every sign of mourning, not only in the United States but throughout the civilised world. In London business was generally suspended, and memorial services, attended by great congregations, were held at Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and in a great number of places of worship throughout the country.

— The Tsar and Tsaritsa witnessed the conclusion of the manoeuvres of four French army corps and two cavalry divisions near Reims, lunched with General Brugère and the senior officers of the Etat-Major, visited the sights of Reims, and returned to Compiègne.

— At the sale of the King's stud of hackneys, at the stud farm, Wolferton, 125 horses realised 4,116 guineas.

20. The chief day of the commemoration at Winchester of the millenary of the death of Alfred the Great. Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of King Alfred by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, and delivered a striking address on the life and character of that famous monarch. The Primate preached in the Cathedral, and there were many other celebrations.

— The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall went in brilliant procession through the streets of Ottawa to the Parliament House, and received and acknowledged an address of welcome.

21. Reported to-day in telegram from Lord Kitchener that a company of Mounted Infantry, escorting two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, had been surrounded and captured at Vlaktefontein.

— The Tsar and Tsaritsa concluded their visit to France after witnessing a review and march past of four army corps at Béthény and being entertained at luncheon, when the Tsar toasted France "the friendly and allied nation," and spoke of "the intimate union between two great Powers animated by the most peaceful intentions."

— Conclusion of the Conference at Birmingham of the Garden City Association, intended to promote the establishment of manufacturing industries in towns to be built, under careful regulations for ample open spaces, in country districts.

— At Stamford Hill, L. Hurst, the long distance champion of England, and R. Hallan, the American champion, started to run twenty-five miles, but Hallan gave up in the twelfth mile, Hurst being a mile ahead. The latter stopped when he had run thirteen miles (less thirty yards), in 1 hr. 17 min. 45 sec.

25. The Bank of England reserve reached 28,011,000*l.*—the highest point for three years.

— Announced that the Duke of Connaught had been appointed to command the Third Army Corps at the Curragh.

25. At the Inter-University athletic contest at New York, between representatives of Harvard and Yale, and Oxford and Cambridge, the Americans won by six events (the 100 yards, quarter mile, hammer throwing, 120 yards hurdle race, and high and broad jumps) to three (the half mile and two miles, both of which were won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge, and the mile, by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge).

26. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall enthusiastically received at Winnipeg.

— Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, sentenced to death by electricity. He refused to say anything in exculpation of his crime, and declared that he alone was responsible for it.

— Forts Itala and Prospect, on the Zulu border, attacked in force by the Boers, said to be under Botha. After a splendid resistance for many hours the small garrisons drove off the enemy with heavy loss.

— The polling for north-east Lanarkshire took place, and was announced on the following day as having resulted in the return of Sir H. Rattigan (U.), by 5,673 votes against 4,769 for Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (L.) and 2,900 for Mr. R. Smillie (Lab.). This was a Unionist gain, the late member, Mr. J. Colville, having been a Liberal.

27. The King received in special audience Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, who presented, in the most earnest manner, the thanks of Mrs. McKinley and the American people for the constant sympathy manifested by his Majesty and Queen Alexandra with them "through the darkest hours of their distress and bereavement."

28. First completed race for the America Cup of fifteen miles to windward and back, outside Sandy Hook, won by American yacht *Columbia* against Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock II.*—the time being 3 hr. 31 min. 23 sec. and 3 hr. 31 min. 58 secs. respectively. With her time allowance of forty-three seconds and the two additional seconds which *Shamrock* had to allow her through crossing the starting line so much ahead, *Columbia* won by 1 min. 20 sec.

29. Anti-war meeting in Regent's Park broken up, after a good deal of free fighting.

30. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, after a most enjoyable journey across the Dominion, welcomed with the greatest warmth wherever they stopped, were greeted with great heartiness on their arrival at Vancouver.

— A delegation of Russian agriculturists sent by the Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow inspected the Smithfield markets and the Islington cattle market, and were entertained at luncheon by the Markets Committee, when cordial wishes for commercial friendship were exchanged.

— Mr. Broeksma, formerly Public Prosecutor of Johannesburg, convicted of treachery and high treason, was shot at Johannesburg.

OCTOBER.

1. War Office *communiqué* published stating that the First and Third Army Corps commands at Aldershot and Dublin respectively will be formed as from to-day: "Sir R. Buller, who was appointed to the Aldershot District in October 1898, will retain the command for the two years of his appointment which are still unexpired, while the Duke of Connaught, who has over three years unexpired, will similarly retain his command in Ireland."

— Conference of officers of Friendly Societies (convened by Hearts of Oak Yearly Dividing Society, and to which nearly 600 societies were said to have intimated their intention to send representatives), at Queen's Hall, passed resolution, unanimously, declaring that the time had arrived to approach the Government with a scheme for State pensions for the aged and thrifty. A committee was also appointed to draft a scheme or schemes to be considered by the various societies.

— In response to request for his opinion from the *Revue Blanche* of Paris, Count Leo Tolstoi condemned the Franco-Russian Alliance.

2. The first submarine boat built for the British Navy launched from the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, & Maxim at Barrow.

3. Telegram received from Lord Kitchener reporting recovery of guns lost at Vlakfontein, also repulse, after hard fighting, of an attack by Delarey, with 1,000 men, on Colonel Kekewich's camp. British casualties, however, were severe—two officers killed and fourteen wounded, and thirty-one men killed and more than 100 wounded.

— The Ameer Abdurrahman of Afghanistan, having died at Cabul after a few days' illness, was peacefully succeeded by his eldest son, Sirdar Habibullah, who declared his adhesion to his father's policy, including friendship with the British Government.

— Second race for the America Cup, over a triangular course of ten miles each leg, won by *Columbia*, on corrected time, by 3 min. 35 sec. The rough water which prevailed through part of the race proved unfavourable to *Shamrock II*.

— Inquest on the victims of the *Cobra* disaster resulted in a finding that the vessel "buckled up" and broke in two in about ten fathoms of water. Evidence was given tending to show that she did not strike on anything.

4. The third and final race for the America Cup won by *Columbia* over a course fifteen miles to leeward and return. This was an extremely close race, and at the end *Shamrock II* crossed the finishing line two seconds ahead, but as she had to concede forty-three seconds to *Columbia* she thus lost by forty-one seconds. It was said that she lost a good deal through an error of judgment on the part of those in charge of her on the homeward stretch.

5. Settlement, largely through the intervention of Lord Yarborough, of a dispute which had for many weeks entirely paralysed the Grimsby fishing trade.

9. Martial law proclaimed in Cape Town and other ports of the Colony, with the object of enabling the military authorities to exercise the necessary supervision over persons, information, war material, and supplies entering or leaving them.

10. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived at Toronto on their homeward journey, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

— Sir R. Buller, replying to criticisms in the Press on his appointment to command the First Army Corps, suggested that there was a conspiracy against him, and entered into explanations as to the heliogram which he had sent to Sir G. White contemplating the necessity of a surrender of Ladysmith.

11. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were present at a review of 11,000 troops at Toronto, and held a great reception at Parliament Buildings.

— Commandant Lotter was convicted, by court martial, at Middelburg, Cape Colony, of treason and murder, and sentenced to death. The sentence was confirmed by Lord Kitchener and carried out this day.

— The Kempton Park Stakes of £500, added to a sweepstakes of £100 each, won by Mr. T. Kincaid's Epsom Lad, 4 yrs., 9 st. (S. Gomez). Six ran, of which Santoi, 4 yrs., 9 st. 3 lb. (Ascot Gold Cup winner, 1901), was second; Volodyovsky, 3 yrs., 8 st. 8 lb. (Derby winner), third; and Doricles, 3 yrs., 8 st. 8 lb. (St. Leger winner), fourth.

12. Celebrations in honour of Professor Virchow's eightieth birthday took place in Berlin, many distinguished men of science from other countries being present, including Lord Lister on behalf of the Royal Society.

— At Kempton Park the Duke of York Stakes (Handicap) of 2,000*l.* won by the favourite, Mr. J. Gubbins's Revenue, 3 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. (C. Jenkins). Twenty-one ran.

14. The Anarchist Johann Most sentenced at New York to one year's imprisonment for publishing in his journal (very shortly before Czolgosz's attack on President M'Kinley) an article inciting to the murder of heads of States.

17. The Austrian Prime Minister, Dr. Von Körber, referred in the Reichsrath to the proposed German tariff in language understood to intimate that the political alliance between the two Empires might be endangered thereby.

18. The *Cobra* court martial found, after several hours, that she did not touch the ground or meet with any obstruction, nor was her loss due to any error in navigation, but to structural weakness of the ship. They also found that the *Cobra* was weaker than other destroyers, and that it was to be regretted that she was purchased for the Navy.

— At Newmarket the Cesarewitch Stakes (Handicap) was won by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Balsarroch, 3 yrs., 6 st. 5 lb. (including 10 lb. extra) (M. Aylin). Twenty-three ran.

— The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall most heartily welcomed at St. John's, New Brunswick.

18. Announced that several of the leading tobacco firms of the United Kingdom had amalgamated their businesses, under the title of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) (Limited).

19. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall visited Halifax, Nova Scotia, meeting with a very warm reception.

— M. Santos-Dumont, a Brazilian, fulfilled the conditions of the prize of 100,000 francs offered by M. Deutsch, by going in his navigable balloon from the park of St. Cloud round the Eiffel Tower and back in half an hour.

23. Mr. John Morley unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone in Manchester, and delivered an eloquent panegyric on that statesman.

— It was announced from the War Office that, in consequence of the speech delivered by Sir Redvers Buller on October 10, the Commander-in-Chief, after full consideration of all the circumstances and of the explanations furnished by Sir Redvers Buller, had recommended that he be relieved of his command, and that he had accordingly been placed on half-pay. Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) Sir John French had been appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller in the command of the First Army Corps, the appointment to take effect when Sir J. French's services were no longer required in South Africa. Pending his return Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) Sir H. Hildyard would command the force at Aldershot.

24. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were most cordially welcomed at St. John's, Newfoundland, and took part in various public functions.

— Formal opening took place of Archbishop's Park, Lambeth, an area of over nine acres, forming part of the lands of Lambeth Palace, which had been given up to the public by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and laid out by the London County Council.

25. Lord Milner had a very warm reception at Pietermaritzburg, on the occasion of his first visit to Natal, and paid an emphatic tribute to the services of the Colony during the war.

— Mr. Long, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at Liverpool, eulogised Sir R. Buller's character and services, but said that the Cabinet unanimously supported the Commander-in-Chief in the action he had taken in view of Sir Redvers's Westminster speech, than which no soldier could have made a greater mistake.

28. At the South African Compensation Commission, Sir John Ardagh announced that a settlement of all the claims for deportations had been come to with all the friendly States, except France and the Netherlands, for a total sum of 69,550*l.*—the claims so settled having amounted to 550,195*l.* The remaining claims were settled within a short time, the Netherlands claimants receiving 37,600*l.*

29. Czolgosz, the murderer of President M'Kinley, executed by electricity at New York, declaring himself, at the last moment, unrepentant.

30. At Newmarket the Cambridgeshire Stakes (Handicap) won by Mr. W. C. Whitney's Watershed, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (J. Reiff). Twenty-three ran.

31. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived in the Solent in the *Ophir* at the end of their journey round the world. The King and Queen and Royal children travelled to Portsmouth to receive them.

— The Bank Rate was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. on account of heavy withdrawals of gold for export. The reserve was 23,882,000*l.*, and the proportion to liabilities 48½ per cent.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall met by the Royal Yacht, with the King and Queen on board, off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and proceeded to Portsmouth Harbour, where they were received with much enthusiasm.

— Two thousand Public Schools Volunteers from fourteen principal public schools held their annual field day at Camberley.

— The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived in London, and were welcomed by great crowds, the streets through which they drove being profusely decorated.

5. Admiral Caillard arrived at Mitylene, in command of a squadron sent to enforce the demands of France for the settlement by Turkey of various outstanding claims.

6. Major-General Baden-Powell presented, at the Imperial Institute, Mr. Chamberlain presiding, with a sword of honour, part of a gift from his Australian admirers. (It also included two fine horses, a saddle and a gold-embroidered saddle cloth, which had been presented to the defender of Mafeking at Cape Town.) There were also presented to-day a cedar case and a bar of fine gold from miners of North Queensland.

— Return of New York municipal elections held on the previous day showed a complete defeat of the Tammany organisation, Mr. Seth Low, the "Fusionist" or Reform candidate for the mayoralty, being elected by a large majority, and the other Reform candidates being also successful.

7. The appointment of Canon Gore to the Bishopric of Worcester, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Perowne, was announced.

— Very heavy fog prevailed over London and the mouth of the Thames, and several accidents were the result.

8. The King conferred the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on the Duke of Cornwall.

— Mr. Andrew Carnegie was elected Rector of St. Andrews University.

9. The King's birthday was celebrated throughout England with ringing of bells, firing of guns, etc. The Emperor William gave a luncheon at the New Palace, Potsdam, in the King's honour.

— By the bursting of a big gun on board H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign* one officer and six Marine Artillerymen were killed, and the captain of the ship and thirteen sailors were injured.

12. Severe gales were experienced over the greater part of Great

Britain. In the north the wind was accompanied by heavy rain, which occasioned floods.

12. At a meeting of the London County Council it was agreed to contribute 36,000*l.* towards the purchase of the Marble Hill Estate, Richmond, which was in danger of being built over, thus spoiling the view from Richmond Hill.

13. The gale continued to rage with great violence. Telegraphic communication with Scotland and the north of England was broken down. Several wrecks occurred, among them the Coastguard cruiser *Active*, which was completely lost, with her chief officer and eighteen of the crew, on Granton breakwater.

16. The Automobile Club celebrated the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the Locomotives on Highways Act by a tour from London to Southsea. The journey (of 95 miles) was accomplished in a little under seven hours.

18. The new treaty between the United States and Great Britain as to the Isthmian Canal was signed at Washington by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

19. The Liberals attacked the town of Colon in Colombia, and captured it after ninety minutes' fighting, occupying all the principal buildings.

20. The Coal Smoke Abatement Society held a meeting at Grosvenor House, when speeches dealing with the evils arising from coal smoke were delivered by Sir W. Broadbent, Professor A. H. Church and others. The recent dense fogs lent emphasis to the proceedings.

21. Commandant Buys was taken on the Vaal near Villiersdorp.

— "Colonel" Arthur Lynch (N.) was returned for Galway (in the room of Mr. Morris (C.), who had succeeded to his father's peerage), polling 1,247 votes against 473 for Mr. Horace Plunkett (U.).

— Serious disturbances occurred in Athens in consequence of the indignation of students and others at the projected publication of translations of the Gospel from the original Greek into the vernacular. A decree by the Holy Synod disavowing such translations was deemed inadequate, and the excommunication of translators demanded. A collision between the demonstrators and troops resulted in death or wounds to twenty persons. The Metropolitan resigned. So did the Ministry of M. Theotokis, and a new Cabinet was formed under M. Zaimis.

— A clerk in the Bank of Liverpool named Goudie absconded. His defalcations amounted to about 170,000*l.*, believed to have been lost in betting transactions.

22. Count Hatzfeldt, for sixteen years German Ambassador in London, died at the German Embassy.

23. The German Antarctic exploration ship *Gauss*, several weeks overdue, arrived at Cape Town.

— Colonel Sir E. T. Hutton accepted the command of the Federal forces in Australia.

26. Battle Abbey, with 6,118 acres, was sold by auction for 200,000*l*.

28. A special Army Order was issued directing the embodiment of four more battalions of Militia for service in South Africa.

29. The Liberal insurgents at Colon surrendered to the Government forces.

DECEMBER.

1. A demonstration was held in Hyde Park to pass a vote of sympathy with General Buller as to his dismissal. It was attended by large crowds, who behaved in an orderly manner.

2. The fraudulent bank clerk Goudie was arrested at Bootle, where he had been hiding for some days.

— The *Salmon*, torpedo-boat destroyer, was run into at Harwich by the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer *Cambridge*, and so severely damaged that she had to be abandoned.

3. The Prince and Princess of Wales received Sir David Tennant, Agent-General for Cape Colony, who presented to them on behalf of the inhabitants of Somerset West an oil painting entitled "Lengthening Shadows on the Shores of False Bay."

4. The Court of Claims sat to hear and determine claims of service to be performed at the Coronation, the Lord Chancellor presiding. Many claims were presented and mostly rejected as outside the sphere of the Court.

— The British South Africa Company held their annual shareholders' meeting. The report described increasing prosperity in Rhodesia.

5. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the City and were entertained with much splendour by the Corporation at the Guildhall in celebration of their return from their colonial tour. The streets through which they drove were decorated and much enthusiasm was shown. The Prince, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury spoke after the luncheon.

— The Khedive held a review of 4,000 troops at Khartoum.

6. The Industrial Arbitration Bill finally passed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales. It places all labour disputes under a Court invested with very extensive powers.

7. A "Petition of Right" to the King against the appointment of Canon Gore to the Bishopric of Worcester was presented by the officials of the Church Association and the National Protestant League.

9. Announced that Major-General Sir H. C. Chermiside had been appointed to succeed Lord Lamington as Governor of Queensland.

— Speaking at a dinner given by Mr. Torrance, Chairman of the London County Council, Lord Rosebery said that the Council had outlived its unpopularity. Its work was more immediately interesting, and perhaps more immediately important than that of Parliament itself.

10. Proclamation issued fixing Thursday, June 26, 1902, as the date of the coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

10. Another proclamation issued fixing the designs of the new coinage, the inscription on which will bear the abbreviated words "**Britt. omn.**"; thus partially fulfilling Lord Rosebery's desire that in the Sovereign's title the words "**All the Britains**" should be introduced.

— Publication of the text of the agreement between the Postmaster-General and the National Telephone Company as to the rates, etc., for telephonic service under the new Post Office system and that of the Company.

— General Bruce-Hamilton, after a night march, surprised and captured practically the whole of the Bethel commando at Trichardsfontein—seven Boers killed and 131 captured. The British force engaged had marched fifty-one miles in twenty-four hours.

11. American telegrams published, stating that the Nicaraguan Government had agreed to lease perpetually to the United States a strip of territory six miles wide, including the route of the proposed Isthmian Canal.

— M. Szell, the Hungarian Premier, rebuked a deputy who had attacked England for her conduct of the South African war, and, recalling British sympathy with Hungary in the past, said that England possessed the friendship and deserved the esteem of Hungarians.

— At the Queen's Club, Oxford beat Cambridge at Rugby football by eight points, after an exciting game.

— Mrs. Aitken obtained (subject to appeal) 75*l.* damages, in the King's Bench Division, from the London and North Western Railway Company, for the destruction of a Peruvian mummy sent by their line.

12. A violent gale, with snow or cold rain, prevailed for two days over most of the United Kingdom, and telegraphic communication between London and the North was suspended for several hours.

13. General Bruce-Hamilton's columns, after another long night march, surprised Piet Viljoen's laager at Witkraanz, twenty-five miles north-west of Ermelo, killing sixteen and capturing seventy Boers, and recovering one of Benson's guns, the other having been destroyed. On receipt of this intelligence the congratulations of H.M. Government were telegraphed by Mr. Brodrick, through Lord Kitchener, to General Bruce-Hamilton.

— A despatch published from Lord Kitchener, enclosing a report by Major Young, D.S.O., describing atrocious conduct by Boers to the wounded officers and men of Colonel Benson's column at Bakenlaagte, on October 25.

14. Johannesburg telegram published, describing important new regulations as to native labour, issued under Lord Milner's authority.

16. Announced that the offer of the Canadian Government to increase from 600 to 900 the strength of the new contingent of Mounted Rifles now being raised in the Dominion for South African service has been accepted by H.M. Government.

16. Announced also that the New Zealand Government has offered an eighth contingent of 1,000 men for the war. In making this offer, Mr. Seddon, the Premier, expressed the opinion that more troops would not have been needed if statesmen and parties in the United Kingdom had patriotically "reserved their adverse criticisms for a fitting opportunity."

— Lord Rosebery delivered, to a great meeting of Liberals at Chesterfield, a speech, which had been the subject of much speculation, on the condition of the Liberal party, the national crisis, and the best policy for ending the war.

— Commandant Kritzing captured while attempting to cross the blockhouse line near Hanover Road, Cape Colony.

— The column under Colonel Festing, engaged on the Aro expedition, occupied Bendi after three days' continuous fighting; thirty-nine casualties among our native troops.

— Signor Marconi, in Newfoundland, it is stated, announces that he has received there, by wireless telegraphy, signals "faint but conclusive" from Poldhu, Cornwall.

— The Senate of the United States ratified the new Isthmian Treaty with Great Britain by 72 votes against 6.

— A most impressive service was held in St. Paul's (for the third year in succession) in memory of the British troops who have fallen in the South African war.

— A Sugar Bounties Conference, with representatives from Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Holland, and Belgium, was opened at Brussels.

17. The Johannesburg Stock Exchange was re-opened.

18. In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the Lord Chancellor gave their Lordships' reasons for rejecting the petition of David F. Marais for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony refusing to release him from an arrest effected under martial law. The Court of Appeal held that in the circumstances of the arrest the Civil Courts had no jurisdiction to call in question the action of the military authorities.

— Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., sentenced by two resident magistrates at Castlebar to two months' imprisonment on a charge of unlawful assembly.

— According to the Board of Agriculture there is no foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom.

— A serious riot took place in Birmingham in connection with a meeting called to hear an address on the war by Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., who had to escape from the Town Hall disguised as a police sergeant. Subsequently the police had to make a baton charge in the streets, and several of them and of the public were injured, one of the latter fatally.

— The German Emperor, speaking at a banquet in honour of the unveiling of the last of the historical groups in the Sieges Allee, made

an interesting speech on the great position of German sculpture, and the importance of maintaining high ideals in art.

19. The laying of the rails of the Uganda railway completed to the shore of the Victoria Nyanza Lake. The first locomotive reached Port Florence, the terminus on the lake shore, on the following day.

20. A husband and wife named Jackson, or Horos, were convicted, the man of rape upon a girl of sixteen, and the woman of aiding and abetting him in the offence, and sentenced respectively to fifteen and seven years' penal servitude. Other girls had fallen victims to these scoundrels, who professed to be the leaders of a new religious society called "The Theocratic Unity."

21. At a meeting of the governors of the Imperial Institute, at York House, the Prince of Wales presiding, it was unanimously resolved that the Institute, with all its property, should be transferred to the nation.

23. Sydney telegrams published, announcing that the Australian Federal Government had decided to send another contingent of 1,000 men to South Africa at the request of the Imperial Government.

— An alarming accident occurred on the Liverpool Overhead Electric Railway, when a train took fire, owing, as was supposed, to the fusing of a motor, close to the Dingle terminus. Most of those in the train escaped, but four railway servants and two passengers lost their lives.

— A conference of representatives of local authorities within the London telephone area, held at the Guildhall, passed resolutions condemning the Post Office telephone agreement, and asking for a revision and reduction of the proposed charges.

— The award of Sir Edward Fry, the arbitrator in the Grimsby fishing dispute, was received, establishing the system, proposed by the employers, of poundage with a minimum wage, but giving the men somewhat better terms, in respect of poundage, than the employers had offered.

24. The *London Gazette* announced that the King and Queen would, in lieu of drawing-rooms, hold a series of Courts at Buckingham Palace in the ensuing season, at which presentations of ladies to their Majesties would be made.

— Mr. J. O'Donnell, M.P., sentenced to two months' and Mr. Tully, M.P., to one month's imprisonment, without hard labour, at Ballymote, in Sligo, for unlawful assembly in connection with the De Freyne estate.

25. The King and Queen spent Christmas at Marlborough House instead of Sandringham, owing to a slight indisposition which prevented Her Majesty from travelling.

— Mr. Astor is stated to have given 10,000*l.* to the National Rifle Association for the encouragement of civilian rifle clubs throughout the country.

25. Appropriately was signed on Christmas Day, at Santiago, a protocol ending the serious danger of a collision between Chili and

Argentina as to the immediate treatment of a frontier dispute, the permanent settlement of which had already been referred to the arbitration of Great Britain.

— At 2 A.M. on Christmas Day a Yeomanry camp of four companies, on a high kopje, at Tweefontein, was successfully "rushed" by De Wet with an overwhelming force. Six officers (including Major Williams, in temporary command) and fifty men were killed, and about the same number wounded. "No panic and all did best." Boer losses also severe. About 250 British prisoners taken, but soon released.

26. Official returns show that at the end of the second week in December there were 107,539 persons receiving poor relief in London, of whom 68,130 were indoor and 39,409 outdoor paupers, the total being the highest registered at any Christmas period since 1872.

— The complete statistics of the last census show that the total population of Germany on December 1, 1900, was 56,267,178—an increase of 4,000,000 in five years.

27. Signor Marconi, having left Newfoundland in consequence of difficulties raised by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, examined sites for his proposed wireless telegraphy station at Cape Breton, delighted with the sympathy shown by the Canadian Government.

28. Talk of the initiation of an anti-gambling movement reported from Austria, a Polish nobleman having lost in one evening at the Vienna Jockey Club 2,200,000 crowns at baccarat.

29. An attempt was made by Botha to send reinforcements to De Wet, but the Boers were unable to pass the blockhouses near Standerton.

30. A Royal Commission announced as having been appointed to inquire into the extent and available resources of the coalfields of the United Kingdom, the probable rate of exhaustion, the effect of exports, and other kindred questions.

31. A "Round Table Conference," representing different schools of opinion in the Church of England, met at Fulham Palace, on the invitation of the Bishop of London, to consider the subjects of Confession and Absolution. Dr. Wace was elected Chairman.

— The approximate income for the year 1900-1 of the charitable institutions having their headquarters in London is stated in Mr. W. F. Howe's "Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities" as 6,431,062*l.* This includes Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies, and some 14,000*l.* under the heading of Church and Chapel Building Funds.

RETROSPECT.

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART IN 1901.

LITERATURE.

THE first year of the century has been distinguished by few, if any, works of special importance either in history, philosophy or poetry. The steady advance of scientific inquiry into fields hitherto unexplored has been maintained, and the limits of accessible knowledge seem more remote than ever. Fiction more than ever finds favour with aspirants to public recognition, but the year has not seen the rise of any new novelist who threatens the popularity of Lucas Malet, Mr. Anthony Hope and Mr. Maurice Hewlett, whilst with others Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Marion Crawford, Mr. Seton Merriman, Mr. Rider Haggard and Mr. Crockett are still held in esteem, although their latest works compare unfavourably with some of their earlier productions. Mr. George Meredith has once more returned as a poet, and his volume is the most important contribution to this section. Archæology and antiquarian research have been taken up with vigour, and by the publication of family papers many sidelights have been opened on the times to which they refer. The campaigns in China and South Africa have produced a large amount of literature from combatants and critics—and incidentally have called forth many volumes on Russian designs in Asia and on Army administration at home.

ART.

The latest additions to the series of monographs upon Italian artists edited under Mr. G. C. Williamson's supervision are Mr. W. G. Waters' **Piero della Francesca**, Miss Evelyn Phillippe' **Pinturicchio** and Mr. Edward Strutt's **Fra Filippo Lippi** (Bell), in which the chief incidents of the painters' lives are given in a succinct form, and a careful record of their principal works. In this connection the more imposing tribute paid to **Andrea Mantegna** (Longmans) by Herr Paul Kristeller, and rendered accessible to English readers by Mr. Arthur Strong's translation, also deserves especial notice, as it must necessarily take its place as a *résumé* of everything that is likely to be known respecting that most distinguished artist. Mrs. Ady's **Painters of Florence** (Murray) summarises in a handy volume the development of the Florentine

school from the days of the Primitives to those of Michael Angelo, and gives sufficient scientific criticism to make her record valuable. With these should be mentioned Sgr. Villari's *Giovanni Segantini* (Fisher Unwin) and Mr. A. L. Baldry's *Hubert von Herkomer, R.A.* (Bell), both appreciative studies of the careers, in one case closed, of two contemporary artists who alike have risen to eminence from somewhat similar beginnings. Both volumes are profusely illustrated, and the reader is thus able to draw his own inferences as to the correctness of the criticisms passed upon the several methods of each artist.

Lady Dilke diligently pursues her studies of French art of the eighteenth century, and the third volume on *French Furniture and Decoration* (Bell) is, like its predecessors, a monument of careful research and delicate appreciation. Between the Wallace Collection and that at South Kensington, London now possesses as fine a display of French cabinet work as Paris, and Lady Dilke's volume will make the value of our treasures better appreciated. It is to be hoped that her teaching will also be taken into account, for unless the relation of the furniture to the rooms for which it was designed is fully understood the most attractive specimens of eighteenth century work will lose half their artistic value.

BIOGRAPHY.

Fénelon is one of those names in history with which it is assumed every one is familiar—and it is inferred from the familiarity with which his name is cited that his life and character are equally well known. The conflicting portraits of the Archbishop of Cambrai given respectively in *François de Fénelon*, by Viscount St. Cyres (Methuen), and *Fénelon: His Friends and His Enemies*, by E. K. Sanders (Longmans), suffice to show how little agreement there is concerning the common object of their study. Miss Sanders is content to adopt the more generally accepted view and to give the Archbishop credit for greater virtues, more moderate opinions and wider charity than Lord St. Cyres is prepared to admit. The latter brings to his aid an array of forgotten facts as well as a keenness of criticism which Miss Sanders cannot rival. At the same time, in order to realise fully both the good and the harm wrought by Fénelon and his shifty opportunism, it is necessary to read these volumes consecutively. The actual truth may be somewhere between the two estimates of a prelate who, without being really a great man, left the reputation of being one. Miss Edith Sichel, who so pleasantly yet discreetly introduced us to the *salons* of the French revolutionary period, now turns her attention to the *Women and Men of the French Renaissance* (Constable), choosing Margaret of Navarre as the central figure of a group in which French arts and literature found their warmest and most enlightened patrons. Mr. W. S. Lilly's *Renaissance Types* (Fisher Unwin) is a work of wider range in every respect, and deals in the spirit of true critical appreciation with five typical men of that period—Michael Angelo, Erasmus, Reuchlin, Luther, and Sir Thomas More. Each meets with generous, if not always sympathetic treatment, and to each is assigned his fair

share in bringing about the revival of learning. The studies of each character show a thorough mastery of the history of that upheaval. Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy's pleasant gossiping book, **The Queen's Comrade** (Hutchinson & Co.), may suffice to beguile a pleasant hour, but will scarcely satisfy those who wish for real information concerning the life and times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. There is no lack of materials for such a work, and the wonder is that it has not been undertaken by some competent writer, who would furnish the necessary supplement to Lord Wolseley's unfinished life of Sarah's great husband. There is something more satisfying and original to be found in the volume compiled from family records by Lady Newdigate-Newdegate, entitled **Cavalier and Puritan** (Smith, Elder & Co.). The diary of Sir Richard Newdigate is full of glimpses of the life of an active, eager and somewhat mettlesome gentleman at a time when political and religious strife was at its keenest. **King Monmouth** (Lane), by Mr. Allan Fea, is another and more generally interesting volume, compiled from original sources, which throws much light upon the career of a man who, with all his vanity and weakness, exercised great fascination over friends and followers. As to Monmouth's paternity considerable doubt exists, which Mr. Fea does not clear up. His position at Court and his quarrels with the Duke of York supported the idea that he was the King's son, and he was willingly adopted by the Protestant party as its candidate for the throne. How little he was qualified for the place, notwithstanding his brilliant qualities, Mr. Fea clearly shows. Coming to more recent times, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has produced a singularly interesting monograph on **Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, 1735-1806** (Longmans), whose memory is nearly forgotten. His career as a soldier was blurred by his hesitancy as a politician. He was offered the supreme command of the French revolutionary forces, and six months later was holding that appointment for the Allies when they took up the cause of Louis XVI.

The quiet uneventful life of **Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick** has attracted the attention of two biographers—Miss C. Fell Smith (Longmans) and Miss M. E. Palgrave (Dent)—the former dealing mainly with her domestic life and the latter with its devotional side. Both give a pleasing idea of how in the seventeenth century a woman of warm heart and active temperament could make her life attractive and beneficial to others. The **Francis Letters** (Hutchinson) contribute only indirect evidence to the controversy as to the authorship of the "Letters of Junius," which recent investigation shows pretty conclusively were not written by Sir Philip Francis. There is certainly nothing in the present collection of dull letters to his family to suggest his authorship of the vigorous and virulent attacks upon public men which were for so long associated with his name. The **Benenden Letters** (Dent), edited by C. F. Hardy, have an interest as throwing a side-light—somewhat pale—upon town and country life at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, but neither the writers nor the receivers seem to have been mixed up with any important incidents.

The **Life of Napoleon Bonaparte** (Macmillan), by Professor W. M. Sloane, now issued in four magnificent volumes, must take a prominent place among the biographies of the great Corsican. The author has had access to innumerable documents, hitherto unpublished, whilst his acquaintance with existing Napoleonic literature is almost unique. He is by no means a blind worshipper of his hero—and he lays special stress upon his histrionic talents, which from his first start in life he employed with persistent success. His duel with Metternich, who finally outwitted and brought down his rival, is treated with less attention than it would seem to deserve; but its episodes would not furnish many materials for illustration—and it is to its almost inexhaustible store of illustrations that these splendid volumes will owe their chief popularity. In one way this is to be regretted, for Mr. Sloane has written a work for students of history as well as for the admirers of the marvellous career of the most extraordinary man of the time which he himself created.

Mr. Barry O'Brien's **Life of Lord Russell of Killowen** (Smith, Elder & Co.) gives a vivid idea of the great lawyer and eminent judge who lived so short a time to enjoy his honours. The life of Charles Russell abounded with picturesque details, and he has been more lucky in his biographer than falls to the lot of most men. He was almost as well known on the turf, in the club card-room and in society as he was at the bar, on the bench and in the House of Commons. His strong personality made itself felt in every field of activity, and Mr. Barry O'Brien has succeeded in bringing before us the man as he lived and fought his way from a solicitor's office to be Lord Chief Justice of England.

Quite the most interesting and attractive contribution to the domestic history of the past are the two volumes written and compiled by Lady Ilchester—**The Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox** (Murray). When only sixteen years old she received a proposal of marriage from George III., and this was seriously renewed two years later, but it was prevented by the King's mother and the then powerful Lord Bute. Lady Sarah Lennox seems to have taken the loss of her Royal lover and of the throne of England with great equanimity, and in 1762 married Sir Charles Bunbury, a marriage which turned out unfortunately. Thirteen years later she married Colonel Napier, and became the mother of three men, all of whom achieved distinction. The story of the life of this fascinating lady is told with admirable fullness, which never becomes tedious, and the details are recounted in a series of vivacious letters to her lifelong friend, Lady Susan Fox-Strangways—a cousin of Charles James Fox.

It is strange that up to the present time no attempt should have been made to write an authentic history of the popular naturalist of Selborne, whose own work has passed through so many editions and after a century is perhaps even more popular than at the time of its publication. There was therefore ample reason that Mr. Rashleigh Holt-White should take in hand **The Life and Letters of Gilbert White** (Murray), and vindicate his great-uncle from some of the undeserved charges of absenteeism and pluralism. Even had he been

guilty of these then venial errors, his work as a naturalist should obtain for him full forgiveness.

Dean Hole's **Then and Now** (Hutchinson) is ostensibly another book of personal reminiscences, but the contrast between the past and present is illustrated rather by the sayings and doings of others than by those of the Dean himself. Possibly he may have thought that in his former work, "Memories," he had already told us enough about his well-spent life, but his readers may think otherwise. The late Mr. W. J. Stillman's **Autobiography of a Journalist** (Grant Richards) records the adventures in many lands of an American who began life as an art student and as an ardent Liberal. He studied in the United States, England and Paris, made friends everywhere, resided in famous cities and was newspaper correspondent wherever nations were fighting for liberty. With such materials and a facile pen, his recollections are full of interest, but they are not autobiographical except in the conventional sense. Mr. G. S. Layard's object in publishing **Mrs. Lynn Linton's Life, Letters and Opinions** (Methuen) was doubtless laudable, as it was as well that she should be known as others saw her, as well as she saw herself. She was a distinctly lovable woman, with strong sympathies and antipathies, living more for others than for herself; but the life of a journalist or even an author, and Mrs. Lynn Linton was both, is not always of public interest. The supplementary volumes to Lady Granville's letters, which appeared some years ago, has been edited by her grand-daughter, Mrs. Oldfield, under the title of **Some Records of the later Life of Harriet Countess Granville** (Longmans). Although the brightness of life passed away after she became a widow and serious thoughts took the place of "society" chit-chat, there is much in this volume which will amuse, and more that will instruct the reader. **Mary Boyle, Her Book** (Murray) is a more gossiping but very attractive autobiography of a lady who lived "in society" and noted its foibles with ready perception but with kindly forbearance. She lived through a period in which men and women of society held a more important place in the world—a place now occupied by newspapers. Mary Boyle mixed with these makers of history and teaches us to know them. Sir Edward Malet's wish to add his own to the numerous volumes of reminiscences which have appeared in recent years is at least justified by the result, for in his **Shifting Scenes** (Murray) he is able to give some fresh though superficial views of the sights that he saw and of the people whom he met. The most valuable part of his work refers to his service in Egypt in the days of the Khedive Tewfik—and he has some interesting memories of Bismarck and the Franco-Prussian war. From the other side of the Atlantic we have in **A Sailor's Log** (Smith, Elder & Co.) the lively recollections of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans of the United States Navy, who has a graphic way of telling the important part played by himself in various parts of the world during forty years, including his share in the late war with Spain. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff has published two more volumes of **Notes from a Diary** (Murray), extending from 1889-91. It is obviously too soon to speak with freedom of persons and events after so short a lapse of time, and it is equally premature to judge fairly of the results of foreign and domestic policy.

The only apparent use of such a publication is to enshrine the sayings of those who at the time held a position in the world, and to preserve, if needed in the future, some record of their personality. Mrs. Charles Bagot's **Links with the Past** (Edward Arnold) certainly fulfils its title, for the writer, a daughter of Admiral Josceline Percy, recounts how she danced with old Lord Huntly, who in his early life had danced with Marie Antoinette. Apparently Mrs. Bagot previous to her marriage had kept a journal, which she destroyed. The freshness of her memory, however, enables her to tell some excellent and, what is more, several new anecdotes of the past century and its leading personages in town and country. The **Conversations with James Northcote, R.A.** (Methuen & Co.), edited by Ernest Fletcher, took place chiefly with James Ward, an artist of some local celebrity, but not to be confounded with James (or "Bull") Ward, R.A. They contain some interesting criticisms upon the painters of the day, and this volume, coming as a sort of supplement to Hazlitt's life, will give a higher idea of Northcote's capacities as a talker than his pictures convey of his abilities as a painter; being thus the absolute opposite to Reynolds's, who was a wretched conversationalist. Reynolds' remark that anything would do for a diploma work is certainly borne out by the contents of the Gallery, which now contains two hundred specimens of Academicians' work.

Mr. Francis H. Skrine has done well to keep alive the memory of an Anglo-Indian official who in his administrative career and still more by his literary work did more than any man "to obtain a hearing for India." **The Life of Sir William W. Hunter** (Longmans) is a book which shows that few men have grasped more clearly the needs of India or understood better how the Empire should be administered in the interests of the rulers and the ruled.

The Letters of John Richard Green (Macmillan), edited by Mr. Leslie Stephen, throw a pleasant light upon a life which was known only to a few intimate friends. The author of the "Short History of the English People," which has taken its place among the "Classics," was generally imagined to be a student who manfully fought against the disease to which he at last succumbed. These letters reveal him as the sympathetic friend, ever bright and genial, encouraging others and never desponding of himself, and from Mr. Leslie Stephen's slight details which connect the letters we learn that his conversation was as bright and as fascinating as his letters.

The Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget (Longmans) is also a pleasant record of the career of a man who raised himself to distinction by character as much as by ability in his profession. He was a man of singular simplicity of mind and feeling, and it is no wonder that he attracted the friendship of the most worthy and notable men and women of his time. Mr. Stephen Paget contributes a modest memoir of his father's long and happy life.

The Life of Sir R. Murdoch Smith (Blackwood), by his son-in-law, Mr. W. K. Dickson, recounts the varied and useful career of an officer in the Royal Engineers who accompanied Sir Charles Newton to Hali-carnassus and Cnidus, and subsequently laid the European telegraph across Persia, thus establishing direct communication with India.

Latterly he was director of the Science and Art Museum at Edinburgh, a post for which his taste and knowledge well qualified him, as may be gathered from the magnificent collection of Persian ware and metal work which he made for the South Kensington Museum during his stay in that country.

Other Indian soldiers and administrators have received attention from biographers. Colonel R. H. Vetch has dealt with **The Life, Letters and Diaries of Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., K.C.B.** (Blackwood), whose career in India, China, and the Soudan was brilliant and successful; and Captain L. Trotter has come forward to refute once more the charges brought against Hodson of Hodson's Horse. In his **A Leader of Light Horse** (Blackwood) Captain Trotter sketches the career of one of the most adventurous and apparently the most attractive of men, who won the regard of his superiors as well as the devotion of his followers. **The Autobiography of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B.** (Murray), is the record of a longer and more successful career, which began before the Peninsula and extended until Natal was added to the British Empire and our hold upon South Africa firmly established. Sir Harry Smith served in all parts of the King's and Queen's dominions, and sometimes outside them, and the personal incidents which befel him furnish abundant material for an autobiography in which modesty plays a prominent part.

The Life and Correspondence of the Right Honourable H. C. E. Childers (Murray), by his son, Colonel Spencer Childers, recounts at some length the varied career of a man who occupied a prominent place as an administrator and a financier. His colonial experiences, to which justice is scarcely done, would have fitted him especially for the Colonial Office, but it was at the Admiralty, in the War Office, the Home Office and the Exchequer that his abilities were employed in successive Liberal Administrations. He left behind him the reputation in all departments of a hard-working, capable man, but his name will be chiefly associated with the introduction of the territorial system of regiments into the Army.

Mr. Herbert W. Paul's **Life of William Ewart Gladstone** (Smith, Elder & Co.), whilst it does not aim at being exhaustive or in rivalry to any more official life, practically gives all the information respecting the public life of the great Liberal leader that it is necessary for ordinary folk to know. The volume is something more than a mere expansion of Mr. Herbert Paul's article on the same subject in the "Dictionary of National Biography." Mr. Sydney Buxton's **Mr. Gladstone** (Murray) deals only with the statesman as a financier, whom he places by the side of Walpole, Pitt and Peel, assigning him a high place in the quartet. Mrs. Fawcett endeavours to revive interest in the **Right Honourable Sir William Molesworth** (Macmillan), who for some years was Colonial Secretary in more than one Whig Administration and often differed from his colleagues on questions of colonial government. He was an interesting type of the timid Imperialist, and in future times will probably be more remembered by Lady Molesworth's social qualities than by his own political abilities. Parliamentary blue books at best are dry materials for a biographer.

The third supplementary volume of the **Dictionary of National Biography** (Smith, Elder & Co.) completes, at least for the present, the monumental work for which the country is indebted to the late Mr. George Smith and his two able editors, Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. Sidney Lee. The most important article in the concluding volume is aptly enough that of the Queen under whose reign the work was undertaken and brought to a conclusion. The completion of Mr. Rowland Prothero's edition of **Byron's Letters and Journals** (Murray) gives to the world the most authentic version of the poet's life, and adds much to what was already known of his wayward character. It cannot, however, be accepted as the last word which has to be spoken on this subject, and time alone will remove all the barriers which prevent the publication of all that is known. Meanwhile we are grateful to Mr. Prothero for having effectually put a stop to some slanders and thrown light into some dark corners.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

In this second volume on the **Dawn of Modern Geography** (Murray) Mr. Beazley deals with the period extending from A.D. 900 to 1260—of which the early story is to be sought chiefly in the records of pilgrimages to the Holy Land. At a later date we come to the more exciting efforts of the Norse whale-fishers to reach Greenland and even America. But the attempts of the adventurers into Western Asia deal so largely in the marvellous that one is tempted to think that the spirit of the "Arabian Nights" pervaded the Eastern world and infected all who ventured within its portals. The Italians of Genoa and Venice were foremost among the pioneers of travel, but there were many other cities which sent out adventurers.

The Relations of Geography and History, by Mr. H. B. George (Clarendon Press), is a useful handbook to all who wish to understand the contradictions which at first sight underlie so many international questions. The natural boundaries of a State are not necessarily determined on ethnical grounds, and however convenient it might be for each country to have "natural" frontiers, there have been and still are many causes which prevent this theory being put in practice. Mr. George's lucid marshalling of these causes throws much light upon the wars which during the last three or four hundred years have altered from time to time the map of Europe.

To the Hakluyt Society we are indebted for **The Voyage of Robert Dudley**, son of the Earl of Leicester, who in 1594-5 visited the West Indies in company with Captain Wyatt and Master Abram Kendall. All three gave their accounts of their voyage, which was chiefly in search of gold, of which some specimens were obtained at Trinidad and Guiana, but not apparently in sufficient quantities to encourage subsequent adventurers. The volume is carefully edited by Mr. George F. Warner. The Historical Society almost simultaneously produced under the editorship of Mr. C. H. Firth the **Narrative of General Venables**, whose campaign in San Domingo and Jamaica had not up to the present time found a chronicler.

Mr. A. B. Wylde's **Modern Abyssinia** (Methuen) is a storehouse of valuable information respecting the present condition and possible development of a little known country, with which we are likely to be brought more in contact since our settlement in Egypt promises to become permanent. Mr. Wylde, from his position in the Consular service, has been able to form a very clear idea of the rival chances of France and Italy of establishing a dominant influence in the territory of the Negus.

If the substitution of Russian for Chinese influence in Tibet be confirmed we shall probably ere long get authentic accounts of its people and their ways. Meanwhile such a glimpse of them as is given by Mr. Archibald Little in his diary to **Mount Omi and beyond** (Heinemann) is of the greatest interest. Mr. Little has already won fame as an intrepid explorer and a trustworthy guide, and this volume dealing with the sacred shrines of Buddha, perched on a mountain over 10,000 feet in height, is full of fresh interest. Captain H. H. P. Deasy is another enterprising traveller who has for some years been endeavouring to get within the closely guarded frontiers of the same country. In **Tibet and Chinese Turkestan** (Fisher Unwin) Captain Deasy records his efforts extending over four years, and although he failed to enter the mysterious city of Lhasa, he obtained a very accurate knowledge of the surrounding countries, and throws out some useful hints as to the relative positions of British and Russian representatives in Central Asia.

Mr. Rider Haggard's **Winter Pilgrimage to Italy, Cyprus and the Holy Land** (Longmans) is especially interesting as the record of impressions left upon the mind of an author who has hitherto drawn upon his imagination for the setting of his stories. At the same time it is the author's speculations which interest us more than his descriptions. In Cyprus they turn chiefly upon what might be done if our Government were to take in hand more methodically the development of the island. There is sufficient evidence to show that at one time it was capable of the highest cultivation, and the source of wealth to those who raised the monuments of which only the ruins now remain. In the Holy Land he is impressed mostly by the absence of bright, joyous faces—even among the children. It seems to him "the place of pilgrimage of those whose interests and ambitions have ceased to be occupied with the anticipation of what good fortunes may befall them during the unspent days of their earthly sojourning."

The South Polar Seas are now occupying the attention of geographers, and consequently Commander C. E. Borchgrevinck's **First on the Antarctic Continent** (Newnes) is a book which will deservedly take its place among the records of pioneering adventure. The expedition, which owes its existence to the public-spirited liberality of a private person, started in August 1898. After much labour it reached the farthest point—lat. 78° 59 m.—ever attained, Mr. Borchgrevinck and his companions having passed one winter in South Victoria Land and shown the possibility of scaling the great ice barrier behind which the secret of the pole lies concealed.

It is somewhat difficult to classify Mr. F. Marion Crawford's work

The Rulers of the South (Macmillan), for, although primarily intended to give an account of the various foreign influences which swept over Southern Italy and Sicily, it may be regarded as a book of travels—or even, on account of its admirable drawings by Mr. Henry Brokman, as a contribution to the literature of art. Mr. Crawford, for reasons which he does not give, relies almost exclusively upon Italian authorities for his narrative of the stirring events of which during so many centuries Calabria and Sicily were the scenes. Greeks and Romans, Normans and Saracens have left their mark, and, as in his previous work on Rome, of which these volumes are a necessary complement, the author writes with familiarity with his subject.

The Forward Policy and Its Results, by Robert Isaac Bruce, C.I.E. (Longmans), is the narrative of thirty-five years' work amongst the tribes of our North-Western Frontier of India. Mr. Bruce, who for many years was Sir Robert Sandeman's assistant in the pacification of Beluchistan, was subsequently transferred to the Derajat Frontier, where he had ample opportunities of applying to the unruly native tribes of the district the lessons he had learnt. He was afterwards attached to Sir William Lockhart's expedition against the Waziris. The policy which he aimed at carrying out was to gain over and to strengthen the hereditary chiefs by conciliation, and if that failed by the display of force, in order to obtain a permanent and healthy control and supervision in the place of spasmodic punitive expeditions. Mr. Bruce puts his case well, and his experience gives weight to his arguments.

Captain Mahan, U.S.N., who has made himself an authority on the *Welt Politik* by his previous works, now discusses **The Problem of Asia** (Sampson Low), and its effect upon international policies. He leans very strongly towards a union or at least an understanding between Great Britain, the United States and Germany, whose interests in the Far East are to a great extent identical, but he seems to hint that in view of their recently assumed burden of Empire the United States will not give a very effective support to such an alliance. Sir Robert Hart's **These from the Land of Siam** (Chapman & Hall) does not add much to our attempts to forecast the future of the Chinese Empire. No one has had longer and more intimate knowledge of the Chinese than the writer, but in his anxiety to hold the balance evenly between them and the foreigners he seems afraid to give his own views authoritatively. Mr. Clive Bigham's **A Year in China, 1899-1900** (Macmillan) and Mr. Rowland Allen's **Siege of the Peking Legations** (Smith, Elder & Co.) are accounts by eye-witnesses of a critical period, written, especially in the former case, with great spirit and humour, but it is rather to an American writer than to one of our own countrymen that we must turn for a clear statement of the probable outcome of recent events in China. **The Real Chinese Question** (Methuen), by Mr. Chester Holcombe, the acting Minister of the United States at Peking, is a serious attempt to explain to his readers how Western policy must have appeared to the Chinese, and his book is the more valuable in that it makes clear in what respects the American attitude towards the Chinese Government during recent events differed from that of the European Powers. Mr. H. Savage Landor, who entered Peking with the troops, has also written

a book, **China and Her Allies** (Heinemann), in which he discusses at some length the origin of the Boxer movement, which he refers to the Buddhist priests. How far his theory can be sustained it would be presumptuous to say.

The Indian Borderland, 1880 to 1900, by Colonel Sir T. Hungerford Holdich (Methuen), should be read by all who fear a Russian advance on India. The author, who as a soldier has taken part in many of our frontier wars, has also been chief amongst the frontier surveyors. His opinion is therefore worthy of all consideration. He is confident that the idea of a Russian railway across Persia to the sea is as chimerical as the invasion of India by way of Tibet or the Pamirs. Russia, if she undertakes the task, will, according to Sir Hungerford Holdich, take the route of all previous invaders of India, by way of Afghanistan. In **Khurāsān and Sīstān** (Blackwood) Colonel C. E. Yate, sometime our Consul-General in Persia, records his impressions of the present condition and future destiny of that country and of Afghanistan, and gives much information about the sacred city, Mashhad, and other almost if not totally unexplored districts.

Sir Martin Conway, having conquered the Alps and the Himalayas, and assailed the mountains of Greenland, has more recently been exploring South America. His book on **Climbing and Exploration in the Bolivian Andes** (Harpers) shows that there are still many virgin peaks which challenge the climber and will tax his powers of endurance. Sir Martin Conway himself had to abandon the attempt on Ancohuma, one of the highest mountains, when within six hundred feet of the summit; but his description of life on the border line of Chili and Bolivia is such as to tempt others to follow in his footsteps. The late Captain M. S. Wellby, who lost his life in South Africa, left behind him a record of his travels and explorations in Abyssinia, **Twixt Sirdar and Menelik** (Harpers). His modesty was equalled by his courage and powers of endurance, and his tact in dealing with native races makes us the more regret that this country should have been prematurely deprived of his services. Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, although exposed to fewer hardships and dangers, is able to show a fair record of his experiences. Not the least attractive feature of the volumes **Armenia: Travels and Studies** (Longmans) are the beautiful photographs by means of which the scenery and the most interesting specimens of a little known art are shown. Mr. Lynch explored the greater Armenia of history, the tableland lying between the Caucasus and the Taurus Range, and has produced a work of rare magnificence, which by its fund of information, scientific as well as artistic, reveals a country which deserves to be better known to travellers.

Mr. S. L. Hinde, whose duties called him to take part in the settlement of East Africa, contributes, under the title of **The Last of the Massai** (Heinemann), an interesting account of the most important native tribe on that side of the Dark Continent. Mr. Hinde seems to think that under the double scourge of small-pox and famine the pure Massai, who once held supremacy over a wide territory, are now almost extinct, and consequently this careful inquiry into their mode of life

is of great ethnographical value. Mr. Hinde's contribution to our knowledge of the fauna and flora of Eastern Africa will be also highly appreciated by naturalists and sportsmen.

On the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Paul Fountain shows us how **The Great Desert and Forest of North America** (Longmans) seem to a trader on the prairies, whose experiences began forty years ago. He has much to tell of the Red Indians as well as of the Mormon settlers at Salt Lake City in the days of undisputed power. He has passed through many trying experiences with man and beast, and above all he has an observant eye for birds, animals and flowers which makes him a pleasant as well as instructive guide.

Murray's "Handbooks" for nearly three-quarters of the nineteenth century were the "classics" of the British tourist, albeit that latterly he often strayed into the ways of Baedeker. The new century opens with the first volume of Macmillan's "Guides," and is devoted to **Italy**. From the critical and literary point of view—if the series be maintained at the level of its pioneer volume—the new "Guides" will be a real boon to travellers, instructing them how, as well as what, to admire among the art treasures of the Continent. Mr. A. A. Norway's **Naples: Past and Present** (Methuen), half history and half guide-book, conveys much information, useful and otherwise, upon the country and its inhabitants. Mr. and Mrs. Blashfield's **Italian Cities** (Bullen) is more adapted for home reading than for the portmanteau or Gladstone bag, but it contains much which every intelligent traveller would wish to know before starting and to recall after his return. Mr. George Gissing, hitherto only known as a writer of fiction, shows almost the courage of an explorer in his studies of life in the remoter parts of Calabria, **By the Ionian Sea** (Chapman & Hall). He explains how much of interest is to be found in these remoter parts of Italy, but he does not warn travellers of the roughness to which they will be exposed in the less accessible districts. Less hardy seekers after the monuments of Roman and Italian art will find **The Umbrian Towns** (Grant Richards) more to their taste. The writers of this excellent addition to the "Grant Allen Series" are J. W. and A. M. Cruikshank, who have done their part in the spirit of the original editor. Not less useful and suggestive is the volume, **The Cities of Northern Italy** (Grant Richards), belonging to the same series, of which Dr. Williamson has assumed the editorship.

HISTORY.

The Great Persian War, by G. B. Grundy (Murray), is the successful result of serious research and careful inquiry. The author has visited the scenes of the great struggle, and brings to the study of ancient history the methods of modern writing. The result is that the reader is able to follow the plan of Xerxes' campaign and to understand the aims of Greek strategy—and students are now furnished with the means of appreciating more thoroughly the story as told by Herodotus and other classical writers of antiquity and of modern times.

Mr. W. Allison Phillips' **Modern Europe** (Rivington) deals with the period which involved the great dynastic changes of modern times—

the disappearance of the Bourbons, the decline of the Habsbourgs and the rise of the Hohenzollerns. Moreover, autocratic government, if not swept away by the movement of 1848, has been modified in Central and Eastern Europe, whilst democratic government under a more or less veiled form has been established in other countries. Mr. Phillips has had to deal with a period in which personal feelings played the chief part, as well as with a subsequent period in which they were altogether set aside, and in his too brief summary he has fairly stated the case on both sides.

Professor Lodge's attempt to compress into a single volume the history of the two centuries which preceded the revival of learning is a bold one. Nevertheless, the volume dealing with **The Close of the Middle Ages, 1273-1494** (Rivington) will be gratefully welcomed by all who wish to have at hand a work of reference at once portable and complete. The interest of history at this period centred in the growing antagonism of thought and feeling traceable between Cisalpine and Transalpine peoples, and England during the time, although not wholly free from foreign entanglements, was able to develop her national literature in splendid isolation.

A further instalment of Dr. S. R. Gardiner's **History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate**, vol. iii. (Longmans), deals with Cromwell's attempt to govern the country by means of twelve major-generals, with the settlement of Ireland, the breach with Spain, and his intervention on behalf of the Waldensian Protestants. To the study of these important years, 1654-6, of the Protector's policy Dr. Gardiner brings his wide reading and his habits of careful research, and if he does not at all times display freedom from bias in his reading of documents he does not prevent his readers from forming their own conclusions. This volume in some ways is more dramatically interesting than some of its predecessors, for it deals with the transition period of the Protector's policy.

Sir Henry Craik's **Century of Scottish History** (Blackwood) deals with the period immediately succeeding 1745—in other words, it records the history of the mental and material development of North Britain. To understand the attitude of Scotchmen towards England so long as the Jacobite cause had a spark of life left would be impossible without a somewhat extended preface. This Sir Henry Craik gives, but rather as the summary of the labours of others than as the result of original criticism. In dealing with the events and personages of the century to which his volumes relate he speaks with more freedom, and apportions praise and blame in no uncertain terms. His criticisms upon some of the notable names in Scottish history are vigorous enough, but not always convincing, except as regards the author's likes and dislikes. The apparent philosophic object of the history is to show how the aims and policy of two nations, at one time altogether hostile, can be welded together by mutual confidence and good-will. In this the author has succeeded, but with the ordinary credentials of a historian in the way of new facts and independent research Sir Henry Craik is but scantily equipped.

Mr. Andrew Lang, on the other hand, is never more happy than when

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he alights upon some unknown documents, or finds the key to some perplexing puzzle. Pending the appearance of the second volume of his "History of Scotland," he takes advantage of the recently unearthed Lennox papers to open afresh **The Mystery of Mary Stuart** (Longmans). The point involved is the extent to which Mary was privy to the murder of Darnley. The verdict is left with the reader, after a careful marshalling of the evidence for and against Mary, but at the same time the scene and the times are so vividly presented that one feels forced to take one side or the other.

Mr. S. Cowan's two bulky volumes, **Mary Queen of Scots, and Who Wrote the Casket Letters?** (Sampson Low & Co.), refer to the same obscure subject, and give a fair summary of the evidence which has been produced against their genuineness. He boldly ranges himself without hesitation upon the side of those who regard the letters as written by Mary's enemies, with the view to discredit her in the eyes of her partisans.

Connected with the same subject is the important volume issued by the Scottish History Society, **Papal Negotiations with Mary Queen of Scots, 1561-7**, edited from original documents in the Vatican and elsewhere by J. Hungerford Pollen. These papers, which include ten letters from Mary herself, deal with a number of questions of burning interest to all students of this eventful period: the dispensation for Mary's marriage with Darnley; the attitude of the Pope towards her marriage with Bothwell; and the objects of the Jesuit mission to Scotland. Father Pollen has edited a number of documents of rare interest with masterly skill and thrown light upon many dark points. His book will be of permanent value, although some of the asserted aims and intentions of the Papal Court will not be accepted as gospel. Almost simultaneously appears Miss J. M. Stone's **History of Mary I, Queen of England** (Sands & Co.), also the work of a Roman Catholic, who has devoted much time to the study of original documents, now made available. Miss Stone in many points vindicates the character of "Bloody Mary" from the monstrous charges brought against her by the Protestant writers of Elizabeth's time, but whether she will succeed in arousing sympathy for her heroine is doubtful. At any rate her contribution to the history of the Catholic reaction in the sixteenth century is a valuable supplement to Lingard's History.

Mr. Martin Hume is both laborious and extensive in his researches into the more recondite sources of history, and his contribution to that of the later years of Elizabeth's reign, **Treason and Plot** (Nisbet), is full of fresh information. He deals at some length with the government of Ireland by Essex, and throws new light upon many disputed points. It is, however, especially with the Jesuits and their treasonable relations with Philip II. that the interest lies, and on these Mr. Hume has much to say that is interesting and even exciting. Father Taunton has set himself a harder task in his **History of the Jesuits in England** (Methuen), and if he fails to clear that body from the charges of political and ecclesiastical intrigue so generally brought against it no other writer is likely to succeed. In recording the history of the Jesuits from the date of Campion's conversion in 1580 down to their

formal suppression by the Pope in 1773 Father Taunton has relied upon the results of original research with the object of being strictly impartial, and few unprejudiced readers will deny that he has discharged the task faithfully, however much they may dissent from the conclusions at which he arrives.

Amongst the numerous books which the war in South Africa has called into existence few possess greater value and interest than Mr. David Mackay Wilson's **Behind the Scenes in the Transvaal** (Cassell). The author lived for nearly twenty years in South Africa, and of these was for fifteen years a paid official of the Transvaal Government as Gold Commissioner. He has thus had special opportunities for knowing how things have been managed there, and, what is more important, how the present crisis arose. His book is written in a fair spirit, and without literary pretence. Many of the pictures of Boer life are vivid and instructive, and the suggestions he makes for the future administration of the country are worthy of serious attention.

In **Pretoria from Within** (Shaw & Co.) Mr. H. J. Batts, a Baptist minister who remained there throughout the time from the outbreak of hostilities until Lord Roberts' arrival, is able to give a graphic account of the hopes and fears which by turns occupied the Boers' minds during the first stages of the war. It would seem from Mr. Batts' account that its prolongation was due to Mr. Steyn's influence, and that President Kruger was willing to surrender after the Transvaal territory had been entered. **The Work of the Ninth Division**, by Major-General Sir H. E. Colville, K.C.M.G. (Arnold), will disappoint those who expect to find in it any revelations as to the cause of his supersession. It is nevertheless, perhaps all the more so, a valuable contribution to the history of the war, for the writer is gifted with the power of presenting vividly the operations in which he took a leading part. His object has been to vindicate the officers and men under his command rather than to defend himself from the strictures to which he laid himself open.

In **Britain's Title in South Africa** (Macmillan) a Canadian writer, Mr. James Cappon, replies vigorously to Dr. Theal's "History of Cape Colony in the Days of the Great Trek," and declines to admit the civilising influences which the latter claims for the Boers. In **New South Africa** (Heinemann) Mr. Bleloch surveys the resources of the two new colonies added to our possessions by the war, and insists upon the necessity of substituting civil for military administration with the least possible delay.

Of Mr. E. T. Cook's **Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War** (Arnold) it should be recorded that to contemporaries it seemed one of the most lucid, temperate and cogent of all those reviews of the origin of the South African struggle which went to vindicate the British position. It gives an effective statement of the kind of considerations which served to secure the resolute prosecution of the war with a good conscience by the great majority of Englishmen. On the other hand, a small book, **Peace or War in South Africa**, by Mr. A. M. S. Methuen (Methuen), gives the opposite point of view, with an air of intense conviction, and at the same time with an absence in the main of the spirit of personal animosity by which very much of "pro-Boer" writing and

speaking are marked, and an entire absence of the anti-Imperial bias also common on the same side. The minority could hardly wish for a better statement of their position. Both these books will be very valuable to future historians in their study of English opinion in connection with the war.

BELLES'-LETTRES.

This section of the literature of the year can have no better introduction than Mr. John Willis Clark's mine of information which lies hidden beneath the modest title of **The Care of Books** (Cambridge University Press). Tracing the history of libraries from the days of the Babylonian tablets down to the end of the eighteenth century, he gives an interesting history of the expedients to which book-lovers had recourse to preserve their treasures. Public libraries were first formed in the time of Augustus, and from that time onwards in some way or another they have gradually developed. The monastic houses and the universities kept up the tradition, but probably it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that private libraries began to be formed either on the Continent or in this country. It was not until the same period, moreover, that wall book-cases, implying reading at tables, became general, and superseded the "stall system" of the previous century—this having in its turn been an advance on the "carrills" of old cloister libraries. The volume, which, if possible, is too profusely illustrated, is a monument of learning and research.

Hypolympia, or the Gods in the Island, by Edmund Gosse (Heinemann), is well described by its author as "an Ironic Phantasy." The gods of ancient Greece find themselves in the twentieth century on an island, "hitherto inhabited by Lutherans, in a remote but temperate province of Northern Europe." They have been condemned to submit for a while to the lot of ordinary mortals, and the author's humour and irony are shown in the discovery of the compensations which mortality offers. The volume is of a kind of which we have too few specimens, and seldom has this branch of literature been more gracefully or more wittily enriched.

Mr. Andrew Lang's contribution to Messrs. Blackwood's series "Modern English Writers" deals with **Alfred Tennyson**, whose influence upon his time he treats with freshness and originality of thought. He defends the late Laureate against the attacks which have at times been made against him by those who consider him out of touch with modern thought, and weighs critically the respective merit of Tennyson's work, assigning the highest place to the "Idylls."

Mr. Churton Collins' position among students gives special value to his **Ephemera Critica, or Plain Truths about Current Literature** (Constable), and if plain speaking and hard hitting can do anything to raise popular taste or stimulate more discriminating criticism these essays leave little to be desired. Mr. Churton Collins reviews with impartial severity the vices and defects of our present style of writing, but it is scarcely probable that the establishment of a School of English Literature at either university will be effective in putting an end to the trade of the stereotyped and slipshod reviewer. Mr. William Archer is an-

other critic who aims at improving his fellow-men, but his **Poets of the Younger Generation** (Lane) is more calculated to arouse the ill-will than to improve the style of those whom he treats with scant courtesy. Mr. Richard Garnett has also collected some of his scattered contributions to literary criticism as **Essays of an Ex-Librarian** (Heinemann), in which he gives evidence of a more catholic taste and more lenient judgment. He deals, however, with the poetry of the past rather than of the present, treating of the writers with knowledge and their work with appreciation. Mr. Herbert Paul has collected a number of articles on **Men and Letters** (Lane), which display a very keen literary appreciation and are full of suggestive criticism. His estimate of Tennyson and his influence is especially needed just now when our younger poets seem so ready to turn away from their best leader. In dealing with poets and politicians of the eighteenth century Mr. Paul is less restrained than when speaking of his own contemporaries, and his reflections are often witty and pungent, and at all times scholarly and instructive.

Harvard College, like other American universities, provides a chair for the study of English, and its present occupant, Mr. Barrett Wendell, marks his fitness for his post by a **Literary History of America** (Unwin), which deserves to take its place as a text-book. He goes back to the founding of the American colonies, and critically discusses the growing divergence of literary taste and method from the trend of the Mother country. In more modern times he treats of the various influences which separate the literary work of New England from that of the Southern, Western and Central States of the Union, where the Puritan element was scarcely, if at all, felt. Dr. Carleton Lee, of the Johns Hopkins University, has compiled a scarcely less useful manual of the **Leading Documents of English History** (Bell). Both these works bear witness to the interest taken by American students in the earlier history of their nation and race. Professor Gummere, also an American, writes learnedly on **The Beginnings of Poetry** (Macmillan), which he looks for in individual not collective authorship, even in the case of ballads. These he thinks preceded "choral songs," as well as the habit of solitary thinking, which marked a further step in the progress of the individual.

Mr. Herbert Giles' **History of Chinese Literature** (Heinemann) is the more noteworthy inasmuch as it is "the first attempt made in any language, including Chinese, to produce a history of Chinese literature." On this ground alone it should appeal to a wider class of readers than students. The field covered by Mr. Giles' survey is almost appalling in its vastness. The first group of books deals with the "Five Classics," of which the first four are ascribed to the pre-Confucian period, whilst the fifth part, known as the "Spring and Autumn Annals," is supposed to contain much of the teaching of Confucius himself. This, however, is more fully set forth in the "Four Books," which contain also the sayings of Mencius, who ranks only second to his great master as a teacher. The whole of the works of these early *literati* narrowly escaped total destruction in 213 B.C. at the hands of the founder of the Tsin dynasty, who ordered all existing books or rather bamboo tablets to be burnt. The invention of paper in the first century of our era and the subsequent adoption of printing from blocks in the tenth century by Feng

Tao gave an impetus to learning in China as elsewhere, but the golden period of Chinese literature did not open until many generations had passed away. History and poetry seem to have been the chief attractions for the writers of that time, and among them was Li Po, China's greatest poet, who flourished in the seventeenth century. Mr. Giles gives translations of some of his odes, as well as of the works of other writers, which cannot fail to excite interest. Few persons would be capable of undertaking such a work as this, and Mr. Giles has earned a debt of gratitude from all who take an interest in the intellectual life of the Chinese people.

Oriental literature attracts more and more the attention of scholars, and our universities are giving useful aid by undertaking the translation and publication of various old manuscripts, that of the **Studia Sinaitica** (Cambridge University Press) being amongst the most important. Mr. Edward G. Browne has, however, found it convenient or necessary to betake himself to Leyden to publish in the original Persian the literary history known as **Dawlatshāh's Memoirs of the Poets**, of which manuscripts exist in the Cambridge University Library. Mr. Frank Lillingston's review of recent theistic movements in India, under the title of the **Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj** (Macmillan), is intended for more popular reading. Its object is not only to explain the attitude of Indian thinkers towards Christianity, but to make clearer to the outside world the difficulties with which missionaries have to contend. The **Amherst Papyri** (Quaritch), edited by Mr. B. P. Grenfell and Mr. Hunt, deal with the Ptolemaic and Byzantine periods, and comprise a few fragments relating to the Shepherd of Hermias, and many more of the older Greek classical writers from Homer to Herodotus, and several relating to the administration of Egypt. Of more general interest, and at the same time of equally careful research, is Mr. Guy L'Estrange's **Baghdad during the Abbassid Caliphate** (Clarendon Press), in which, by the aid of a treatise on the canals of Mesopotamia written in the ninth century, the author has been able to reconstruct the seat of government of the Abbassid Caliphs, a magnificent city, the centre of learning in the East during four centuries. Mr. L'Estrange traces very clearly the various changes through which the city passed down to its final destruction by the Mongols, and throws much light upon a city which played as important a part in fiction as in history.

The revival of interest in Dante in recent times is one of the most noteworthy results of the broader education which men and women now enjoy. For centuries Dante was known, except as a name, to few who were not scholars or students of Italian history and literature. Rossetti was the pioneer of the movement, and the work commenced by him has been steadily pushed forward by many competent critics and translators. During the year under review Mr. Warren Vernon's **Readings on the Paradiso** (Macmillan) combine an English version with copious critical and historical notes. Mr. H. F. Tozer, in his **English Commentary on the Divina Commedia** (Clarendon Press), has the less ambitious but not less useful aim of "making Dante's meaning clear to the reader of his poem," and Mr. Paget Toynbee has not only re-edited Cary's standard translation, but has revised the notes by the

light of modern conclusions. He has also compiled an excellent **Life of Dante** (Methuen), from the Florentine chroniclers, supplemented by the researches of more modern writers. From the other side of the Atlantic comes evidence that there also the interest in Dante is rapidly taking root. A member of Congress, Mr. W. T. Harris, has produced a volume of critical studies on **The Spiritual Sense of the Divine Commedia** (Kegan Paul & Co.), which display very keen appreciation, although in some respects Dante scholars of the old world may hesitate to accept his conclusions.

Under the title of **The Earlier Renaissance** (Blackwood & Sons) Mr. Saintsbury discusses the influence exercised by Ariosto, Rabelais and Buchanan on the literature of their respective countries, and incidentally deals with the work of their contemporaries and immediate followers. The volume forms part of the author's series of "Periods of Literature," and is not the least interesting of them in point of originality of thought and execution.

PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY.

In his treatment of the **Problems of Evolution** (Duckworth) Mr. F. W. Headley writes with the authority of a student fully equipped with scientific knowledge; and in opposition to Lamarck insists strongly upon the imperative claims of orthodoxy in scientific faith. The elimination of the unfit by disease and hardship is somewhat at variance with modern thought and humanitarianism, and the theory that private vices may become public benefits is a hard saying which time has not yet brought us to accept. If read in connection with Professor A. T. Ormond's **Foundations of Knowledge** (Macmillan), an antidote may be found in the latter's view of the relations of the individual to society.

Mr. A. R. Wallace's position in the scientific world imposes a respectful attention for his **Studies, Scientific and Social** (Macmillan), although they may be only reprints of essays and reviews published in various periodicals during the last thirty-five years. They give a fair idea of the grasp of the writer's mind and of the breadth of his interests not only in the realm of natural science, but in economic questions. To a great extent his discoveries in the sphere of evolution synchronised with those of Darwin. His travels in the Malay Archipelago furnished him with a boundless field for investigation, and "Wallace's line" has become recognised by all subsequent workers on the fauna and flora of those regions.

Mr. A. E. Taylor's **Problem of Conduct** (Macmillan), although somewhat marred by a tone of youthful infallibility, and an apparent inability—possibly due to the nature of the subject—to exclude metaphysics from such study, is an important contribution to the study of ethics. His attitude towards conventional morals is excellent and furnishes subjects for serious thought and attention. The **Day Book of John Stuart Blackie** (Grant Richards), edited by Mr. A. Stodart Walker, is, as might be expected from so original and independent a thinker, full of shrewd criticism of morals, religion and politics. The late Professor held strong views and was not afraid to express them, regardless of the storm they might raise

amongst his more cautious colleagues. His posthumous papers show even greater freedom from restraint. **The Elements of Darwinism** (Jarrold), although essentially rudimentary, is a popular and lucid statement of the theory of evolution. Mr. A. J. Ogilvy in a methodical way explains the arguments and the experiments, and in such simple language that the reader unacquainted with scientific terminology can easily seize the import of Darwin's theory.

Mr. T. R. Glover, if he does not break altogether new ground in his **Life and Letters in the Fourth Century** (Cambridge University Press), has nevertheless produced a work of great originality. The age in which St. Augustine lived must be always of interest to students of both literary history and religious thought, and Mr. Glover earns a debt of gratitude for showing with greater fulness than other workers in the same field the intellectual unrest of this important period. **Synesius the Hellenic** (Rivington), by Rev. W. S. Crawford, is a carefully compiled history of the career of the most remarkable of Hypatia's pupils. He began life as a pagan, and distinguished himself as a poet and a philosopher. At a later date he was converted, in a very mild way, to Christianity; but his abilities were so conspicuous that in spite of himself he was put forward as a leader of the Church party, and was made Bishop of Ptolemais. His opinions do not wholly commend themselves to his biographer, but his life furnishes materials for an interesting study.

Among the theological works of the year the "Oxford Commentaries" published by Messrs. Methuen deserve notice. **The Acts of the Apostles** is the first book taken in the New Testament series, and in discussing it for the use of students the Rev. R. B. Rackham shows that he is well abreast of recent criticism, although he declines to accept all its results. Scotland is not behind England in this branch of study, and Dr. Allan Menzies' **The Earliest Gospel** (Macmillan) is the text and an independent translation of "St. Mark." In the introductory chapter, as well as in his commentaries on the text, Dr. Menzies shows that Aberdeen is not less liberal than Oxford in its interpretation of the Greek version.

The observance of **Sunday and the Sabbath** (Murray) was taken by the Rev. H. R. Gamble as the subject of the "Golden Lectures," delivered at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, and his treatment of the question shows how far opinion has moved since Dr. Hessey's Bampton Lectures on the same subject in 1860. He holds that Sunday as a day for public worship and for relaxation from work must stand on its own merits—the custom of the primitive Church and the decree of Constantine—and not upon its supposed identity with the Jewish Sabbath.

Mr. H. Fielding's **The Meaning of Religion** (Hurst & Blackett) describes with vividness and thoughtfulness the struggle through which men and women have to pass when they first realise the apparent contradiction in the teachings of science and religion, the latter telling him of the fall of man, the former bearing witness to man's constant rise. That emotion plays a more important part than reason in religion is not a satisfactory solution to the author's difficulties, but his own explanation, if not conclusive, is worthy of serious thought.

Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, has written a learned and at the same time lucid history of the ritual of the Early Church under the title of **The Ministry of Grace** (Longmans). His purpose, as he defines it, is "to combine the personal, the philosophic, and the traditional views of Church history," and the result is an impartial account of the development of the Christian ministry and its attitude towards ceremonial Church observances, and even the celibacy of the clergy. It is a work which will furnish copious material to preachers and teachers who desire to inform themselves on many vexed questions.

The further instalments of the **Encyclopædia Biblica** (Black) bear witness to the industry and wide knowledge of the editors, Dr. T. K. Cheyne and Mr. Sutherland Black. Their object is to show that the cause of religion can be identified with that of historical truth. The work will, when complete, represent the results of comparative studies in archæology, sociology and philology in their application to Biblical criticism—but the editors are careful to say that the constructive stage has not yet been reached.

Another contribution towards the study of the Bible is offered by the Rev. James Moffatt's **Historical New Testament** (T. & T. Clark), which arranges in their probable order of composition the several writings of that book in accordance with the accepted views of modern critics. Great care has been taken not to give offence to those who prefer to retain their confidence in the order of the Authorised Version; but great help is afforded to those who wish to trace, especially in the Pauline epistles, the growth of doctrine in the Christian Church.

Mr. Andrew Lang's **Magic and Religion** (Longmans), although not strictly a theological treatise, is a valuable contribution to the study of the origin of religions. The position assumed by the author, and supported by wide knowledge and research, is that "the earliest traceable form of religion was relatively high, and that it was inevitably lowered in tone during the process of social evolution."

The subjects of Professor Max Müller's **Last Essays** (Longmans) deal so exclusively with religious questions that the inclusion of the volume under this heading seems inevitable. It is, however, with the religions of Buddha, Confucius and Mahomet that he is chiefly concerned, although the papers on "Forgotten Bibles" and "Ancient Prayers" have a more immediate interest for Western worshippers. Professor Max Müller explained his own position in an article which is included in this volume, "Why I am not an Agnostic," and his reason shows that few men were better qualified to take a dispassionate view of the faith of Christians and non-Christians.

The **Roads to Rome** (Longmans), as indicated by sixty-five independent writers, practically reduce themselves to three—emotional impulse, mental bewilderment, and the influence of Anglican Ritualism. A few, presumably, have reached the same goal by reasoning, but none of these have thought fit to give the arguments which have seemed to them convincing. The wish to believe is strong in many, and it seems to have much force in driving men to accept the conclusions of others who claim to speak with authority.

POETRY AND DRAMA.

Among playwrights who scarcely expect to see their works produced on the stage Mr. Bernard Shaw occupies a foremost place. His latest contributions are scarcely likely to bring him into favour with theatre managers, although **Three Plays for Puritans** (Grant Richards) contain more real wit and incisive satire than nine-tenths of the plays that are accepted and performed. They are wanting in dramatic situations, and they present innumerable pitfalls to the actors. Mr. Bernard Shaw's literary ability, however, is of no common order, and to read his plays—serious or humorous—is better than to see them misinterpreted by unsympathetic actors. Whether Mr. William Heinemann's **War** (Lane) will meet with greater favour from the managers remains to be seen until the "Trilogy" of which it forms part is complete. The chief merit of the play, to which it owes its dramatic hold, is that the incidents occur off the stage—as in the classical drama—and the spectator shares with the actors the effect of their narration.

Among the works of minor poets who strive for poetic fame in simple verse Lady Lindsay's **Prayer of St. Scholastica** (Kegan Paul & Co.) contains much that is beautiful in expression and refined in feeling, and Mr. A. C. Benson's **The Professor and Other Poems** (Lane) much that is scholarly, whilst the popularity of Omar Khayyam has happily inspired an anonymous author with the idea of adapting from the Persian the **Songs of the Book of Jafir** (Macmillan), for which admirers of Oriental literature will be grateful. Nearer home the Rev. Stopford Brooke and Mr. T. W. Rolleston have compiled an excellent **Treasury of Irish Poetry in the English Tongue** (Smith, Elder & Co.), in which the poets—major and minor—of Erin are well represented. Apart from the advantage of having so many delightful lyrics brought into one volume it is of real value to the student to be able to have within easy reach a means of realising the special quality and often the sad note of Irish poetry. Mr. W. E. Henley occupies a prominent place among contemporary minor poets—they are all minor for the time—and his volume **Hawthorn and Lavender** (Nutt) will maintain his popularity. He ranges from Elizabethan songs to London slums, and reproduces the delicate language of the former and the vigorous slang of the other with equal ease and fluency. The posthumous poems of Lord de Tabley, published under the title of **Orpheus in Thrace** (Smith, Elder & Co.), like those published in his life, display a rare poetic fancy, and much splendid imagery. This last instalment of his work is specially interesting, as it reveals, more than his earlier works, his own feelings and the delicate sensitiveness of a singularly beautiful mind. Mr. Thomas Hardy's **Poems of the Past and Present** (Harper Bros.) do not decide his place among contemporary poets any more clearly than did his "Wessex Poems". The new volume shows less unevenness of style and less sombreness of tone, but the qualities of his work are not such as to make us wish that he should desert novel writing for verse making, even should the latter be more personal. One rises, however, to a higher level of both imagination and expression in Mr. George Meredith's new

volume, **A Reading of Life and Other Poems** (A. Constable). His analysis of the two spirits in man's nature which are in constant conflict, "Artemis and Aphrodite," is as subtle as it is convincing, and there are no obscurities of expression but such as a little care and thought will penetrate. For sweetness and delicacy, especially when describing natural objects, Mr. Meredith is unsurpassed by any living poet, at all events in our own country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bernard Holland's **Imperium et Libertas** (Arnold) appears opportunely, for the great question which statesmen have before them in the future is the reconciliation of rule with self-government. The question which to-day presses for settlement in South Africa may sooner or later arise in Australia, or even in Canada once more. Mr. Holland deals with this weighty subject in a tone which should command the attention of the English-speaking nations beyond the seas, as well as of statesmen and politicians of the United Kingdom.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert's **Legislative Methods and Forms** (Clarendon Press), although dealing nominally with the relations of Common Law and Statute Law, is in its essence a scientific analysis of the development of civilisation. He insists upon the need of consolidating and revising our laws from time to time in accordance with the shifting conditions of society and the requirements of the State, and he urges with authority the want of some tribunal to revise bills which in their passage through Parliament have been beaten out of shape and often out of sense.

The increasing disposition to live in the country is seen in the recent outburst of works on gardening. Miss Jekyll in a sense led the way, Mrs. Earle followed; but Mr. William Robinson had already laboured to direct both amateurs and professionals in the right path; and there are others who claim to have a voice, and, although it is sometimes only an echo, they may often be listened to with attention. Of such is Mr. F. M. Wells' **The Suburban Garden** (Sampson Low), which is full of sound practical advice; and Mr. W. D. Drury's **Open Air Gardening** (Upcott Gill), somewhat wider in its scope, but especially useful to those who prefer fruit and vegetables to flower culture. **The British Gardener** (Methuen), by Mr. W. Williamson, is more suitable to those who possess glass houses and heat; whilst Mr. Mawson's **Art and Craft of Garden Making** (Batsford) is an authoritative guide to the possible and impossible in the laying out of gardens, large and small. Miss Jekyll's own contribution to this branch of literature is on **Wall and Water Gardens** (Newnes), which is full of practical hints, but perhaps somewhat beyond the power of realisation, except by those with elastic purses. At the same time, there are many persons who possess the means of making their gardens striking as well as beautiful to whom the value of Miss Jekyll's guidance will be obvious.

Amongst the topographical publications of the year the most important is the first volume of **The Survey of London** (King) undertaken by the London County Council and edited by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. This work will give an authentic account of the valuable historic monuments in each of the London parishes, as well as details of other buildings

which have an interest to the historian or the archæologist. Within the last few years many interesting memorials have been swept away, and more will naturally follow, and of these it is as well that a permanent record should exist. The London County Council have obtained powers from Parliament to purchase, if necessary, the more important historical buildings; but these without some account of their former surroundings will lose much of their value. The first instalment of what promises to be a work of real authority and importance reflects great credit upon the London County Council and the editor.

Our public schools have been well treated by their historians, and Mr. E. H. Pearce, who has compiled the **Annals of Christ's Hospital** (Methuen & Co.), is no exception to the rule. Himself an "old Blue," he can enter into the life of the old school in Newgate Street, of which only the memory will soon remain. The story of its origin as a "Royal Hospital," its subsequent management by courts and committees, and the names of the more eminent men who owed to its foundation their start in life are duly chronicled. Mr. Pearce displays both skill and research in his account of the earlier history of the school, and his book will be appreciated by all—not only "Blues"—who take an interest in one of the most ancient Institutions of London. A second edition of Mr. M. G. Daughlish's **Harrow School Register** (Longmans) brings down to a recent date the personal history of this school, and incidentally shows the results of the training there given under successive headmasters. **Stonyhurst: Its Past History and Life in the Present** (Kegan Paul & Co.) is a welcome addition to this section of literature. Few schools have a more interesting past than the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst, which claims to date from 1592, and was originally founded at St. Omer by Father Parsons. The present compilation by Fathers Gruggen and Keating is based on Father Gerard's earlier work and is more useful to the general reader.

Mr. Joseph Foster has shattered so many genealogical pretensions, and exploded so many "family" myths, that his treatment of any question bearing upon our titled and untitled aristocracy will be always received with respectful attention. In his volume **Some Feudal Coats of Arms** (Parker) he aims at supplying a compendium of the "rolls of arms," giving the names of those to whom such arms were originally granted, extending from the Battle of Falkirk, 1268, to the middle of the fifteenth century. The result is a work of marvellous industry and erudition, which is made the more attractive by numerous etchings and emblazoned plates. **The Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter** (Constable), by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, when completed, will not form a complete record of the members of that distinguished Order, for out of 812 knights elected since its establishment the plates of only 588 are now extant, by reason of theft, attainder and non-compliance with the statutes. The plates, of which several are reproduced in facsimile, are of rare interest to students of heraldic art, and Mr. Hope's biographical notices render the work of exceptional interest to others.

French's Cavalry Campaign (C. Arthur Pearson), by Mr. J. G. Maydon, is far from a panegyric on the commander whose work in South

Africa he criticises with care and impartiality. He fully recognises the value of the brilliant achievements of French and his able colleague, Colonel Haig, but he does not hesitate to point out what he conceives to be their blunders. His estimate of the value of cavalry is not that of the present administrators of our Army, for he considers them of even greater value than mounted infantry in difficult country and protracted campaigns; but it is on the doubtful worth of the Reservists that he is chiefly at variance with the authorities. Mr. Maydon, however, supports his views by strong evidence gathered on the spot, and his opinions are worthy of serious attention. Colonel W. H. Daniel's concise work on **The Military Forces of the Crown** (Cassell) deals in a practical spirit with the proper relations between the Army and the Navy as means of Imperial defence, and gives a lucid account of each branch of our complicated military system. By Army reformers and their critics this little book should be carefully studied.

LIONEL ROBINSON.

SCIENCE OF THE YEAR.

ASTRONOMY.

SINCE the year 1572, when Tycho Brahé discovered the advent of a new star, many new stars have been observed, but none of such magnitude and brilliancy as that discovered on February 22 by Dr. Anderson in the Milky Way in Perseus. Its position was R.A. 3 h. 24 m. 25 s. and Declination $+43^{\circ} 34'$, magnitude 2.7 and colour bluish-white. It is a star of variable brilliancy, changing its brightness in four days by 10,000 times. On February 27 it assumed a reddish tinge; its spectrum contains numerous dark lines, and it resembles on the whole the spectrum of Nova Aurigae. The displacement of the lines, especially in the violet, indicates very rapid and violent disturbances, which have been estimated at 700 miles a second. Professor Sir Norman Lockyer upholds the theory that the new star has originated by the conjunction of two streams of meteorites, one less dense and slower, and the other denser and more rapid in movement. It is noteworthy that new stars of the kind under consideration have almost exclusively made their appearance in the Milky Way, that part of the heavens where the stars are most thickly clustered. The period of variability has steadily increased; up to March 27 it was three days, reckoning from maximum to maximum, and after that it became four days, until April 8, and then became still more lengthened to five days, but further observations in May showed that this period was beginning then to shorten. The colour varies periodically with the brightness, changing from yellowish red at maximum to a full red.

On May 18 a total eclipse of the sun occurred, the shadow passing to the south-west of Madagascar, travelling north-easterly across the Indian Ocean, continuing eastward across the southern part of Borneo, deviating to the south-east through Celebes and the southern part of New Guinea and leaving the earth in longitude $156^{\circ} 58'$ and latitude $12^{\circ} 50' S$. In Mauritius the duration of totality near the Royal Alfred Observatory was 3 m. 35 s., and at the Malay Archipelago nearly six and a half minutes; the observations at this place had the greatest success. At Singapore also the eclipse was very well seen, totality occurring about 12.51 p.m. Interesting temperature observations were made here; in the full sun the thermometer stood at 143° and it fell to 81° during totality, or 2° below the normal shade temperature.

Good photographs were obtained of the region round the sun for recording stars, and these photographs are to be used in searching for an intra-mercurial planet. Numerous photographs of the corona were also

obtained, and they show a remarkable feature, indicating a huge local solar storm in the Eastern equatorial regions, and also several bright arches, apparently related to marked prominences. On the whole the observations must be classed as generally successful.

The planet Eros has received a large share of the attention of astronomers, and amongst other particulars a variation of brightness of about one magnitude has been noticed. The variation occurs at periods a little less than ten times a day, and the period of increase is about fifteen minutes shorter than the period of decrease.

During the interval from October 1900 to July 1901 MM. Flammarion and Antoniadi have observed the planet Mars very carefully at the Juvisy Observatory. They tabulate the varying dimensions of the North Polar snow cap which at the summer solstice had a diameter of about 20° , and they again draw attention to the half-tone shading which apparently extends over the northern hemisphere from the pole to latitude 45° .

According to A. W. Roberts, the new Southern Algol variable has apparently a period of 1 day 20 h. 30 m., and changes in brightness between the tenth and eleventh magnitude. The light changes are completed in 3 h. 20 m., and there appears to be no stationary period at minimum—the ascending and descending phases each occupying 1 h. 40 m.

It has been conjectured by Professor Newton, as long ago as 1879, that there exists an ultra-Neptunian planet; assuming that the elliptic orbits of comets have been changed to parabolas by planetary disturbances then the aphelion position of the new orbit would most probably be that occupied at the time of change. A remarkable confirmation of Professor Newton's conjecture is afforded by the fact that the long-lost comet of 1556 is accurately represented by that of 1844 iii., perturbed by a planet considerably larger than Jupiter situated about 100 times the distance of the earth from the sun. Professor Forbes has already pointed out that seven comets have aphelia distances all about 100 times the distance of the earth from the sun, and the inference is that they have been perturbed by the same ultra-Neptunian planet revolving at this distance from the sun.

Professor S. P. Langley has continued his interesting researches with the bolometer upon the infra-red spectrum of the sun. The bolometer, which measures temperature by the variation of the electrical resistance of a strip of metal, has now been so far perfected that the millionth part of a degree centigrade of temperature can be estimated by its aid; with this instrument Professor Langley finds more than 600 lines in the space between wave lengths $0.76\ \mu$ and $5.3\ \mu$, each line having been studied separately and confirmed by several different observations. He calls attention to the telluric infra-red spectra, as the systematic variations which have appeared have some relation to the season in which they appear.

The variations in the motion of the terrestrial pole have been studied and examined by Professor T. C. Chandler, with the result that the line of Apsides is proved to be revolving from east to west in a long period of some seventy-five years, also that the length of the annual

period oscillates about its mean value, the fluctuations having a long period character with a cycle of sixty years.

Some photographs taken in Jamaica of the surface of the moon raise the question of the existence of snow on the tops of some of the mountains. A bright and variable substance has been made out upon some lofty peaks, but the conjecture that it is snow needs confirmation, as the visible surface of the moon appears devoid of water, and clouds do not manifest themselves.

By an ingenious calorimeter based on the principle of determining the rate of generation of steam, Mr. J. Y. Buchanan has pursued his investigations on the heat radiated from the sun. He finds that in approximate figures under the most favourable atmospheric conditions heat equivalent to one horse-power per square metre is received on the surface of the earth at the sea level; hence he calculates that each square metre of the sun's surface emits heat equivalent to 45,000 horse-power.

A dark spot has appeared on Jupiter, observed by J. Comas Sola on June 2. The tone of the spot is almost black; it is very sharp and circular, but a very pale penumbra can be seen before and behind the spot itself, the latter being the more prominent. The results of nine determinations indicate a period of 9 h. 55 m. 29.7 s.

Professor Pickering announces that a successful photograph of the spectrum of a lightning flash has been obtained at the Harvard College Observatory. The spectrum shows a complicated series of bright lines which as yet have not individually been recognised, but it cannot be doubted that the photograph will be of the greatest interest and value on closer examination.

On the first day of January, 1901, Spain began the new century by officially adopting Greenwich time throughout the country, the hours being numbered one to twenty-four.

In the course of the year the deaths have occurred of Professor Safford, Professor W. Schur, Dr. Charles Meldrum, F.R.S., and Sir Cuthbert Peck, all familiar names in the science of astronomy.

GEOGRAPHY.

The neglect which the Antarctic regions have suffered will soon be remedied. Borchgrevinck has returned, bringing with him a large amount of meteorological and magnetic, geological and biological data, which will fill up blanks in our knowledge of the regions he has explored.

M. Henryk Arctowski has now issued the results of the geological work of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition. His account is principally confined to a detailed description of the exploration of Belgica Strait, a new channel discovered by the expedition, separating Palmer Archipelago from the mass of Graham Land, with which those islands were formerly supposed to be continuous. Only one attempt at a land journey was made, and the travellers were too much burdened with baggage to make the attempt successful. During a halt on this journey M. Arctowski placed the black bulb thermometers he had with him

on the snow, and although the sun was slightly veiled with clouds they showed temperatures of 102·6° and 86° Fahr., while the temperature of the air measured by a sling thermometer was only 34·2°. The strength of the solar radiation was such as to be enjoyably warm. At a height of 1,600 feet the progress of the party was stopped by immense crevasses. Round about a few lichens and mosses were found on the nunataks. At another time later on in the expedition the air temperature reached 45°, and rain fell heavily. It appears that a cloud belt very frequently hangs at altitudes of 150 to 300 feet, above which clear sky and sunshine prevail.

The British Antarctic Expedition, towards which the Government has contributed 45,000*l.*, after some troubles has put out to sea, and has been reported at Port Chalmers, Lyttelton and Dunedin, and has made for the South Polar Seas. The British explorers sail in a new ship built at Dundee, and named the *Discovery*. Her displacement is 1,500 tons and her engines develop 450 horse power. The ship is not a fast sailer, but seems in other respects to fulfil the purposes for which she was constructed.

The area of exploration for which the *Discovery* is destined is to include the two quadrants lying east from 90° E. to 90° W.; the other two quadrants are to be explored by a German expedition now being fitted out under Professor von Drygalski.

The British Expedition will direct its attention to several scientific problems of primary importance, and of these terrestrial magnetism stands in the front rank. The exceptionally low horizontal component of the magnetic force and the magnitude and frequency of the variations are already known, but very insufficiently; a station on Southern Victoria Land will be chosen, and a detachment of the scientific staff landed there in order to erect continuously recording magnetic instruments, and the observers will take charge of this station for twelve months.

The geographical observations will aim at settling the disputed question of whether there be an Antarctic continent or archipelago. The meteorological problem to attack is the determination of the supposed existence of an antarctic anticyclone. The observations of the Borchgrevink Expedition giving nearly a year's record at Cape Adare have shown the prevalence of south-easterly winds which were unexpectedly warm, apparently due to the influx of a northern air current which being forced to the sea level returns northward to the south-east of Cape Adare. For the study of the meteorological conditions of the higher reaches of the atmosphere kites are to be employed.

Elaborate preparations have been made for testing the temperature, salinity and specific gravity of the sea water, so that the oceanic circulation may be arrived at; electric thermometers will be employed which have the advantage that they are independent of the pressure at great depths. Tidal observations will also form part of the routine work.

The geological problems of the Antarctic continent are exceptionally interesting, but the sheet of ice and snow which overlies the land will prevent geological investigations being pushed very far. It is expected, however, that a continuation of the rocks of the Australian plateau will be found in Wilkes Land.

In addition to the expeditions of the British and German Governments a Swedish expedition, under Dr. O. Nordenskjöld, is in preparation. A Scottish vessel is also being fitted out by the Scottish nation for exploration around the South Pole, and it is proposed to employ a whaler of 500 tons, carrying a staff of thirty officers, scientific men and sailors. The deep reported by Ross in latitude 68° S. and longitude 13° W. will receive special investigation.

The steamship *Gauss* with the German Expedition on board left Hamburg on August 11, and has been reported at Cape Town. Since then it has set sail for Kerguelen Island and the South Polar Seas.

Under these combined efforts it may be confidently predicted that our knowledge of Antarctica will be immensely extended in a few years.

To the north of British India, represented by Kashmir, lies a region indefinitely bounded on its north-west by Russia and on its north-east by China which has been the scene of the labours of Captain Deasy. Amidst the almost insuperable difficulties of obstructive mountain masses and ugly passes Captain Deasy has carried out a survey and constructed a map of this part of Asia which will be a standard for many years to come. At the same time Dr. Sven Hedin has been exploring Northern Tibet and Mr. A. J. Little, a mercantile explorer, has penetrated along the water highway of the Yangtse to the classic Omi, a mountain 11,000 feet high. He dilates on the wonderful beauty of Mount Omi scenery, its precipices, its temples, groves, priests and pilgrims, and his account of the resources in these regions and in Tibet opens a wide view of the possibilities of trade and commerce amongst the Chinese.

A series of theodolite measurements from points on a stadia line run up the Shushitna River in Alaska has been contributed by Mr. R. Muldrow. He gives 20,464 feet as the height of Mount McKinley, which is thus the highest peak in North America.

Dr. R. Bell has explored an immense region lying to the north-west of the line of Lake Nipissing and French River in Northern Ontario, and he has accumulated material for the construction of an adequate map which has not hitherto been available.

Census returns have recently been issued, not only for Great Britain and Ireland, but for several other countries. The population of England and Wales on March 31, 1901, was 32,526,075; of Scotland, 4,471,957; of Ireland, 4,456,546; and of the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man, 150,599, making a total of 41,605,177. The average increase in ten years is 9.8 per cent.; in Ireland there is a small decrease, and in Scotland a large increase. The greatest strides absolutely, excluding London which is first, are, in order, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Glamorgan, Durham and Staffordshire. The density of the population is 557.8 to the square mile in England, and 150.1 in Scotland. Of the cities in England, London has a population of 4,536,063 and is thus easily first, the next largest being Liverpool with 684,947. In Scotland the largest city is Glasgow with a population of 760,423, and in Ireland Belfast with 348,965.

On March 1, 1901, the Indian population numbered 294,266,701. Calcutta is the largest city, containing 1,121,664 persons.

The German Empire on December 1, 1900, had a population of 56,345,014, the density being 270 per square mile, less than half that of England. The largest city is Berlin, which contains 1,884,345 persons; the rate of increase throughout the Empire averages 14 per cent.

On December 31, 1900, Austria-Hungary contained 26,107,000 persons—and the population of Vienna was 1,662,000.

The census taken on February 9, 1901, in Italy gives the population of that country as 32,449,754.

GEOLOGY.

The work of Dr. A. W. Rowe, of Margate, on the structure of the chalk formation, continues to attract attention, owing to its bearing on the evolution of organic forms during the cretaceous period. Dr. Rowe has recently examined the Dorsetshire area, and has succeeded in fixing the limits of the zoological divisions known as zones with some degree of accuracy. They are marked out either by dominant species, or by what the author describes as "associated guide fossils," and one result of the inquiry has been to show that the development of life in the chalk proceeded very regularly, and that even where there are gaps in the sequence the arrangement can be gathered almost as accurately as when the succession is complete.

The cause of an ice age has been very generally regarded as an astronomical problem, and the approximate data of past glacial periods have been calculated from the rate of change in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and the precession of the equinoxes. Mr. F. W. Harmer, however, while not traversing the main argument, calls attention to the subject of meteorological conditions in causing minor and even considerable changes of climate in the British Isles and elsewhere. During the Red Crag period, for example, and the ice age generally, the distribution of barometric pressure must have been very different from what it is now, and the prevalence of easterly gales in East Anglia would account for the vast agglomeration of shells on that coast, while cyclones from the west would have been diverted southwards by a high pressure area over North-Western Europe with important consequences to the climate. Without straining probabilities at all, there may easily have been a regular rainfall over the Sahara, and under different circumstances a prevalence of south winds in other parts such as would account for the mild interglacial periods which we know actually did occur. A kind of supplementary hypothesis to explain this same feature has been supported by Mr. T. C. Chamberlin, of Chicago, and Dr. Nils Ekholm, of Stockholm; the gist of it is that if the quantity of carbonic acid in the air were considerably lessened or increased a corresponding change in the amount of heat radiated or retained by the earth would take place at once. The total quantity of heat received is dependent on other considerations, but a condition of extremes in temperature would tend to result from the one influence, and a condition of uniformity from the other. At most, however, this factor cannot be seriously considered as one of prime importance, though it is well not to ignore it.

Observations upon underground temperatures have led to the acceptance of a gradual rise of 1° Fahr. for every 65 feet as representing the average. The rate is not constant in different localities, however, and in the upper mining region of Lake Superior it was believed until recently that a degree for every 224 feet was the normal figure. This has been revised lately, and 100 to 115 feet is accepted as being nearer the mark.

The familiar experience of stone-masons that slabs of marble gradually bend under their own weight unless properly supported, has been extended by Adams and Nicolson to cases of actual contortion, thus showing that fractures are not a necessary accompaniment of such bendings.

An interesting example of coal passing into dolomite was described some little time ago by Mr. Aubrey Strahan. In the Wirral Colliery (Cheshire) a 4-feet seam extends more than a mile from the shaft, but at about this distance bands of (black) stone make their appearance in it, and the working limit is soon reached. In one sample woody tissue was found having the cells filled with dolomite, and this material also entered largely into the composition of the stony mass.

The volcanic region of Central Italy in the Albanian Hills, east of Rome, has been investigated by the Italian Geological Survey, and one of the conclusions arrived at is that Monte Vulture, between Naples and the Adriatic, is a totally independent centre of activity.

A very important series of papers by Professor J. W. Spencer on the geological development of Antigua, Guadeloupe, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Sombrero, St. Christopher's Channel, and Saba Banks has lately been published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, to which it would be impossible to do justice in any brief *résumé*.

That well-known authority on hydraulics, Mr. W. H. Wheeler, controverts the views which have long been held as to the more rapid rate of deposition of solid particles in salt than in fresh water, his own experiments showing that there is little difference except among the finer kinds of sediment, where salt water has the advantage.

The constantly increasing drain upon our stock of coal, which threatens to exhaust the supply at no distant period, has led to the appointment of a Royal Commission, whose objects are, shortly, as follows: To inquire into the extent and available resources of coalfields in the United Kingdom; to compute the rate at which the exhaustion is taking place; to consider the effect of the export of coal in relation to home consumers, including the Royal Navy; to suggest methods of bringing about a more economical use of coal and a reduction in its cost by improved means of transport or otherwise; and to consider whether the mining industry of this country is maintaining its competitive power with that of other countries under present conditions.

An earthquake of some severity was felt in the Inverness district on September 18. Scarcely a street in the town itself escaped, and more or less damage was done for miles around. The area is peculiarly subject to slight shocks, though not since 1816 has there been one on a scale to rank with this last.

Mr. J. E. S. Moore has brought evidence to show that Lake Tanga-

nyika was at one period connected with the ocean by way of the Congo, and not the Nile, as might be expected. An extension of the lake for some eighty miles westward would bring about this communication, and without assuming any change in the topography of the Congo Valley, whereas the absence of a haliolimnic fauna in the northern lakes is a strong argument against the connection ever having been complete on that side.

An exhaustive survey of the larger lakes in the British Isles has been projected by Sir John Murray and Mr. Lawrence Pullar as a memorial to the late Mr. F. P. Pullar. It is intended to prosecute both bathymetrical, physical and biological inquiries in the completest manner, and the time limit of five or six years should be ample for such a purpose. The workers are intended to be young university men, who will be paid a salary during the whole time of their investigations, and be allowed to publish results in their own names.

On the borderland of geology may be named Mr. Shenstone's experiments on vitrified quartz, which have opened up a new method for preparing cubes of this material, and quite recently Mr. R. S. Hutton has made a step further in the same direction.

METEOROLOGY.

The meteorological changes which happen under an eclipse of the sun are of sufficient importance to have attracted the attention of meteorologists in recent years. Thus C. Martin observed systematically the temperature during an eclipse on May 28, 1900, with the black bulb and white bulb thermometers. The black bulb was a trifle more sensitive than the white bulb, and it was found that the temperature was lowest about eight minutes after the eclipse and rose rapidly as the surface of the sun became exposed; a fall of no less than 28° was obtained. To the same subject J. Elliott has given much time and trouble in the compilation of the meteorological changes which were observed to take place over India during the eclipse of January 22, 1896, and his results are now published. From the data supplied by 154 meteorological stations it appears that the cooling effect of the eclipse in the belt of totality was about 8° Fahr.; but the most remarkable feature was the increase in the amount of aqueous vapour, which began at the middle of the eclipse, and which was followed by an equally rapid decrease.

Observations of the behaviour of the widened lines of the spectra of sunspots since 1894 by Sir Norman Lockyer show that the rainfall of India and Mauritius is closely related to periods of sunspot maxima and minima, and he entertains the belief that the conclusions arrived at will be of great service in predicting future droughts in India.

Contemporaneously Professor J. T. Morison has subjected the rainfall at the Cape of Good Hope to mathematical analysis, and he comes to the conclusion that it is periodic with two cycles of nine and ten years respectively.

The American Government have so far recognised the importance of the investigation of the upper reaches of the atmosphere as to grant a sum of money for the prosecution of researches by means of kites.

Kites are now equipped carrying a set of recording meteorological instruments for registering pressure, temperature, humidity and wind velocity. Briefly stated the observations show that the diminution of temperature with increase of altitude is 5° Fahr. for each 1,000 feet, or only 0.4° less than the true adiabatic rate. The rate of diminution varies inversely with the altitude.

The possibility of flying kites carrying meteorological instruments has been limited by the fact that it has been found impossible to raise a kite when the velocity of the wind is less than twelve miles an hour; but experiments have been successfully made of creating an artificial breeze on a calm day by attaching the lower end of the string or wire hanging from the kite to a rapidly moving tug. Two flights were made in Massachusetts Bay on August 22, and heights were reached of 2,630 feet and 2,670 feet, and even greater altitudes could have been obtained. Thus it will be possible by means of kites to procure meteorological records of the atmosphere at great heights on perfectly calm days.

Mr. F. N. Denison has communicated to the British Association the interesting fact that the depression of the earth's crust due to an area of high barometric pressure can be detected by a seismograph at great distances from the centre of pressure, the instrument being tilted towards an area of pressure and away from one of depression. The approach of a barometric depression can therefore be detected by a seismograph long before the barometer shows any signs of it.

Dr. E. Vanderlinden has investigated the conditions which accompany fog in Belgium. Upon the examination of 200 synoptic charts he shows that the winter fogs are mostly connected with anticyclonic conditions, while summer ones occur during periods of shallow or secondary barometric depression. The most favourable conditions for fog development are damp air and a temperature a little above the freezing point, although temperature is not alone sufficient to explain the occurrence of certain types of fog.

C. T. R. Wilson and Elster and Geitel have established that ions exist in the air and that they form nuclei on which moisture condenses. The ions carrying the negative charge appear the most effective for this purpose.

Many observers have attempted to trace periodic relations in the weather, and from an extensive review of the cold winters of the last 300 years Mr. A. E. Watson concludes that they are most frequent in the years with numbers 0-1 and 4-5; and, further, at the beginning of a decade the winter is an early one, occupying November to January, and in the middle of a decade a late one, from January to March.

That there is no relation, however, between warm and cold summers and the succeeding character of the winter weather appears to be established by Dr. O. L. Fassig, who bases his negative results on an investigation extending over a period of eighty-four years, from 1817 to the present time.

Professor Cleveland Abbe decisively demonstrates by experiments that the formation of rain by explosions is a myth. In the same way the production of rain by the burning of certain chemicals and by the rise of columns of smoke is well shown to be without foundation.

Nevertheless there is a popular belief that rain has been produced by these means.

That the periods about the equinoxes are times of gales and storms has been accepted almost without question, but from observations covering the twenty-six years ending in 1899 Mr. R. T. Smith thinks that the equinoxes are not very stormy periods, but that the greatest frequency and force of cyclonic wind occurs some two weeks before the spring equinox and some three weeks after the autumn equinox. The stormy periods lie, therefore, in the six months comprising the winter.

The late Mr. J. G. Symons' unique record of the climate of London for forty years, from 1858 to 1897, has been summarised. The highest solar radiation temperature since 1870 was 137.7° in the year 1881, and the lowest terrestrial radiation temperature was 0.5° in 1867; in the shade the extremes were 94.6° in the year 1881 and 6.7° in 1867. The greatest rainfall, namely, 34.1 inches, occurred in 1878, and the least in 1864, when the amount collected was only 16.9 inches.

It will probably surprise those who exchange the climate of England for Continental and other resorts for the promotion of their health to find that they are running from Scylla into Charybdis. From temperature data taken at Greenwich covering the years 1890-99 and the comparison of the death rate of thirty-three large towns, Mr. Dines concludes that the English climate is the most healthy one in the world, and that the death rate of the health resorts to which English people betake themselves is higher than London, and much higher than country districts in the British Isles.

The reports issued in June from the Greenwich Observatory give the mean declination of the magnetic needle for the year 1900 as $16^{\circ} 29'$ west, the mean horizontal force as 1.845 in metric units, and the dip of the magnetic needle as $67^{\circ} 8'$.

Rain fell at Greenwich in 1901 on 123 days to the amount of 20.29 inches, a rainfall of 3.28 inches below the average of the last fifty years. In November, which was the driest month, only 0.667 inch of rain fell; January and February had also low records of 0.75 and 0.86 inch respectively. The months with the heaviest rainfall were December with 3.033 inches, and October, March and August, with 2.58, 2.17 and 2.04 inches respectively. The number of "wet days" was greatest in March, when rain was registered sixteen times; in May there were only five wet days, although it was not the driest month as regards the amount of precipitation, which was 1.79 inch. The duration of bright sunshine recorded in 1901 was 290 hours in excess of the average of the last twenty years.

Mr. H. H. Clayton has studied the eclipse cyclone and diurnal cyclones and the cyclones and anticyclones of temperate latitudes. When an eclipse occurs we have the effect of a quick abstraction of solar heat, and so, other factors remaining unaltered, we may infer what was the effect of solar heat. The results deduced show that a fall of temperature is capable of developing a cold air cyclone in an astonishingly short time, with all the peculiar circulation of winds and distribution of pressure which constitute such a cyclone. Also, a fall of temperature of the air does not act primarily to cause an anticyclone

but a cyclone, and the anticyclone is a secondary phenomenon. An eclipse cyclone follows without lag the track of the shadow, moving at the rate of about 2,000 miles an hour, and, in velocity, is analogous to a wave motion.

Dr. Theodore Williams contributes an exhaustive account of the climate of Norway. He sums up by saying that the Eastern and South-Eastern parts of Norway have a climate of considerable extremes of cold and of heat, and, on the whole, are dry, the dryness being due to their position to the lee of the great mountain ranges; the climate here does not materially differ from that of the Continent within the same latitudes. The climate of the Norwegian coast and islands, however, is under strong influence of the mountains, of the warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean, and of the solar rays which, though so long absent from the horizon in winter, are, nevertheless, powerful in summer.

PHYSICS.

By one of the last acts of the late Queen Victoria Bushy House was assigned as a National Physical Laboratory, an event which is likely to be of far-reaching importance to this country. The first report has just been issued, but of necessity the results in so short a time are meagre; nevertheless, the programme of work to be done is full enough. The calibration and verification of all kinds of physical instruments will be a leading feature, and investigations on the magnetic qualities of iron in relation to other physical properties, and on suitable tests for electrical and engineering apparatus are to be undertaken.

Alloys of nickel and steel have received a large amount of attention since the late Dr. Hopkinson discovered their curious magnetic behaviour. Guillaume has studied their physical properties in great detail, and he has found that the expansion of such alloys with rise of temperature varies, with the percentage of nickel, from positive to negative values, and for a certain percentage of nickel the dimensions of the alloy are constant and independent of fluctuations of temperature. Benoit reports that an alloy of 64.3 per cent. of steel and 35.7 per cent. of nickel is the most suitable material from which to make measures of length, such as bars, line measures, survey ribands, etc.

Dr. Trouton has attempted to find why paraffin oil creeps so objectionably over the surface of the metal work of the lamp in which it is placed. He finds that if the paraffin oil be pure it does not do so, but that the creeping can be set up by an impurity consisting of another liquid, which must be of greater volatility, and which must at the same time reduce the surface tension; he concludes that there are few liquids of the requisite volatility and very high surface tension which can suitably be mixed with common paraffin in order to stop the creeping, so that, unless pure paraffin oil be used, the nuisance of creeping can hardly be avoided.

Professor A. Battelli has investigated the behaviour of some gases at low pressures with the object of discovering whether there be any discrepancy, more than can be accounted for by experimental errors, in Boyle's law of the inverse relationship of volume and pressure. With

the exception of oxygen gas, and consequently air, there are no anomalies. Oxygen, however, shows a discontinuity about 0.7 mm. of pressure.

However perfectly a charged conductor be insulated it gradually loses its charge, and, according to C. T. R. Wilson of Cambridge and Elster and Geitel in Germany, it appears that the atmosphere normally contains ions or carriers of electric charges. Wilson experimentally shows that dust-free air in a closed vessel, although not exposed to any known ionising agent, and whether in the dark or exposed to diffuse daylight, contains ions. By calculation it is estimated that twenty ions are produced each second per cubic centimetre of air at normal pressure.

Professor J. J. Thomson has been unable to detect the production of free ions in a mixture of hydrogen and chlorine under the action of light, and, furthermore, even when ions are produced by the action of Röntgen rays in the mixed gases, the rate of combination of the gases was not appreciably increased as might be reasonably expected.

Excessively thin films of metals can be deposited on glass by the action of cathode rays, and the resistivity of such films is much greater than the resistivity of the metal calculated in the ordinary way. Experiments have been made to determine whether a film of bismuth has its resistivity altered by a magnetic field in the same way as it is altered in a massive piece of bismuth. The results show that the change of resistivity of the film is entirely different to the metal in bulk.

A film of cobalt in a magnetic field of 27,500 lines of force suffered no change at all in its resistivity.

J. J. Thomson applies his theory of negatively charged corpuscles as the carriers of electricity to the case of conduction of electricity through thin films, and he concludes that when the thickness of the film becomes comparable with the mean free path of the corpuscles, the resistivity of the substance forming the film will increase. Hence it is possible from measurements of this increase to approximate to the mean free path of the corpuscles. It is also demonstrated that the effect of a magnetic field on the resistance decreases as the film grows thicker.

The ratio of the electric charge to the mass carrying it in cathode rays is shown by H. A. Wilson to be independent of the nature of the metal from which the cathode rays arise, a result which supports the modern views of leading physicists that this ratio is a natural constant.

Professor Sommerfeld examines the theory of Stokes in regard to the Röntgen rays, according to which those rays are non-periodic pulses in the ether, and he finds there is considerable experimental evidence to support this view.

Careful experiments on the energy required to produce an ion have occupied Professor Rutherford and R. K. McClung. In air at normal pressure and temperature the work done in producing an ion is calculated to be 1.90×10^{-10} ergs. They have also attacked the problem of the energy of Röntgen and Becquerel rays, and this works out to be 0.011 gramme calorie per second.

Mr. L. Benoist formulates a law of transparency for X-rays from which

it appears that the specific opacity of a substance is independent of the physical state and mode of atomic grouping, but is a determinate and increasing function of the atomic weight, the two being nearly proportional to one another. This law may have important applications in checking doubtful atomic weights in future determinations of new elements.

The radiation from a radium salt consists of three parts according to H. Becquerel; the first very easily absorbable, the second similar in nature to cathode rays, and the third very penetrating but not deviated by a magnet. It is necessary to prevent Becquerel rays from having prolonged access to the skin as Giesel has found that they are capable of producing sores.

M. A. Nolan claims to have produced X-rays in air by ultra-violet light and an electric field without the use of the customary highly exhausted Crookes tube.

A ray of light projected upon a piece of specially prepared selenium reduces its electrical resistance, and now G. A. Miller finds that radium radiation affects selenium in the same way, but the action of the radiation from radium is not nearly so rapid as the action of light.

In a voltaic cell consisting of two electrodes of iron, one of which is magnetised, the latter is found to be electro-positive to the unmagnetised one. Paillot extends these results to very strong fields, fields of 30,000 units, and it is found that for a given specimen of iron and a given strength of acid the electromotive force of magnetisation tends always to a fixed limit.

The thermo-electric line of solid mercury has been examined by Mr. Peddie, and it runs nearly parallel to that of iron and meets the copper line about the temperature of -50° .

Professor F. E. Nipher has cleverly imitated the appearance known as ball lightning and has produced from the secondary terminals of an induction coil small globes of electric fire, which slowly travel over a piece of wood, when this is held near the terminals, and leave tracks behind them. The balls still preserve their identity even when surrounded by the flames of the burning wood.

Researches are described by M. Aug. Carpentier, from which it follows that an electrical stimulus may give rise to a double transmission on the part of a nerve, one part being transmitted nearly instantaneously, always electrically, and the other part with the moderate velocity of 20 or 30 metres a second.

The average electrical capacity of the human body is estimated at 0.0011 microfarads by M. G. de Metz.

The modern theory of electricity requires that a charge of electricity moved along mechanically should produce a magnetic field, and many years ago Rowland, at the suggestion of von Helmholtz, made experiments which were considered to prove this requirement of theory. Recently M. Cremieu has sought for Rowland's effect and he declares he cannot find it. E. P. Adams has now attacked the problem and he unhesitatingly confirms Rowland's results and discredits those of Cremieu. The magnitude of the effects obtained by Adams agreed well with calculations founded on Maxwell's views of the ethereal basis.

of magnetism and electricity, so that Cremieu's negative results are probably due to some undetected experimental error.

At the hands of Professor P. Lebedew the electro-magnetic theory of light which Maxwell originated has again received confirmation in the measurement of the pressure exerted by luminous radiation on an illuminated surface. This pressure, which the theory asserts to exist, is so small that it has not hitherto been certainly detected, but by a skilful use of Crooke's radiometer Professor Lebedew has demonstrated its existence and finds that its magnitude agrees within 10 per cent. of the calculated value. The amount of the pressure per unit of area is small, but upon a large surface, such as the earth presents to the light from the sun, the total pressure becomes many tons in weight. Independently and almost simultaneously Messrs. E. F. Nichols and G. F. Hull, in America, have proved experimentally the existence of a pressure of the nature and order of magnitude of the calculated pressure due to light, but their results do not agree so closely with theoretical values as those of Professor Lebedew.

Professor Minchin has improved his photo-electric cell, and now constructs it of two aluminium wires coated with selenium as electrodes. In this form the cell is so sensitive that a measurable electromotive force is obtained when one of the electrodes is exposed to the light of a star and the other kept in the dark.

In the deaths of Professors Geo. F. Fitzgerald, J. Viriamu Jones, H. A. Rowland, P. G. Tait and Elisha Gray, and M. Gramme and Rudolph Koenig, some leading workers have been removed from the field of physical science.

ELECTROTECHNICS.

Wireless telegraphy continues to be developed and extended in reach and utility. Communication by this means has been kept up by mail packet during its voyage from Dover to Ostend with the coast near Ostend. Two Atlantic ships of the Cunard line have been able to carry on a conversation at a distance of thirty-six miles, either being invisible to each other. The distance to which signals can be transmitted over the sea has been improved step by step, and in January the space between the Lizard in Cornwall and St. Catherine's in the Isle of Wight, 200 miles, was successfully bridged; and later Sgr. Marconi has accomplished the task of receiving two or more messages simultaneously at each of these places. In the course of the year distances of 600 miles have been covered, and it is rumoured that the Atlantic Ocean itself has been spanned from the Lizard to Newfoundland.

Sgr. Marconi has also worked out a system of resonant or tuned transmitters and receivers by which interference of one message with another can be avoided and secrecy preserved.

Preece's system of wireless telephony has been established between Rathlin Island and Ballycastle in the North of Ireland. The distance is ten miles. The inductive wires on each side are six miles and one mile long, the shorter length being on the Island. A telephone is used as receiver, and at present messages are transmitted by a Morse code of dots and dashes.

Mr. Foster Ritchie is rapidly bringing to perfection his invention of the telautograph, and it is now possible to write a message with ease and facility and the writing to be reproduced at great distances instantly, faithfully and accurately. The mechanism for accomplishing this result is necessarily complex, but it is an ingenious application of electromagnetic appliances and the adjustment of rapidly varying rheostats which are controlled at the transmitting station by the moving pen.

The usual wax cylinder which is employed in the phonograph is replaced in Poulsen's phonograph by an endless steel wire, on which a magnetic trace is left by the indirect effect of the speaker's voice. Professor Nernst replaces Poulsen's wire with a copper disc, against the edge of which presses a piece of wood moistened with an electrolyte. The copper disc is rotated and secondary currents are passed through the wood and copper from the induction coil of a microphonic transmitter, and these secondary currents produce polarisation of the surface of the copper. On substituting a telephone receiver for the transmitter, a battery being included in the circuit, the revolution of the copper disc reproduces the sounds transmitted, and they can in this way be repeated several hundred times without loss of distinctness.

An important series of experiments has been conducted by Mr. Duddell on the electric arc. He finds, in the first place, that small variations of the current which feeds the arc, of a frequency up to 5,000 periods a second, are responded to by the light and by the potential difference of the carbons between which the arc is formed. In the second place, he has made the most remarkable discovery that when these variations are rapid enough and periodic the arc gives rise to audible musical sounds. In this way an arc can be used as a telephone receiver, for it responds to the varying currents which may be made to pass through it from a telephone transmitter; the sounds emitted are loud, and words are audible at a distance of ten or twelve feet. Again, it was found, by shunting the arc with a condenser and self-induction in series, that the arc gave out a sound, the current through the arc becoming intermittent, although the supply current was from a continuous source. Thus the shunt circuit had an alternating current surging through it, whilst the main current was itself continuous. The note emitted by the arc could be tuned by adjusting the self-induction and capacity in the shunt circuit, and by arranging these in connection with a keyboard, so that they could be altered at will, tunes could be made to issue from the arc by playing on the keyboard. Still more curious was the observation that in two buildings situated 400 yards apart the disturbances in the current in the mains, set up by Mr. Duddell when playing on his arc in one of the buildings, were reproduced on two other arcs in the distant building, although these arcs had not been in any way adjusted for such experiments. It has been suggested as not impossible that the arc lights in a thoroughfare might all be made to emit words or music when actuated from a central station.

CHEMISTRY.

The absolute zero of temperature, in spite of Professor Dewar's repeated attacks, is still unattained, though only 9° or 10° separates him from the goal. It is quite possible, however, not to say likely, that the position is best described as that of a curve and its asymptote, which approach constantly but never touch. No further approximation is to be expected until helium can be liquefied, since hydrogen in the solid form which it assumes at these temperatures is useless for the purpose. But in any case, the cost of procuring liquid helium in sufficient quantity is likely to bar the way for a long time to come. A remarkable observation in connection with liquid hydrogen is that many bodies, especially crystals, become luminous without previous exposure to light when made to share its temperature. Numbers of organic bodies, also, develop the property of phosphorescence, though not without the stimulus referred to, and subsequent warming.

Of the many new gases recently announced as being constituents of the atmosphere, one, namely, metargon, has been removed from the list, Drs. Ramsay and Travers having failed to confirm their earlier conclusions as to its existence. The other five—argon, helium, neon, krypton and xenon—are now classed as monatomic elements belonging to a subdivision of their own. Hydrogen is now included among the normal components of the atmosphere, which, indeed, plays the part of a solvent for gases, just as the ocean does for metallic salts and various other substances.

M. Armand Gautier has shown that, in addition to carbonic oxide, a hydrocarbon of unknown composition exists in the atmosphere, and to this fact is attributed the extreme difficulty of obtaining a spectrum free from carbon lines from a vacuum tube. Wesendonk, for example, after taking what seemed ample precautions, such as the entire avoidance of grease and indiarubber in the joints of his apparatus, found them masking the lines of silicon tetrafluoride, and exhibiting an altogether unexpected persistence.

The indefatigable Moissan, in conjunction with Lebeau, has continued his researches upon sulphuryl fluoride, a lately discovered gas obtained by the direct union of sulphur dioxide and fluorine, and finds that, as might be deduced from the energy set free in its formation, it is very stable. It is also colourless, odourless, and inert, like the hexafluoride of sulphur previously known. These facts lead to the conclusion that, although standing at the head of the halogen elements, fluorine is not devoid of affinities with oxygen.

Mr. H. B. Baker has been able to prepare oxygen and hydrogen in such a state of purity that they refuse to combine in presence of an incandescent wire, though they cannot resist the influence of an electric spark. It would hardly be safe to say at this stage that no combination at all could take place between gases if it were not for the presence of water or some foreign body, although this appears to be the conclusion to which experiments are pointing.

The discovery of a new element, supposed to be the ZE of De Boisbaudran, was announced a few months ago; it is said to be derived

from samarium by prolonged fractionation, and is apparently a separate entity. Under the name of Europium it may be said to exist on sufferance.

Colloid solutions have attracted much attention during the past year. Bredig has shown that a solution of colloidal platinum, obtained by passing an electric current through a dilute solution of caustic soda by means of platinum electrodes, possesses a remarkable analogy with the enzymes, or unorganised ferments, whose catalytic action offers much material for research. Both colloid platinum and enzyme are affected by certain poisons. Prussic acid, for example, even when diluted to the extent of one part in 700,000,000, reduces the power of the former to decompose hydrogen peroxide by about one-half, though only temporarily, and has a similar effect on enzymes. Iodide of cyanogen, phosphorus, and carbon monoxide act in like manner; so also do sulphuretted hydrogen and mercuric chloride, though dilute formic and nitric acids intensify the action. Colloidal gold, obtained in a similar way, has analogous properties, but its behaviour cannot be foretold from that of platinum. Dr. F. G. Dorman has investigated the theory of colloidal solutions, and finds that an explanation is possible according to Laplace's theory of capillarity, but the subject is too abstruse to be explained in a few sentences.

Additional light has been thrown upon the subject of the maturation of spirits by keeping, and it is established that fusel oil is not, as commonly supposed, the most obnoxious constituent of the immature liquors, that distinction belonging to the aldehydes, and especially to furfural. These substances are derived from the cellulose of the grain husks, and undergo oxidation into the corresponding acids when taken into the human stomach, with disagreeable consequences. A method of distilling them off from the raw spirit has been devised which does not involve years of waiting, but has not yet come into use. Incidentally, it is observed that various forms of "pick-me-up," from the student's red herring to the more expensive citrate of caffeine, owe such efficiency as they possess to their power of neutralising the aldehydes.

From various sources we find that artificial indigo is gradually killing the natural product. Two methods of manufacture are practised by German firms established near Lyons, and as a result of competition, both varieties of the dye are cheaper than last year. The position is becoming serious for Indian planters, though by no means desperate.

The atomic weights of iodine and tellurium being inconsistent with the positions of these elements in Mendeléeff's table, several observers have of late endeavoured to determine the numbers with greater accuracy. Herr O. Steiner points out that all methods hitherto employed depend upon the analysis of inorganic compounds of a more or less doubtful state of purity. Tellurium, however, forms a stable and well-defined compound with phenyl, a di-phenyl telluride, which can be distilled in a vacuum without decomposition. So far the atomic weight of tellurium obtained by this means is 126.4, which is less than that of iodine, and therefore in accordance with theory, but further con-

firmation would be desirable. In the list of "international" atomic weights published in the last number of the *Berichte* (January, 1902) tellurium is given as fractionally heavier than iodine, the figures being 127.6 and 126.85 respectively (hydrogen being 1.008).

PHYSIOLOGY.

The physiological action of radium rays has been investigated by M. and Mme. Curie, who find that, even when carried about in sealed tubes, the emanations from radium itself, or from substances made radiferous by its means, causes redness and soreness of the skin, ending, weeks afterwards, in a gradual peeling off, before the process of repair can be completed.

Further research into the mechanism of speech has led to the invention, by Dr. Marès, of the Sorbonne, Paris, of a siren in which the disc is perforated by holes shaped like the images of a manometric flame when vowel sounds are sung into it. In addition to this, resonators, moulded on appropriate casts of the mouth, were used in conjunction therewith, and the reproductions so obtained are much in advance of previous efforts of the kind.

Dr. R. Kennedy, of Glasgow, has shown that when the nerves supplying the flexor muscles of a limb are divided and cross united to the nerves supplying the extensor muscles, functional use of the limb is regained in time by an interchange of the nerve centres. A case of facial spasm was relieved in this way by dividing the facial nerve, and grafting its distal end on to the spinal accessory. Voluntary movement returned, and the spasm was relieved, though movements of the face occurred as an accompaniment to certain movements of the arm.

Violent contractions of muscle are sometimes obviously rhythmic, even when the excitation is continuous. But muscle has a phasic action of its own, independent of the rhythmic discharge of nerve centres. This has been shown by applying a stimulus to muscle at a rate, say, corresponding to the note A in the bass clef. The muscle harmonises therewith, and also if the stimulus is regulated to B, or to G, but it cannot do so if the rate is altered beyond a certain point.

Dr. Noel Paton, of Edinburgh, has continued his researches on the influence of the spleen in the formation of blood. This organ had previously been shown to exert no perceptible influence on the course of chemical digestive changes in mammals, but it now appears that there is no difference between the blood of the splenic vein and artery, contrary to Stricker's statement, that the former contains far more leucocytes; that the removal of the spleen has no effect on the number of corpuscles in the blood, and that after hæmorrhage the recovery of corpuscles takes place as rapidly with or without the organ.

Professor Metchnikoff, of Paris, affirms that the human intestines harbour microbes to an extent which may become a source of danger, and that certain portions of them might be dispensed with to advantage.

Dr. F. S. Locke, of London, has proved that the heart of a freshly killed rabbit is influenced in a remarkable way by dextrose. Kept at a

temperature of 35° C., and fed with a suitable preparation, the contractions when about to cease revive, and continue for ten hours or more when 1 per cent. of dextrose is added to the fluid. Sucrose, lævulose, and other sugars do not exhibit this restorative power.

It has been observed by Professor Albertoni, of Bologna, and others, that the sugars, glucose, saccharose and lactose, are not absorbed in the intestines in the ratio of their osmotic tensions, but that the rate depends on the configuration of the molecule as well. The di-saccharides (saccharose, lactose, and maltose) are absorbed to a considerable though variable extent in the intestinal canal, without cleavage into mono-saccharides, though probably the portion absorbed undergoes cleavage at a later period.

An investigation into the action of drugs on the mammalian heart has been conducted by Dr. T. G. Brodie, of London, who finds that suprarenal extract greatly increases the amount of work performed by the organ, and also its rate of beat. Chloroform depresses the working capacity much more than ether or ethylene chloride, but the extract just named acts as an antidote, and if administered before inhalation enables a greater amount to be taken with impunity.

The whole of the soft palate (but not the hard palate) and the back of the pharynx have been proved by Dr. Kiesow, of Turin, to be endowed with a sense of taste. On the other hand, this sense is wanting in the uvula, the tonsils, and the pillars of the fauces. The same organs are unresponsive to touch and temperature stimuli within wide limits, though there is a decided sensation when the painful stage is reached. From the same source we learn that the cold spots on the skin (*i.e.*, those which respond under any kind of stimulus which affects them) lie much nearer the surface than the hot spots. The former are scattered more sparsely than was previously supposed.

Dr. Arthur Keith divides the varieties of human ears into two main types, one based upon the more elegant but retrograde orang form, the other upon the normal chimpanzee form, wider, broader, and more fully developed. He observes that the former type occurs in 45 per cent. of women and in only 18 per cent. of men. There is a difference again as regards the colour of the hair, the orang type occurring in fair-haired men twice as frequently as in black-haired, though in women the shape of ear is not correlated with this character. Among criminals, however, the inquiry shows that they are recruited in undue proportion from men who possess the orang type and women who possess the chimpanzee type. A retrograde development of the helix and a persistence of the ear tip, first noticed by Darwin, are the characters associated with both the criminal and the insane. But since only individuals of these two classes are dealt with according to the law, Dr. Keith's results have only a theoretical interest.

Dr. J. G. M'Kendrick offered some speculations at the British Association meeting upon the possibility of hereditary characters being transmitted by bodies so small as the germinal vesicle and the spermatozoid. According to Clerk Maxwell the number of molecules contained in either of these bodies is too small to make any such transmission conceivable, but in the light of later knowledge, however,

there is room for many billions of molecules, each containing fifty atoms, the number frequently existing in the molecule of a proteid. Here there is ample room for tendencies of the kind referred to and there is also the possibility that vital activities may depend upon the kind of motion of the molecules, apart from their constitution, thus leaving another loophole before a physico-chemical explanation is given up as unsatisfactory.

The medical world is at present much exercised with the problem of cancer, and efforts are being made to raise a sum of money not less than 100,000*l.* to provide for research upon this fell disease. No one can seriously doubt that means for arresting its progress, and even for complete cure, are perfectly possible, but whether Röntgen rays or any form of radiation, or special drugs or special courses of treatment are necessary can only be decided by prolonged observation. The reward is worth the effort, and no millionaire could devote his wealth to a nobler use.

Mention may fitly be made in this place of the magnificent donation of 200,000*l.* by Sir Ernest Cassel, which has been placed at the disposal of his Majesty the King for such purposes as he may think fit. By his Majesty's direction the money is to be devoted to the erection of a sanatorium for tuberculous patients.

A further study of the functions of muscle by Sir Lauder Brunton and Mr. Herbert Rhodes shows that an enzyme is present which has the power of breaking up the sugar which is supplied to it by the blood, and converting the energy thus set free into work. Up to the present it has not been found possible to isolate the enzyme owing to its easy decomposition into simpler bodies.

Dr. Lindsay Johnson has published some important researches on the fundus oculi in mammals, in other words, upon the portion of the retina which can be viewed through an ophthalmoscope. In the case of some of the larger species the investigation was very arduous, not to say dangerous, but with care all obstacles were surmounted, and a remarkable series of pictures is the result. The colours and patterns obtained are often very striking, and a relationship between different genera of animals can be made out, which does not always confirm that founded on other and (presumably) more reliable characters.

A reliable method of distinguishing human blood from that of animals is a great desideratum in medical jurisprudence. Drs. Wassermann and Schutze, of Berlin, claim to have devised a plan which has everything in its favour. It depends upon the circumstance that when human blood is injected into a rabbit the serum of the rabbit blood, added to diluted human blood, causes an immediate turbidity. Nothing of the kind occurs unless human blood be used for the test, though there is a feeble reaction with that of monkeys. If the authors are not unduly optimistic it will now be possible to decide even upon old bloodstains with something like certainty.

The celebration of Professor Virchow's eightieth birthday took place at Berlin in October last. A very large gathering of men of science from all parts of the world had assembled to do him honour, and it is worthy of record that the veteran was able to address the gathering for two

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hours, a striking proof of his vitality. Since then he has had the misfortune to be injured in descending from an electric car, but happily not in a manner likely to prove permanent.

BIOLOGY.

Of the many contributions in biological science made during the past year none is of greater importance or of more fascinating interest than the account given by Professor Loeb of the results of his experiments on the parthenogenetic development of the egg of certain echinoderms. By the use of solutions of potassium chloride of a certain strength he has succeeded in inducing segmentation, that is to say, the early stages of development, by chemical means only; the precautions taken in making the experiments preclude the possibility of this development being due to fertilisation of the egg by the male element. Development proceeded up to the free-swimming larval stage.

Professor Metchnikoff's masterly work on "Immunity in Infectious Diseases" is in many respects the most important study of zymotic disease that has as yet appeared.

The study of malaria continues to be prosecuted with undiminished energy and success. In the new *Journal of Hygiene* an interesting study of the structure and life-history of *Anopheles*, the malaria carrying mosquito, is in course of publication.

It is now suggested that the deadly "blackwater" fever of Africa is merely an intense form of malaria.

Professor Koch delivered an address to the British Congress on Tuberculosis in July, in the course of which he declared his belief that human beings could not contract tuberculosis, through milk or otherwise, from infected cattle. He supposes that bovine tuberculosis is due to the presence in cattle of a micro-organism distinct from that which causes the disease in mankind. This belief is strongly opposed by most authorities.

A controversy on "Lamarckism" has been waged in the pages of *Nature* in the first part of the year, which arose from criticisms on a book written by Professor Cunningham dealing with the origin of secondary sexual characters. Professor Cunningham ably supported the view of the "Neo-Lamarckians," who, whilst adopting the broad idea of the origin of species by modification in descent, deny the all-sufficiency of natural selection in the production of species. He maintains as an illustration of this theory that secondary sexual characters are the direct result of mechanical stimulation in each generation.

In matters relating to systematic and faunistic zoology a discovery of first importance has been that made by Sir Harry Johnston of a remarkable large mammal allied to the giraffe and to the extinct *Helladotherium*. This strange beast, whose mounted skin is now to be seen in the British Natural History Museum, was named *Okapia Johnstoni* by Professor Lankester. It lives in the dense forests of the Upper Congo. Several other new and interesting mammals were obtained at the same time by Sir Harry Johnston.

Professor Haeckel sailed for Java at the beginning of the year on a quest for more remains of *Pithecanthropus erectus*, one of the "missing links."

Mr. Gardiner is editing a series of memoirs on the fauna of the Maldive Isles, the outcome of an expedition undertaken by him to investigate the nature of the coral reefs of which these islands are built.

A detailed account of the species of the very primitive genus *Peripatus*, collected by the Skeat expedition to Lower Siam, has been given by Mr. Evans in the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*. These are the first examples of the genus recorded from the mainland of Asia.

Dr. Moore has found yet another quasi-marine denizen of Lake Tanganyika in Central Africa. This is a polyzoon allied to existing marine forms. It was discovered growing on the shell of one of the curious molluscs found in the lake.

Amongst morphological papers published in the course of the year Dr. Gaskell's work on the origin of vertebrate animals occupies a foremost place. He endeavours to show that the ancestral form of vertebrates is to be sought amongst the palæozoic fossils known as Eurypterids, and their allies. The Eurypterids are represented nowadays only by the king-crab, *Limules*; but scorpions and spiders are very probably derived from them.

Mention must be made of the volume of the Oxford "Treatise on Zoology" on the echinoderm, to which Mr. Bather contributes an important section on the crinoids (sea-lilies) and their allies; and of Dr. Gadow's volume on reptiles and amphibia in the "Cambridge Natural History," which is full of interest both to the scientific and general reader.

The phenomenon known as *Xenia*, which occurs in flowering plants, is attracting much attention from botanists. It has now been shown in several cases that the pollen tube on entering the ovary of the flower develops two sexual cells: one of these fertilises the ovum, and so takes part in the formation of the embryo; the second enters the cell of the embryo-sac, and consequently affects the development of the fruit.

The question of sexual reproduction in the fungi is to the fore, and the views of De Bary and his followers are holding their own against those of Brefeld and others, who deny the existence of the phenomena of sex in this group. An important contribution to the controversy has been made by Mr. Barker, who has recently succeeded in obtaining conjugating forms of the yeast fungus.

The lichen-flora of Schleswig-Holstein is the subject of a memoir by Messrs. Fischer-Benzon and Darbishire. Upwards of forty genera are recorded from the area in question.

The publication of a detailed work on systematic botany, "*Das Pflanzenreich*," has been commenced by Mr. Engelman of Leipsic.

Captain Deasy has discovered remains of *Zostera marina* on the Kwen Lun Mountains in Central Asia at a height of about 16,500 feet. This species is a common marine plant, known as wrack, and its presence at so great an elevation and so far from the sea is very remarkable. The remains were found in a bed of clay, and it is conjectured that the area where the discovery was made was at some time occupied by a salt lake.

J. REGINALD ASHWORTH.

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ART, DRAMA AND MUSIC.

I. ART.

THE first year of the new century was not remarkable for fresh developments in the world of art. No new reputations were formed, no painter or sculptor of note travelled out of his beaten track, or surpassed within it his own earlier achievements. But, on the other hand, the year witnessed the inception of a work of monumental art on an exceptionally ambitious scale—the National Memorial to Queen Victoria. The architectural design of this memorial was entrusted to Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., whose drawings, submitted in a limited competition, gained the approval both of the judges and the general body of artists. The scheme of the limited competition was not so well received, for there seemed no good reason why it should have been confined to five architects. Nor did the selection of Mr. Brock as the sculptor of the monument that will form the central motive of the memorial meet with unqualified approval. No one questioned Mr. Brock's inventive and executive skill, but in view of the renaissance of sculpture in England it was unfortunate that no other artists were invited to submit designs for the monument. The Glasgow Exhibition, with its remarkable collection of works by nineteenth century painters and sculptors, was another notable feature in the art history of 1901, a year that was also marked by the sensational recovery of the so-called "Duchess of Devonshire," a portrait attributed to Gainsborough, which had been stolen from Messrs. Agnew's gallery in 1876. The picture was purchased by Mr. Pierpont Morgan soon after its recovery, and exhibited in the autumn for the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, but its claims to authenticity were not generally accepted by artists and critics, although most were agreed that traces of the handiwork of Gainsborough were to be seen on parts of the canvas.

The King gave several commissions to artists soon after his accession. The painting of the state portrait of his Majesty was entrusted to Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., and Mr. E. A. Abbey, R.A., was commissioned to paint the official picture of the forthcoming coronation. Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., and Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A., were invited to paint pictures representing historical incidents of the first year of the King's reign, and the commission for designing the new postage stamps was given to an Austrian sculptor, Herr Emil Fuchs. But the British stamp has never been a thing of beauty, and the new examples proved to be, if anything, inferior to their predecessors. No title was conferred upon an artist, but several were decorated with the Royal Victorian Order.

The veteran cattle painter, Mr. Sidney Cooper, R.A., and Professor von Herkomer, R.A., were made Commanders, while the Order of the Fourth Class was conferred upon Mr. Sydney P. Hall, Herr Emil Fuchs, and Mr. Lionel Cust. Mr. Cust was also appointed Surveyor of Pictures to his Majesty, in succession to Sir J. C. Robinson. There were no elections of Members or Associates of the Royal Academy, although two vacancies were made during the year, one by the resignation of Mr. John Brett, A.R.A., and the other by the death of Mr. E. Onslow Ford, R.A. Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., was elected treasurer to the Royal Academy in place of Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., resigned. The French Académie des Beaux Arts elected Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., an Associate, and Sir W. M. Conway was made Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge, in succession to Dr. Waldstein.

The Royal Academy opened the year with a poor exhibition of works by British artists deceased since 1850. This period included one artist, Turner, of the very first rank, but the exhibition contained only five Turners, one of which was in water colour. There were no examples whatever of Mulready, Creswick, and other prominent artists whose deaths had occurred during the prescribed period, and the exhibition, taken altogether, was perhaps the weakest that has ever been seen at Burlington House in the winter. The summer exhibition of the Royal Academy was once again dominated artistically by Mr. Sargent, whose seven portraits were as character studies no less searching and incisive than those of the preceding year. The daring, but not too refined, "Daughters of A. Wertheimer, Esq.," was the most striking of the American master's canvases. But charm, a quality rare in Mr. Sargent's work, was altogether wanting in this picture, although it was suggested in another portrait on the opposite wall of the Third Gallery, "The Hon. Mrs. Charles Russell," a sympathetic study of an interesting face. In the Third Gallery, also, was placed the picture that, by reason of its subject, attracted more popular attention than any other work. This was M. Benjamin Constant's portrait of Queen Victoria, which was hung in a position of honour at the west end of the gallery. The entire wall was devoted to M. Constant's portrait, for the pictures which at first hung on either side of it were removed at the wish of the King, who himself paid a visit to Burlington House while the Hanging Committee was at work. But in spite of its advantageous position the picture failed to secure approval. In the eyes of the major portion of the public it was an inadequate representation of the great Queen whose death they had recently deplored, and to painters M. Constant's work made little appeal. It should be said, in justice to the skilful French artist, that his picture was painted under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, as he had no sittings from Queen Victoria. There were good portraits at the Academy by Mr. Orchardson, Mr. J. J. Shannon, Mr. C. W. Furse, and one or two others, but important subject pictures were comparatively few. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's "Under the Roof of Blue Ionian Weather," with its wonderful rendering of marble in sunlight, was a masterpiece of its kind; Mr. Frank Dicksee and Mr. Herbert Draper each showed his own version of a famous beauty of romance in their respective pictures of "Yseult" and "Tristram and

Iseult"; and history was painted by Mr. Abbey, Mr. Seymour Lucas and Mr. Chevallier Tayer. Some of the most interesting work in the exhibition came from the group of pastoral painters which included Messrs. Clausen, Edward Stott, La Thangue and Arnesby Brown, and there were good sea pictures from Mr. Napier Hemy and Mr. Stanhope Forbes. An interesting new departure was "The Flower Girl," by Mr. J. J. Shannon, which was acquired by the Chantrey Trustees (525*l.*), who bought also Mr. Arnesby Brown's "Morning" (420*l.*); Mr. Albert Goodwin's "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" (315*l.*); and "Val d'Arno: Evening" (526*l.*), by Mr. M. R. Corbet. The picture sales at the Academy were fairly good. The sum total was between 19,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*, and among the pictures that found purchasers, besides those acquired by the Chantrey Trustees, were Sir E. Poynter's "Helena and Hermia" (1,050*l.*), Mr. Napier Hemy's "The Home Wind" (1,000*l.*); "The Last Day for Salmon," by Mr. Alfred Parsons (840*l.*); "A Mystery of the Past," by Mr. F. Goodall (840*l.*); M. Lybaert's "Evening of Life" (800*l.*); and "The Citadel, Cairo," by Mr. Alfred East (682*l.* 10*s.*). More than 14,000 works of art were submitted to the Academy Selecting Committee, and of these the hangers (Messrs. Davis, Gow, Gregory, Leslie, Gilbert and Dicksee) could find room for only 1,823.

The winter exhibition at the New Gallery was composed entirely of the work of Sir W. B. Richmond. At the summer exhibition, which was below the average in quality, Mr. G. F. Watts and Mr. Edward Stott were perhaps the most prominent exhibitors.

The Spanish exhibition at the Guildhall attracted a vast number of visitors. There were some fine examples of Velasquez in the exhibition, and several canvases by Goya, an artist whose work was new to many of the visitors to the Guildhall. But, unfortunately, it was not these pictures that gave the exhibition such popularity; the crowds were attracted by the showy and sometimes vulgar art of the modern Spanish painters, to the exhibition of whose work the finest of the Guildhall galleries was devoted.

In October the International Society held its third exhibition at the galleries of the Royal Institute in Piccadilly. The opening of this exhibition had been eagerly anticipated by those who had seen the first exhibitions held by the society at Knightsbridge, and who looked forward to seeing a still finer show of pictures in Piccadilly. But the exhibition, admirably arranged as it was by the accomplished president, Mr. Whistler, proved disappointing, even to the most ardent supporters of the International Society, for few either of the foreign or British members were well represented.

There was nothing to call for special remark about the annual exhibitions of the remaining art societies, except perhaps that of the Society of Portrait Painters, held at the New Gallery in November, to which Mr. Watts contributed three or four fine specimens of the work of his middle period. The annual exhibition of the Burlington Fine Arts Club was composed of examples of silver plate and some fine pieces from the Royal collection, and from those of the City companies, the Universities and many private persons. In the autumn a collection of works by the late William Stott was shown in Pall Mall.

The exhibition held by Messrs. Agnew in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund contained, besides the famous stolen and recovered portrait already referred to, fine examples of Gainsborough, Reynolds, Hoppner, Raeburn, Constable and Turner. At the Dowdeswell Galleries a striking series of water colours by a young artist, Miss E. Fortescue-Brickdale, attracted great attention; and early in the year a comprehensive collection of drawings illustrating the progress of the art of water-colour painting in the nineteenth century was exhibited at the Fine Art Society's gallery.

The need for protecting the National Gallery from fire by isolating it from adjacent buildings induced the Government to bring in a bill giving them power to acquire those buildings, and this measure became law in August. There were no new acquisitions of the first importance, but the National Gallery received by bequest, gift or purchase, pictures by Luca Signorelli, Paris Bordone, Raeburn, Wilson, Bonfigli and Sir James Thornhill. Neither of the two last-named artists was previously represented in Trafalgar Square. Some of the pictures and drawings that form part of the Vaughan bequest were hung for the first time in the Gallery. Among the acquisitions to the National Portrait Gallery were portraits of Tyndall, the first Lord Lytton, Charles Kingsley, Henry Kingsley, Dean Buckland and Sir Francis Grant. The Gallery also received a statuette of Thackeray and a bust of George Cruikshank; and Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., presented his portrait of Professor Max Müller. Earl Percy was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. The artistic acquisitions to the British Museum included a collection of drawings by John Sell Cotman, and others by Rembrandt, Gibson and H. W. Bunbury; some interesting silver of the Augustan age, found near Como; and a very fine two-handed Greek vase, with figures in red on a black ground.

Extraordinary prices were given this year for individual pictures, although no great collections of pictures were disposed of. Rumour credited Mr. Pierpont Morgan with giving 100,000*l.* for the Colonna Raphael and 30,000*l.* for the recovered "Duchess of Devonshire," but as these pictures were purchased privately there were no means of verifying such remarkable figures. But a Hoppner, a portrait of Lady Louisa Manners, was sold at Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's for 14,752*l.*, a sum that exceeded even the enormous prices that have been given for the work of such masters as Reynolds and Gainsborough. Another Hoppner, a portrait of Mrs. Farthing, was sold on the same day for 8,000*l.*; and a Hobbema, a "Woody Landscape," painted in 1665, for 9,870*l.* A pair of commodes from Hornby Castle were sold for 15,000*l.*, two pairs of beakers in Chelsea were realised respectively 5,400*l.* and 3,255*l.*, and a pair of Louis XVI. vases 3,675*l.* But the most remarkable feature of the art sales of 1901 was the rise in value of the mezzotint. A proof of Valentine Green's engraving of Reynolds's "Lady Betty Delmé" was sold for 966*l.* (two or three times as much as Reynolds received for the original portrait); a mezzotint by the same engraver of Sir Joshua's "Duchess of Rutland" fetched 1,050*l.*, and, later in the season, as much as 1,218*l.* was paid by Messrs. Agnew for an engraving by John Raphael Smith of Sir Joshua's "Mrs. Carnac."

II. DRAMA.

The period of national mourning at the death of Queen Victoria in the early days of 1901 was marked in the theatrical world by the closing of all the theatres, many of the leading managers not re-opening their doors till after the funeral. The news of the Queen's death became generally known in London shortly after 7 P.M. (Jan. 22), and notices were promptly posted outside the theatres and music halls announcing that there would be no performance that night; it happened that at Drury Lane the audience were already in their places when the announcement was made.

The year on the whole was fruitful of dramatic productions, although at more than one theatre plays produced in 1900 were sufficient to provide entertainment throughout 1901.

Sir Henry Irving opened his season in April with "Coriolanus," which, though in many ways an interesting performance, was but moderately successful. At the close of the run of "Coriolanus" Sir Henry produced successfully most of the best known plays in his *répertoire*, including "Robespierre," "Madame Sans Gêne," "The Lyons Mail," "Charles I.," "Louis XI.," "The Bells," and "The Story of Waterloo."

At Her Majesty's the successful run of "Herod" continued till March, when it was followed by a delightful representation of "Twelfth Night," admirable alike in its scenery and its actors; Mr. Tree gave a most interesting reading of Malvolio, while Miss Brayton and Mr. Courtice Pounds, both new-comers to Her Majesty's, achieved conspicuous success as Viola and the Clown respectively.

In the autumn Mr. Tree produced "The Last of the Dandies," by Mr. Clyde Fitch, a picturesque melodrama given with all the elaboration of staging and costume which one has been led to expect at Her Majesty's. Mr. Tree presented a striking picture as Count d'Orsay; Miss Lily Hanbury played Lady Blessington, and one was pleased to see Miss Kate Rorke again, though the part of Lady Sommershire was hardly worthy of her.

The new year found "Mrs. Dane's Defence" in the middle of a prosperous run at Wyndham's Theatre, and when it was finally taken off Mr. Wyndham revived "The Case of Rebellious Susan." This was followed in the autumn by "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," by Mr. Isaac Henderson, an author whose work had not been seen in London before; it was in many ways a powerful play and had one really good scene, but was marred here and there by the staginess of forty years ago. However its popularity amply justified Mr. Wyndham's choice.

Another successful new play was "The Wilderness," by Mr. H. V. Esmond, produced by Mr. George Alexander in the spring and which ran throughout the summer. Previous to this Mr. Alexander had produced "The Awakening," a play which, despite one strong scene and some excellent acting by Miss Fay Davis and Miss Gertrude Kingston, proved something of a disappointment.

No change was necessary in the Haymarket programme throughout

the year owing to the continued popularity of "The Second in Command." Miss Winifred Emery made a welcome reappearance in the part of Muriel Mainwaring, which had previously been admirably played by Miss Sibyl Carlisle.

Mr. Forbes Robertson had a somewhat unfortunate season at the Comedy. "Count Tezma" proved a failure not to be redeemed by the gorgeous uniforms of the soldiers playing so prominent a part in the cast, while "The Sacrament of Judas," though excellent as a *lever de rideau*, proved incapable of successful expansion into an entire evening's entertainment.

Mr. Martin Harvey, after successfully reviving "The Only Way" at the New Apollo Theatre, produced at the Court a version of Mr. Marion Crawford's "Cigarette Maker's Romance." The story, though very slight and fanciful, gave Mr. Harvey the opportunity for an exquisite piece of acting as Count Skariatine.

Mr. Lewis Waller at the close of the run of "Henry V." produced "The Royal Rival," a version of "Don César de Bazan," which ran for some time at the Duke of York's Theatre, and afterwards Mr. H. V. Esmond's "Sentimentalist," which, however, failed to repeat the success of "The Wilderness."

Mr. Hawtrey's new venture, at the end of the run of "A Message from Mars," was Mr. Anstey's "Man from Blankley's," which proved no less amusing on the stage than in the pages of *Punch*.

At the Criterion Mr. Bouchier contented himself with revivals of "Wheels within Wheels," and "Mamma" till the autumn, when Mr. Carton's new comedy, "The Undercurrent," made a successful appearance.

At the Duke of York's Mr. Parker's romantic farce, "The Swash-buckler," proved somewhat disappointing, although possessing considerable humour and being admirably interpreted by Miss Evelyn Millard and Mr. Herbert Waring, both of whom were afterwards seen at the same theatre in a revival of "Lady Ursula."

Miss Marie Tempest followed up "English Nell" by excellent representations of "Peg Woffington" and "Becky Sharp," and she has certainly justified by success her bold step in forsaking musical comedy for the "legitimate" drama, a remark which also applies to Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss, since the public have found "Sweet and Twenty" at the Vaudeville to their taste for the best part of a year. In the autumn a little play called "Scrooge" was added to the bill, in which Mr. Hicks gave a really clever impersonation of the miser of the "Christmas Carol."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, besides various revivals, produced Björnson's "Beyond Human Power," a grim and striking play, though hardly one calculated to draw the general public.

Mr. Benson had a Shakespearean season at the Comedy, during which, amongst other plays, he produced "Richard II.," "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Coriolanus." In the first named Mr. Benson is undoubtedly at his best, but "Coriolanus" was somewhat overshadowed by the then impending performance of the same play at the Lyceum.

In September was produced at the Garrick "*Iris*," a new play by Mr. Pinero, entitled in the opinion of many to rank with "*The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*". Dealing with a not very pleasant subject, Mr. Pinero has written a tragedy of more than ordinary merit, nor did it suffer from its interpreters; Miss Fay Davis had never given a more beautiful impersonation than "*Iris*," and very notable, too, was the acting of Messrs. Oscar Asche and Dion Boucicault.

In the autumn Mr. and Mrs. Kendal paid an all too short visit to the St James's, where they successfully revived "*The Elder Miss Blossom*," and produced "*The Likeness of the Night*," by Mrs. Clifford, the latter a painful but undoubtedly interesting play.

Space forbids more than a bare enumeration of various other pieces produced during the year, the most noteworthy being "*Peril*," revived by Mr. Fred Kerr at the Garrick; "*The Queen's Double*," produced by Miss Janet Steer, also at the Garrick; "*The Royal Necklace*" and "*A Man of His Word*," at the Imperial Theatre; "*A Woman in the Case*," at the Court; and "*The Great Millionaire*," the autumn melodrama at Drury Lane.

Of farces the most noteworthy of the year have been "*The Night of the Party*," produced by Mr. Weedon Grossmith at the Avenue, and "*Are You a Mason?*" at the Shaftesbury. Mr. Penley revived "*Charley's Aunt*" and "*Uncles and Aunts*"; while "*The Giddy Goat*," "*A Tight Corner*" and other pieces of a like type saw the light at Terry's and the Strand.

In the shape of an American invasion we have had Mr. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott, who gave yet a third play of Mr. Esmond, "*When we were Twenty-One*," at the Comedy, while Mr. Gillette throughout the autumn drew crowded houses to the Lyceum by his impersonation of "*Sherlock Holmes*," an admirable creation set in exciting if somewhat melodramatic surroundings.

Other invaders have been the German Company at the Comedy, and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin, who occupied Her Majesty's during the summer. Their principal play was M. Rostand's "*L'Aiglon*," which, if hardly so fascinating as "*Cyrano de Bergerac*," is yet a work of extraordinary interest and provides two magnificent parts for Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin in the ill-fated Duc de Reichstadt and the old grenadier Flambeau. "*Cyrano*" was also given on several occasions, besides such old favourites as "*Phèdre*," "*Les Précieuses Ridicules*," "*La Tosca*" and "*La Dame aux Camélias*."

From Japan came Mme. Sadi Yacco and Mr. Otojiro Kawakami, who were seen during the summer at the Criterion. This is not the first appearance of Mme. Sadi Yacco in England, and she undoubtedly proved herself an actress possessed of both charm and power, though her art is fundamentally different from that of our own actresses.

In the domain of musical comedy "*San Toy*" in December at length drew to a close, after a two years' run at Daly's. "*Florodora*" was succeeded by the almost equally successful "*Silver Slipper*" at the Lyric, and "*The Messenger Boy*" in the fulness of time gave way to "*The Toreador*" at the Gaiety. "*Kitty Grey*" at the Apollo, and "*H.M.S. Irresponsible*," under the command of Mr. Arthur Roberts,

both enjoyed prosperous careers, and Miss Louie Freear successfully bore on her shoulders the entire burden of "A Chinese Honeymoon," produced at the Strand in the autumn.

"The Belle of New York" was successfully revived at the renamed Century Theatre, but other American musical comedies produced during the year, *viz.*, "The Fortune Teller," "The Whirl of the Town," "The Girl from up There" and "The Belle of Bohemia," though characteristically noisy, apparently possessed no compensating advantages.

At the death of Mr. D'Oyly Carte the Savoy passed into new hands, but continued to be conducted on the old lines. Sir Arthur Sullivan died before he had completely finished the music of "The Emerald Isle," of which Captain Basil Hood supplied the libretto. The score was, however, completed by Mr. Edward German, and the piece enjoyed a considerable run. "Ib and Little Christina," also by Captain Hood, failed to draw, and on December 7 "Iolanthe" was once more seen in London after too long an absence, and proved as delightful as ever.

At Christmas, besides the usual number of pantomimes, two or three plays specially for the benefit of children were produced, including "Shock-headed Peter," "The Man that Stole the Castle" and "Bluebell in Fairyland."

III. MUSIC.

The first year of the new century was marked by manifold signs of activity on the part of British musicians, both in composition and performance; and the public appreciation of British music, both at home and on the Continent, was more pronounced than it has been for a long time past. Perhaps the most important event of the year was the production of an English opera in the summer season at Covent Garden, the libretto being the work of Mr. Julian Sturgis, founded on Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," and the music composed by Dr. Villiers Stanford. In spite of the somewhat niggardly behaviour of the Covent Garden authorities, who allowed only two performances of the opera after having promised three, the work produced a considerable sensation in musical London, and did much to advance the rather lagging cause of English opera. Dr. Stanford has long been known for his consummate musicianship, his catholic taste and his wide artistic sympathies, and in this opera he put forth his best powers, with brilliant results. While not avoiding the use of representative themes, he refrained from following too closely in Wagner's steps, and the music reflects rather the inherited excellencies of many different composers than the definite style of any one master. If the opera has a prototype at all, it is perhaps to be found in Verdi's "Falstaff," and it is giving high, but not too high, praise to "Much Ado about Nothing" to compare it in brilliance and sparkle, in lightness of touch and in finish of workmanship to the great Italian's comic masterpiece. An excellent performance was secured under the conductorship of Sgr. Mancinelli, the cast including such well-known names as Miss Suzanne Adams, Miss Marie Brema, Mr. Bispham and M. Plançon. Apart from the production of Dr. Stanford's work, the season of grand opera at Covent Garden was singularly uneventful, not to say

uninteresting. There was the first performance in England of Lalo's "*Le Roi d'Ys*," a work that was produced in Paris as long ago as 1888, and has since had considerable vogue in France. It is not a work of any very serious artistic merit, but it has much of the piquancy and gracefulness characteristic of the nation from which it sprang. Mr. Isidor de Lara's "*Messaline*," first given in 1899, was thought worthy of revival, though it must be admitted that a further acquaintance with the work does not tend to modify the opinion that the disagreeableness of the subject is by no means atoned for by the value of the musical treatment. Of individual performers, Sgr. Tamagno made a welcome reappearance, and once more electrified his hearers by his extraordinarily forcible and realistic rendering of the title-part in Verdi's "*Otello*"; Fräulein Ternina repeated her incomparable performance of Isolde to the Tristan of Herr Van Dyck, and still further strengthened her claim to the foremost rank among operatic singers; and Mme. Calvé again won a familiar triumph in "*Carmen*." The absence of M. Jean de Reszke was severely felt, and there were no signs of the appearance of a new star who could adequately fill the great tenor's place, though Sgr. Anselmi won considerable favour by his refined and attractive singing in "*Rigoletto*" and "*Faust*." As usual, throughout the season the cheaper seats in the house were crowded to overflowing, thereby once more demonstrating the fact that there is abundant audience in England for high-class opera at reasonable prices, and pointing to the need of the establishment of a national opera-house, where the claims of pure art could be satisfied without regard to financial considerations.

While on the subject of opera in England, it is interesting to record the revival in April of Purcell's "*Dido and Æneas*" at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill, under the auspices of the Purcell Society, the opera being followed by the quaint "*Masque of Love*," from the same composer's "*Dioclesian*." Another notable event was the performance in London of Purcell's music to "*A Midsummer-Night's Dream*" in concert form. On this occasion several numbers were heard for the first time, the complete score of the work, which had been lost for two centuries, having been recently discovered in the library of the Royal Academy of Music. A comic opera called "*Fantasio*," by an English composer, Miss Ethel Smyth, had the distinction of being produced at Carlsruhe under the direction of Herr Mottl, and it is to be hoped that English music-lovers will not have to wait long before being given an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the work of their country-woman.

On the Continent the chief operatic events of the year have been the first performances of two music-dramas by Richard Strauss—"Guntram" at Prague and "*Feuersnoth*" at Dresden, and the production at Dresden of M. Paderewski's long-expected opera "*Manru*." The latter was brilliantly given, and was received with abundant enthusiasm. Another Bayreuth Festival took place in July and August, this being the twenty-fifth year since the production of the gigantic "*Nibelungen*" tetralogy. The demand for seats was greater than on any previous occasion, and the performances were on the usual high

level of excellence. Besides "Der Ring des Nibelungen," which, as at its original production in 1876, was conducted by Dr. Richter, and "Parsifal," the festival scheme included for the first time "Der Fliegende Holländer," which, with Herr Mottl as conductor and Herr Van Rooy in the principal part, was given an almost ideally perfect representation.

In the sphere of chamber music the most notable event of the year was the visit to London of Dr. Joachim and his famous quartet in the spring. Six concerts were given in St. James's Hall, the performers being placed on a raised platform in the middle of the hall according to the practice prevailing in Berlin, thus giving a far larger proportion of the audience a chance of hearing satisfactorily than is possible under the ordinary arrangement. It is satisfactory to record that the public assembled in unusually large numbers to hear quartet playing, which, in point of *ensemble* and artistic unanimity of style, has perhaps never been paralleled, certainly never surpassed. The programmes exhibited a representative selection of the masterpieces of chamber music, special attention being devoted to the works of Beethoven's third period, in the interpretation of which the Joachim quartet display their finest qualities. These quartets, which are so difficult for the ordinary amateur to appreciate, seemed to acquire a new significance and beauty under the guidance of the great violinist and his colleagues, and what had before appeared disjointed or chaotic was for the first time given organic cohesion. It would be false flattery to say that Dr. Joachim's powers are entirely untouched by the hand of time, but he still retains the secret of a style so noble and dignified that he is able to render the great works of Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms with a perfection that none of his younger rivals have approached. And when it is added that the three other players in the quartet are thoroughly imbued with his spirit and act in loyal co-operation with him, there is no difficulty in understanding the excellence of the artistic result achieved.

The visit of the Joachim quartet served, among other things, to draw attention to the loss which London suffers in not possessing a permanent company of players, who by constant practice and association would be able to attain to the highest standard of *ensemble* performance. There can be no question that the artistic value of the time-honoured Popular Concerts would be immensely enhanced if this desirable change could be introduced. It is true that in the early part of the year the directors made a move in this direction by engaging M. Ysaye's quartet for a series of concerts. But M. Ysaye, great player as he undoubtedly is, has not the peculiar qualities required in the first violin of a string quartet. His artistic personality is so domineering and masterful that he cannot refrain from treating the three other strings somewhat as if their duty was to supply an accompaniment to his solo performance, and this defect was emphasised by the fact that the other members of his quartet were quite undistinguished players, who were neither willing nor able to assert themselves. In the autumn season the old system was reverted to; a new leader generally appeared at each concert, and the performances were neither worse nor better than what was to be expected from scratch organisations, who in many cases had never

played together before. The *répertoire* of the Popular Concerts has been enlarged during the year by a new quartet in E minor by M. Saint-Saëns, dedicated to M. Ysaye, and obviously adapted with peculiar skill to his style and method, and by some interesting specimens of the work of César Franck, Vincent d'Indy and Borodine. In the autumn Mr. Arthur Chappell retired from the management of the concerts after a long and honoured career in the service of art, and the occasion was celebrated, with strange inappropriateness, by a glorified ballad concert at the Albert Hall, in which all the most popular singers of the day took part.

Turning to orchestral music, we record with regret the end of the famous series of Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace, with which the name of August Manns has been so long and so honourably associated. Of the great part which these concerts have played in the spread of good music in England, in the encouragement of young composers, and in the education of the public taste, it is impossible to speak too highly. But the days when a journey to Sydenham was the only way of hearing the best orchestral music are happily past, and while the high artistic standard of the Saturday Concerts was maintained to the end, the audiences had in later days become far less numerous owing to the great multiplication of orchestral performances in central London. Thanks to the untiring energy and enterprise of Mr. Robert Newman a permanent orchestra has been established at the Queen's Hall, which by dint of continued association, under the inspiring guidance of Mr. H. J. Wood, has reached a high level of excellence, and now has nothing to fear in comparison with the finest orchestras to be heard in continental towns. The usual number of symphony concerts were given in the spring and autumn seasons, and Mr. Newman once more relied too exclusively on the works of Tschaiikowsky and the Russian school to attract and fascinate the public. The London Musical Festival was again held in the spring, and was attended with a large measure of popular success. The leading characteristic of the festival on this occasion was the appearance of five eminent conductors, M. Saint-Saëns, M. Colonne, Herr Weingartner, M. Ysaye and Mr. H. J. Wood, who exercised their skill on Mr. Newman's orchestra in various styles and with various degrees of success. The immense versatility of M. Saint-Saëns does not extend apparently to the art of conducting, and the concert for which he was responsible, consisting almost entirely of his own works, did not reach such a high level of performance as that prevailing generally during the week. M. Ysaye proved that he was almost as fine a conductor as a violinist, and Herr Weingartner made a profound impression by securing a rendering of Beethoven's C Minor Symphony unequalled in dramatic power and breadth of style. Among several interesting features of the festival may be mentioned a Symphonic Prelude, by César Franck, an *Adagio* for Strings by the Belgian composer Lekeu, M. Saint-Saëns' brilliant "Africa" fantasia, a finely scored Symphonic Poem, by Herr Weingartner, Dr. Cowen's charming new overture, "A Butterfly's Ball," and Dr. Elgar's now famous Orchestral Variations. As to the solo performers, it is noticeable that three of the most eminent violinists of the day appeared during the week, Lady Hallé, M. Ysaye and Dr. Joachim, the latter introducing a delight-

ful early concerto by Mozart, and the pianists were hardly less distinguished, including such names as M. Saint-Saëns, Sgr. Busoni and Mr. Harold Bauer.

During the dead season of the year Mr. Newman once more stepped into the breach with his admirable Promenade Concerts, and the crowded audiences night after night told eloquently of the rapidly increasing popularity of good classical music with the English public. A large number of interesting novelties were brought to a first hearing, among which may be mentioned a symphony by the Swedish composer Alfven, Glazounow's ballet called "The Seasons," and two military marches by Dr. Elgar. Mr. Newman amply atoned for the cold treatment he has meted out in the past to British composers by showing them especial favour during the Promenade season, and on one very memorable occasion the programme consisted exclusively of compositions by native musicians, the list of names being Cowen, Parry, Stanford, Elgar, Coleridge Taylor, Percy Pitt, Cliffe, German, and MacCunn.

In the season of the Philharmonic Society the most notable new work produced was an overture by Dr. Elgar with the title "Cockaigne," the composer's idea being to express in musical terms the many-sided activities of London life. The ingenuity with which a realistic representation of a walk through the London streets is given within the strict limits of the sonata form, the splendid variety and richness of the orchestral colouring, the masterly polyphonic skill shown in the combination of themes, and the exhilarating vivacity which pervades the music from first to last, combine to make the overture a very notable piece of work, entirely worthy of the brilliant English musician who is already beginning to acquire something like a European reputation. His *Orchestral Variations* have been given in several German towns under eminent conductors during the year, and there seems every prospect of "Cockaigne" following in the steps of its predecessor. Besides Dr. Elgar's work the Philharmonic novelties were not very remarkable. Herr Emil Sauer played a new pianoforte concerto of his own, brilliant and attractive enough, but possessing few of the higher musical qualities. There was a symphonic poem by Mr. W. Wallace, and a pretty cycle of songs by Mr. Landon Ronald called "In Summer Time." Dr. Cowen conducted the concerts with his usual zeal, but the general standard of performance, though undeniably improved, is still not as high as that of many societies who do not boast such an historic name as the Philharmonic.

The dearth of choral music in London has been as marked as ever during the past year. The Royal Choral Society, who are practically the sole occupants of the field, confine their attention, as is well known, mainly to entirely familiar works, and they labour under the permanent disadvantage of performing in a hall whose acoustic properties are notoriously bad. As a relief from the routine succession of the "Elijah," the "Messiah," and the "Redemption," the society produced the cantata "Hora Novissima" by the American composer Horatio Parker, which had attracted considerable notice at a provincial festival the previous year. A further hearing confirmed the impression that it is a work remarkable rather for

cleverness and finished workmanship than for creative power. Two choral performances were given in the autumn in Queen's Hall, but in both cases the choruses were those of provincial societies. One of these—the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" by the Nottingham Sacred Harmonic—was rendered memorable by the appearance in the title part of Mr. Ffranggon-Davies, who sang the music with a rich sonority of voice and a nobility of style that have not been heard since Mr. Santley was in his prime. Another choral performance in London that deserves mention was that given at the inauguration of the fine new concert hall of the Royal College of Music in the summer. For this occasion Mr. Arthur Benson had written an ode, and Sir Hubert Parry, the Director of the College, set it to music in his very finest manner, the whole effect of the work being beautiful and impressive in the extreme. A striking comment on the condition of choral music in London is the fact that Dr. Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," which, in spite of an inadequate performance, was the great sensation of the Birmingham Festival of 1899, has not yet been given in the Metropolis, though in the course of last year it was performed at Worcester and (in German) at Düsseldorf, in the latter case winning unstinted appreciation from critics and public alike.

In the provinces the triumphant career of Mr. Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha" trilogy has continued without let or hindrance and the beautiful work has been given with varying degrees of efficiency by nearly every society in the kingdom. The great and continued popularity of the "Messiah," especially in the North of England, was once more proved by the extraordinary number of performances which were given of the work in all the great Yorkshire towns during the Christmas season. In Sheffield alone the oratorio was heard no less than fifteen times, and at the chief performance in the Albert Hall of that town on December 9, under Dr. Coward, there was an immense audience and hundreds had to be turned away from the doors.

The chief provincial festivals in 1901 were at Gloucester and Leeds. At Gloucester the new works produced were a fine and dignified eight-part motet, "The Righteous Live for Evermore," by Dr. C. H. Lloyd, written in memory of Queen Victoria; an orchestral idyll by Mr. Coleridge Taylor, which was hardly up to the level of the composer's best achievements; a symphonic prelude by Mr. W. H. Bell, the effect of which was a good deal marred by unduly heavy scoring; an orchestral poem by Dr. Cowen; and a melodious, but quite unpretentious, cantata called "Emmaus," by Mr. A. H. Brewer, who conducted the festival throughout with very creditable success. Besides these there were performances of Verdi's "Requiem" and Sir Hubert Parry's magnificent "Job," in which Mr. Plunket Greene won another triumph by his impressive singing of the "Lamentations." At the Leeds Festival the conductor's chair, which had been left vacant by the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan, was filled by Dr. Stanford, who, by universal consent, thoroughly justified his selection for the onerous post. The programme was drawn up with a view of making the festival a commemoration of nineteenth century music, but the scheme was not very successful in practical operation. The

concerts suffered by being far too miscellaneous in character, and the number of important choral works was disproportionately small. The chief novelty was a setting by Mr. Coleridge Taylor of Longfellow's "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé," but the work was a sad disappointment to the many admirers of "Hiawatha," the composer being apparently unable to resist the depressing influence of an incredibly weak libretto. The chorus, as is usual at Leeds, was of superb quality, and they were the chief factors in memorable performances of the "Messiah," Verdi's "Requiem," Sir Hubert Parry's "A Song of Darkness and Light," and, above all, Beethoven's stupendous "Mass in D." Of the individual performances perhaps the best was Mr. Leonard Borwick's playing of the solo part in Brahms's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat. The Feis Ceoil, or Irish Festival of Music, took place in Dublin in May, and met with greater success than any hitherto held. Besides the usual choral and instrumental competitions, there were performances of Dr. Stanford's "Phaudrig Crohoore," and Mr. Hardebeck's prize cantata, "The Red Hand of Ulster." The most interesting concert was one that was wholly devoted to Irish traditional music, many very beautiful airs being heard for the first time. Mr. Denis O'Sullivan sang several of the songs with brilliant success, notably Stanford's "Chieftain of Tyrconnell," and he showed clearly that he has no superior in the art of interpreting the melodies of his native country. The first German Bach Festival, held in Berlin in March, must not pass unrecorded. The old Bach Society, having fulfilled its mission of issuing a complete edition of Bach's works, has now been dissolved, and a new society has been constituted for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of the master's music by the organisation of biennial Bach Festivals. At the opening festival several interesting and beautiful specimens were brought forward, including five of the Church cantatas, three of the "Brandenburg" concertos, a humorous secular cantata, and a Mass, and on the Good Friday following a fine performance took place of the St. Matthew Passion.

Of the individual performers who have been most prominent in England during the past year the first place must unquestionably be given to the young violinist Kubelik, who was the great lion of the London musical season, and attracted enormous audiences by his astonishing technical powers and the unequalled beauty of his tone. Of great pianoforte virtuosi mention must be made of Godowsky and Harold Bauer, while among native musicians Mr. Donald Tovey has been building up for himself a considerable reputation as an artistic player and a composer of chamber music on classical lines. Of the concert singers Mr. O'Sullivan has already been mentioned; Mdlle. Landi made but a single appearance, but that was enough to prove that her incomparable voice and method are as potent in their attraction as ever; and particularly successful *débuts* were made by Miss Susan Metcalfe, an American singer possessing a perfectly finished style; and Miss Amy Castles, a young Australian soprano of much promise.

The musical death-roll of the year includes the names of *Giuseppe Verdi*, the great Italian operatic composer; *Piatti*, the famous violoncellist; *Rheinberger*, the well-known composer; *Chrysander*, the eminent

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Handelian scholar; *E. J. Hopkins*, the organist of the Temple Church, and composer; *Charles Salaman*, the song-writer; *John Farmer*, the organist and music master at Harrow and Balliol; *Richard Redhead*, the composer of the hymn tune to "Rock of Ages"; *Charles Lockety*, who sang the tenor music at the first production of Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; and *John Stainer*, the distinguished organist and composer of church music.

JOHN E. TALBOT.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1901.

JANUARY.

Queen Victoria.—Alexandrina Victoria, only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., by his marriage with Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Coburg, the widow of Carl Ludwig, Prince of Leiningen, was born at Kensington Palace on May 24, 1819. Her father died early in the following year, almost at the same time as George III. At this time the Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent's daughter, was living, and in 1820 a daughter was born to the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), so that the Princess Victoria's chance of succeeding to the throne appeared remote. Her mother continued to live quietly at Kensington, but in 1828 she was a spectator at a Drawing Room, where the young Queen of Portugal was present, and in the same year George IV. gave a juvenile ball in her honour. After this time, although the greater part of the year was spent at Kensington, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria usually passed the autumn at Ramsgate, Broadstairs, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the Isle of Wight, or at Tunbridge Wells. The Princess Victoria's name appeared in the Regency Bill passed on the accession of William IV. as heir-presumptive to the throne. On the acceptance of the Crown of Belgium by her brother, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Kent took up her abode at Claremont, where she had occasionally resided with him. There she pushed her daughter's education far beyond the ordinary limits of girls of those days, the Princess becoming proficient in both French and Italian—German, of course, she knew—and an accomplished musician, whilst she also devoted some of her time to the study

of mathematics, Latin and Greek. In 1837 the Princess Victoria, now heir-apparent, attained her legal majority, and the event was celebrated by great rejoicings in London and elsewhere. A grand ball was given at St. James's Palace, when the Princess for the first time took official precedence of her mother. Less than a month later, June 20-21, she became Queen. The announcement was made to her at 5 A.M. by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) and the Lord Chamberlain (Marquess of Conyngham), who had her roused from bed to receive their news. She received them in her nightgown and shawl, her feet in slippers, and her hair falling upon her shoulders. On the following day the Queen was proclaimed in the City and at St. James's by the title of Victoria, and a few days later went to prorogue Parliament, which was then, in accordance with the existing constitutional law, dissolved. In her first speech she said, "I ascend the Throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me; but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God." In the following November she dined with the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall, and shortly afterwards opened in person the new Parliament. One of its first acts was to settle the Queen's Civil List, which was fixed at 385,000*l.*, and her Privy Purse at 60,000*l.* At the same time Parliament settled 30,000*l.* a year upon the Duchess of Kent. In the following summer, on June 28, she was solemnly crowned in Westminster Abbey, Archbishop Howley placing the crown upon her head and anointing her

hands, and she returned to Buckingham Palace wearing her crown. In 1839 there occurred the incident known as the "Bedchamber Plot." The Melbourne Ministry having resigned on a question connected with the government of Jamaica, in the negotiations which ensued Sir Robert Peel stipulated that if he took the Premiership the ladies of the household—mainly of Whig families—should be replaced by Tories. The Queen being personally attached to the ladies in question, resisted this requirement—a course in which she was encouraged by her uncle, the Whig Duke of Sussex—with the result that Lord Melbourne returned to office. The young Queen's action in this matter, though natural, was disapproved in many quarters, and she never repeated it. In December of the same year an announcement was made that the Queen had resolved to marry her first-cousin, Prince Albert, younger son of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The announcement was well received by the nation, and the marriage, which was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on February 10, 1840, was the occasion of general popular rejoicing. The Queen's eldest child, the Princess Royal, was born in the following November, and the Prince of Wales a year later. Seven other children followed at intervals down to 1857, the youngest being the Princess Beatrice. Up to her marriage and for a short time afterwards, the Queen, when not in London or at Windsor, passed most of her time at Claremont, which she loved, or at Brighton, which she disliked; but in 1841 she purchased Osborne House, near Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and from time to time added to it by the purchase of adjoining property. In 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert paid their first visit to Scotland, staying with the Duke of Atholl at Dunkeld, the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith, and others of the Scottish nobility. They had previously paid visits to the Duke of Bedford at Woburn, to Earl Cowper at Panshanger, and Lord Melbourne at Brocket Hall. During a tour in Scotland, in 1847, they first saw Balmoral, and were so charmed with the spot and neighbourhood that they decided, if possible, to become its owners. After protracted negotiations the estate was finally purchased from the Fife trustees in 1852, and the old castle was inhabited by them in the autumn of that year. In the course of the three following years the new castle was erected under the direct

supervision of Prince Albert, and they entered upon its occupation on September 7, 1855.

Among the untoward incidents of the Queen's life must be mentioned the various attempts made upon her person—all of which were happily unattended with any serious injury, and all the acts of lunatics. The first was in 1841 when she was fired at by Edward Oxford while driving in Hyde Park. In the following year a man named Francis and a deformed lad named Bean were the assailants, and three subsequent attempts were made at long intervals. In all cases these attempts excited intense public aversion and anger, only mitigated by their unvarying futility. The personal popularity of the Queen was a powerful element among the influences which kept England free from any dangerous disturbances in 1848, when Continental thrones were almost everywhere tottering, if not actually overthrown. Louis Philippe, the fallen French King (whom the English Queen had visited at the Château d'Eu in 1843), took refuge in this country, was pecuniarily assisted by Queen Victoria, and subsequently had Claremont assigned as his residence.

In August, 1849, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, and the little Princess Royal and Prince of Wales, visited Ireland, sailing from the Isle of Wight to the Cove of Cork (thence renamed Queenstown), and was received with great enthusiasm both at Cork and in Dublin, though so short a time had passed after the abortive rising of Smith O'Brien. On August 12, 1850, the Queen found it necessary to write a very strong letter requiring, through the Prime Minister, Lord J. Russell, that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, should distinctly state what he proposed in any given case of foreign policy, and that when she had sanctioned any measure it should "not be arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister," and generally that she should be kept informed of what passed between him and foreign Ministers. Ultimately, in consequence of his sending a friendly despatch without the sanction or knowledge of the Queen or the Premier, with reference to Louis Napoleon's *coup d'Etat* (Dec. 2, 1851), Lord Palmerston was dismissed from office. These incidents illustrated the conscientious manner in which, mainly doubtless under her husband's advice during his lifetime, but later on her solitary responsibility, the Queen exercised her

constitutional supervision over the conduct of foreign affairs.

In 1851 the Queen opened in state the "Great Exhibition" in Hyde Park, which had been mainly brought about by the influence of Prince Albert, in the hope of inaugurating a reign of peace, and of encouraging art and industry, and in the following year she opened an International Exhibition in Dublin. When the exhibition building, subsequently to be known as the Crystal Palace, was removed in 1854 to Sydenham, the Queen re-opened it there. In March of the same year, on the eve of the outbreak of the Crimean war, she reviewed the Baltic fleet. During the progress of the war she entertained (April, 1855) her ally Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie at Windsor, and in the course of the same year paid a return visit to them. Her interest in the sick and wounded of the war was displayed in her superintendence of relief committees of ladies, in her frequent visits to the hospitals, and in the exercise of her influence for the building of Netley. In June, 1857, she distributed in Hyde Park to some sixty members of both services the new decoration of the Victoria Cross, for personal valour in action. In the following year the Queen and Prince Albert paid visits to Birmingham and Leeds, and also (at Potsdam) to the Princess Royal, who had been married a few months previously to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In 1859 the Queen's husband received the title of Prince Consort. In 1860 the Queen reviewed 18,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park (the Volunteer movement having been started in the previous year), and with her husband again visited their daughter in Prussia. In March, 1861, the Queen's mother, to whom she was devotedly attached, died; and in the following December the happiness of her life was wrecked by the death of her husband from gastric fever. He had outlived the prejudices long entertained against him in various quarters, and the admirable wisdom and tact with which he had discharged the difficult and delicate duties of his station were universally recognised. Almost his last public act was to write suggestions with a view to the framing of Lord John Russell's despatch on the *Trent* affair on lines facilitating the acquiescence of the United States in the just and necessary demands of this country.

The Queen's bereavement was crushing, and it was feared that she would never recover from it, but her strong sense of duty and her devotion to her

subjects enabled her by degrees to resume her official functions, although she ever afterwards held aloof from Court festivities. On the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, in March, 1863, she looked down from the royal pew in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the ceremony, but it was long (not until 1868) before she could undertake the duties of a Drawing-room. Her heart, however, was always open to every sorrow which fell upon any section of her subjects, and the tender womanly sympathy which she invariably expressed with the sufferers from any calamity endeared her profoundly to the popular mind. As soon, also, as her strength allowed she followed public affairs, at home and abroad, with close and wise vigilance. Her personal influence was exercised with powerful effect in 1867 by letters to the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia, towards the peaceful neutralisation of the Duchy of Luxemburg. In 1869 she interested herself actively, through Archbishop Tait, whose appointment she had strongly favoured, in preventing a conflict between the two Houses of Parliament over the bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. She regretted that Mr. Gladstone had thought it necessary to raise the question, but in view of the decisive result of the general election of that year she felt that further resistance to the Disestablishment policy would be unwise.

It was in 1868 that the Queen commenced the custom, which later became an annual one, of going to the Continent in the early spring. The Lakes of Lucerne and Maggiore were her first selected spots, and in the following year she stayed for some time at the summit of the Furka Pass near the Rhône Glacier. In 1868 also there appeared the touching tribute to the Queen's married life, in which she took her people into her confidence by showing how simple and domestic were the ways of royalty. "Leaves from a Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," was edited by Sir Arthur Helps, and illustrated by sketches from her Majesty's own pencil, and it at once took hold of the public heart. In December, 1871, the Prince of Wales was brought to the verge of death by an attack similar to that which ten years earlier had been fatal to his father. The Prince, however, happily recovered, and in March, 1872, the Queen, accompanied by her son, went in state to St. Paul's to return thanks to God for his safety. From this time the Queen occasionally appeared

in public for some important ceremony, like the opening of the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct, or laying the first stones of the new St. Thomas's Hospital and the new wing of the East London Hospital. In 1876 and again in 1877 she opened Parliament in person, although she did not wear her robes, and deputed the Lord Chancellor to read her speeches. This was during the Premiership of Lord Beaconsfield, who exercised a considerable influence over her. He had greatly encouraged the idea of the Prince of Wales's visit to India in the winter of 1875-6, and on January 1, 1877, at a great durbar of the Princes and Rulers of India, the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, "in order to testify the satisfaction felt by her Majesty at the reception given to her son in the Far East, and also to emphasise at the same time the object of his visit." The additional title was not at first favourably received in England, and Mr. Disraeli endeavoured to reconcile public opinion to the change by hinting that it was intended for use in India only. This restriction gradually disappeared, and the Queen came habitually to sign formal documents "Victoria R.I." The political wisdom, from the Indian point of view, of the assumption of the new title was latterly recognised, even by those who had been strongly averse to it.

In December, 1878, on the anniversary of her father's death, Princess Alice, who had married the Grand Duke of Hesse, died of typhoid fever at Darmstadt, and the blow was felt most acutely by the Queen, who subsequently addressed a letter to her people expressing her "heartfelt thanks for the universal and touching sympathy of all classes of her subjects."

In 1879 the Queen spent a month at Baveno on Lago Maggiore, and in the following year was present at the confirmation of the two daughters of the Princess Alice at Darmstadt. In 1882 she paid a state visit to the entrance of the City in order to open the new Law Courts, but early in 1884 the death, at Cannes, of her youngest son, the Duke of Albany, who had long been in delicate health, was another blow which confirmed the Queen's ways of retirement. In 1886, however, she came to London to open the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington; a few weeks later she went to Liverpool to open some public buildings, and in the autumn she spent a couple of nights at Holyrood, and visited the Edinburgh Exhibition in

state. From the period of her great bereavement the Queen divided her time between Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral, only coming to London for a day or two at a time for special functions at Buckingham Palace.

In June, 1887, the completion of the fiftieth year of her reign was celebrated by a public thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey, and was made the occasion of general festivities throughout the nation. She was escorted through the streets from the Palace to the Abbey by the heirs-apparent of all the Thrones of Europe, attended by brilliant suites, and on a subsequent day a general review of the Fleet was held at Spithead, the Queen steaming through the lines. Statues were erected, and hospitals and charitable institutions were founded in many places in honour of the event. In March, 1888, the Queen went to Florence, where she spent nearly two months, and there received alarming news of the health of her son-in-law, the Emperor Frederick of Germany. On her way to Charlottenburg she was met by the Emperor of Austria at Innsbrück, and at Berlin she had several interviews with, and by her political capacity greatly impressed, Prince Bismarck, between whom and the Emperor Frederick there had been much friction, and the Queen's influence was exercised in promoting a better understanding between the Chancellor and his dying master.

The years intervening between the first and the second jubilees of the Queen's reign were by no means exempt from family sorrow in her case. She felt very deeply both the death of the Prince of Wales's eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, in 1892, and that of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of her youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, from a fever contracted by him when on an expedition against Ashanti in the winter of 1895-6. Prince Henry with his wife had shared the Queen's home life, and he was very greatly missed. The health and strength of the Queen, however, were throughout this period marvellously maintained, partly, no doubt, by the aid of a visit each spring to the South of Europe—Biarritz and San Sebastian, Aix-les-Bains, Grasse, Costebelle, near Hyères, Florence once more, and Cimiez, near Nice, being visited in different years. Her subjects saw much more of her on public occasions than during the earlier years of her widowhood. There may be mentioned, for example, visits paid to Eton on the Fourth of

June, and to Glasgow and Paisley (1899), the launching of two battleships at Portsmouth (1891), the marriage of the Duke of York to Princess May of Teck, and the opening of the Imperial Institute at Kensington (1893), and the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal (1894). More than once the Queen received visits from her grandson, the Emperor William II. of Germany, and in 1896 she entertained, at Balmoral, the Tsar of Russia, who had married her granddaughter, Princess Alix of Hesse, and also received the members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A., and their wives at Windsor.

On the completion of sixty years of her reign, the Queen celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in a way totally distinct from that by which the Golden Jubilee of 1867 had been observed. It was made the *fête* day of the British Empire, on which representatives of all her colonial dominions and dependencies were represented. The procession through the densely thronged and beautifully decorated streets passed from Buckingham Palace through Piccadilly, Pall Mall, the Strand and Fleet Street to St. Paul's Cathedral, where a brief thanksgiving service was held outside the cathedral, and then, passing over London Bridge, returned through the main streets south of the Thames, over Westminster Bridge to the Palace. Colonial troops from Canada, Australia and South Africa, and Chinamen from Hong-Kong, Hausas, Dyaks, Sikhs, and Imperial Service troops sent by the native Princes of India, all held places of honour along the route or in the procession, and the Queen's reception from the crowd was such that in her subsequent letter to her people she said that the enthusiasm manifested could never be effaced from her heart. "It is, indeed, deeply gratifying," she added, "after so many years of labour and anxiety to find that my exertions have been appreciated throughout my vast Empire. In weal and in woe, I have ever had the true sympathy of all my people, which has ever been warmly reciprocated. . . . I shall ever pray God to bless them, and to enable me to discharge my duties to their welfare as long as life lasts."

During the succeeding three weeks there was a constant succession of ovations and receptions at Windsor, the presentation of addresses from both Houses of Parliament at Buckingham Palace, a grand review of troops at Aldershot, and a splendid naval pa-

geant at Spithead—the Queen attending all but the last named.

The completion of her eightieth year, June 24, 1899, was also made the occasion of general but less formal rejoicing, and her reception whenever she appeared in public showed the warmth of the attachment she inspired. The breaking out of the war in South Africa was, however, destined to put a severe strain upon her health and strength. The autumn visit to Balmoral was given up, and the Queen remained at Windsor to be in close touch with her Ministers, to review and to encourage by a few words the soldiers who were being rapidly sent to the front, and to visit and comfort those who returned maimed or sick. At the same time she did not forget those in the field, and a box of chocolate specially designed was sent to every soldier on service in South Africa. Her thoughts were constantly with her army, and she expressed in many ways her unflinching interest in them. Brushing aside the petty restrictions of the War Office, and thoughtful of the feelings of her brave Irish soldiers, she issued an order early in 1900 that on St. Patrick's Day of each year they should wear the shamrock. On her visits to London during the year 1900, she drove through quarters of the metropolis which had been neglected on the occasion of both jubilees, and showed herself to her poorer subjects, meeting everywhere the warmest reception. The spring journey to the Continent was given up, and in its place a visit was arranged to Dublin, where she spent "a most agreeable time," as she said in her letter addressed to the Irish people through the Viceroy. During her stay she had been received with enthusiasm and affection, and she "carried away a most pleasant and affectionate memory of the time she spent in Ireland."

But there were other events of a sadder kind which marked the Queen's last year,—the protracted struggle in South Africa, the attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales at Brussels, the death of her son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, followed by that of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein from fever in South Africa, and finally, on Christmas Day, that of her old friend, Lady Churchill, which occurred at Osborne. Of the gradual ebbing of her strength the public were kept in ignorance, and even when a week or two later the symptoms became more threatening, she refused to allow her illness to be made known,

and continued, notwithstanding the entreaties of her advisers, to transact business. On January 19 it was announced that her condition caused grave anxiety, and from one end of the Empire to the other eager messages of inquiry and condolence poured in. A slight rally roused a moment's hope that her constitution would triumph, but it was speedily extinguished, and on January 22, at 6.30 p.m., the Queen passed peacefully away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, among whom was the German Emperor, who on the first news reaching him had hurried from Berlin and reached Osborne in time to spend the last two days by his grandmother's bedside, and to share in the respectful sorrow which was felt and expressed throughout the world at the passing of Victoria the Beloved. The reverence and affection she inspired, her noble character and lofty devotion to duty, were a source of strength to the British Empire, and one great Minister after another testified that her influence was exercised with signal wisdom, and always within constitutional limits and without regard to any personal preference.

Bishop of London.—Mandell Creighton, son of Robert Creighton, of Carlisle, a man of small means, was born in 1848, and after five years at the Carlisle Grammar School, he obtained a Scholarship at Durham Grammar School, then under Dr. Holden, and thence was elected postmaster at Merton College, Oxford, 1862. He obtained a First Class in Moderations, 1864, and graduated in 1866 with a First Class in *Lit. Hum.*, and a Second Class in Law and History. In the same year he was elected Fellow of his college, and remained there as tutor until 1873, when, having married Louisa Hume, daughter of Robert von Glehn, of Sydenham, the friend of Mendelssohn, he was ordained (priest, 1873), and in 1875 he was appointed to his college living of Embleton, near Bamborough Head, Northumberland. There he had for a time as his curate A. H. Dyke-Acland, who had previously been at Cuddesdon Theological College, and subsequently renounced his orders and became M.P. for Rotherham, and Vice-President of the Council, 1892-5. Mr. Creighton was appointed by Bishop Lightfoot Rural Dean of Alnwick, 1879, and Honorary Canon of Newcastle by Bishop Wilberforce, of Newcastle, 1882; but in 1884 he resigned his connection with the North of England on being appointed Dixie Professor of Ecclesi-

astical History in the University of Cambridge, and was elected a Fellow of Emmanuel College, receiving shortly afterwards the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Durham, and of LL.D. from Glasgow. In 1885 he was appointed Canon Residentiary of Worcester, and was Examining Chaplain to Bishop Philpott. Meanwhile he had been engaged in literary work, the first two volumes of his "History of the Papacy" having appeared in 1882, of which further instalments appeared down to 1894, when the demands upon his time prevented his completion of a work which met with the approval of both Protestants and Roman Catholics. In 1886 he founded the *English Historical Review*, at Oxford, and retained the editorship for five years. In the same year (1886) he was sent to the United States to represent Emmanuel College, Cambridge, at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, Mass., which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1889 his own college at Oxford, Merton, elected him an honorary Fellow. In 1890 he was nominated to a canonry of Windsor, but before he was installed the Bishopric of Peterborough fell vacant by the translation of Dr. Magee to the Archbishopric of York, and Dr. Creighton was nominated and consecrated in Westminster Abbey in 1891. In the following year, at the tercentenary of Trinity College, Dublin, he was made a *Lit. Doc.* His distinction as a preacher and a scholar was marked by his nomination as select preacher at Oxford (1886), at Cambridge (1887), as Hulsean Lecturer (1892) and Rede Lecturer (1895) in the University of Cambridge, and as Romanes Lecturer in the University of Oxford (1896). In this year also he was present at the coronation at Moscow of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in the Kremlin as the chief representative of the Anglican Church, and although his precise status was a matter of keen controversy in his own country, he was received and treated with great honour by the Emperor and the hierarchical authorities of the Russian Church. His activity and power of organisation, with the exercise of careful control and discreet supervision, won for Dr. Creighton the confidence of the clergy and laity throughout the diocese of Peterborough. He did much to forward the restoration of the cathedral, and to bring about harmonious action between all sections of the Church, and as far as possible with the Nonconformists. On the Bishopric of London

becoming vacant by the transfer of Dr. Temple to the Primacy (1896), public opinion welcomed him as a most fitting successor. At the confirmation of his election in Bow Church, Mr. Kensit attempted to make a protest, on some unintelligible grounds, but the only result was an invitation from the bishop to the interrupter to tea at Fulham Palace. In his administration of the diocese of London he displayed a remarkable combination of wisdom, energy and zeal. The differences between the High Church and Low Church parties, as represented by the English Church Union and the Church Association, were threatening to produce a serious breach in the Church of England. Dr. Creighton devoted himself to attempting to promote harmony, and his recognised authority on the historical aspects of ecclesiastical questions was of great service in this connection. Whilst ready to recognise great latitude of opinion within the Church, he was prepared to enforce its discipline against such as were flagrantly contumacious, and this knowledge of his character did much to restrain many of the extreme party. In 1899 he presided with a dignity and tact which were universally recognised at the London Church Congress. One of his last acts was to inaugurate the Round Table Conference held at Fulham just before he fell ill, at which representatives of both parties met to discuss certain points of doctrine connected with the Holy Communion. His own position was that of a Broad Churchman in doctrine, in sympathy, however, with many views of High Churchmen, and recognising their zeal and devotion to their work under the most unpromising conditions. In the distribution of his patronage he was specially wishful to promote hard workers in obscure parishes without reference to their individual opinions.

In addition to the "History of the Papacy" (1882-94), Bishop Creighton had found leisure during his busy life to compile "Primers" of Roman and of English History, and he was the author of various standard works, "The Age of Elizabeth," "The Tudors and the Reformation," "Life of Simon de Montfort," "Cardinal Wolsey," etc.

He had been troubled for some time by an internal complaint, and late in 1900 underwent an operation for appendicitis, which seemed at first successful. Further complications, however, ensued, and a second operation was deemed necessary, and from this the Bishop never rallied, but passed away

at Fulham Palace on January 14, apparently painlessly, and was buried with great solemnity amid marks of widespread regret in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Duc de Broglie.—Charles Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de Broglie, was son of Achille, Duc de Broglie, Minister under Louis Philippe, a prominent statesman, who had married a daughter of Madame de Staël, and grandson of a politician who had perished on the scaffold during the French Revolution. He was born in 1821, and after a promising university career entered the diplomatic service, but the revolution of 1848 obliged him to retire into private life. He devoted himself to literature, and to a series of historical articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *Le Correspondant*. His more important religious works were, "The Church and the Roman Empire in the IVth Century," "La Souveraineté Pontificale et La Liberté," and "La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine." In 1862 he was elected a member of the French Academy, but rather on political grounds than for his literary distinction. In 1869, on the promise of the establishment of the Liberal Empire, he stood as a candidate for the Corps Législatif in the Department of the Eure, but was defeated by his official opponent, having taken part with Thiers, Dufaure, Daru and others in founding L'Union Libérale. On the establishment of the Republic he was returned for the Eure as a Monarchist to the National Assembly in 1871, but M. Thiers, anxious to get rid of so dangerous a competitor, offered him the post of ambassador in London. From this post, however, he continued to direct the policy of the Orleanist party, and was constantly in Paris voting from his place in the Chamber against M. Thiers, who had abandoned the Orleanists for the Republic, as the form of Government which "least divided" the nation. The Duc de Broglie, as leader of the Conservative Right Centre, endeavoured to force on a Monarchical Government, and in May, 1873, having compelled M. Thiers to resign, persuaded Marshal MacMahon to become President. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Cabinet. In order to carry out a fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists, and to benefit by the nomination of all mayors having been placed in the hands of the Government, a vote was carried making the Marshal's Presidency endure for seven

years; and the Comte de Paris paid a visit to the Comte de Chambord at Frohsdorf in August, 1873. The arrangement, however, broke down before the latter's refusal to abandon the white flag, and the Duc de Broglie's refusal to accept it in lieu of the tricolour, and in May, 1874, having been beaten on a question of procedure by the defection of the Legitimists, the Duke resigned office and his seat as a Deputy.

In 1876 he was elected to the Senate by his department, and the political adventure known as the "Seize Mai"—the date of the dismissal of Jules Simon's Cabinet—brought back M. de Broglie as President of the Council and Minister of Justice in an Orleanist and Bonapartist Cabinet, when he again attempted to overthrow the Republic. He was opposed by Gambetta, who so organised the elections throughout France that a crushing Republican majority was returned, and Marshal MacMahon was informed that his only alternative was "*se soumettre ou se démettre*." The Duc de Broglie's Government was beaten as soon as the Chambers met in November, 1877, and was forced to resign, and in the following year a vote of censure was passed upon him by the Chambers for his unconstitutional acts when in power. From that time he took little part in politics, and having in 1885 failed to secure re-election, he retired into private life, and devoted his leisure to literary work, chiefly connected with the eighteenth century. His principal works were "*Le Secret du Roi*," "*Frédéric II et Marie Thérèse*," "*Frédéric II et Louis XV.*," and subsequently he edited in an elaborate form "*Les Mémoires de Talleyrand*"—his last work being a series of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, entitled, "*Le dernier bienfait de la Monarchie*," dealing with the reign of Louis Philippe. In 1845 the Duc de Broglie married Mdlle. de Galard de Béarn, and died at his home in Paris on January 19, 1901, having for several years suffered from cancer in the throat.

Giuseppe Verdi, the Italian composer, was born in 1813 at Roncole, a village in the Apennines, where his father was an innkeeper. He received his first lessons in music from the village organist, and by his aid he was enabled to go to Milan to pursue his studies. He was, however, rejected at the Conservatoire for want of sufficient musical ability. He thereupon placed himself under the direction of

the composer Lavigna, and made such progress that in 1839 his first opera, "*Oberto Conte di San Bonifacio*," was produced at Milan. He had married in 1836 Margherita Barezzi, daughter of a merchant at Busseto who was an ardent musician, but in 1839-40 Verdi lost both his young children and his wife just as he was completing "*Un Giorno di Regno*." In 1842 he again appeared before the public with pieces which were more to their taste—"Nabucodonosor" (1842), "*I Lombardi*" (1843), "*Ernani*" and "*I Due Foscari*" (1844), all of which were enthusiastically received and played at all the opera-houses of Europe. In more than one of these operas political allusions were discovered in the songs, and Verdi, the letters of whose surname could be made to stand for Vittorio Emanuele, *ré d'Italia*, was raised to the rank of a popular leader. The three next operas from his pen, "*Giovanna d'Arco*" and "*Alzira*" (1845), and "*Attila*" (1846), added nothing to Verdi's fame, but the production of "*Macbeth*" in London brought him to England in 1847, and in the same year his "*I Masnadieri*" was performed for the first time at her Majesty's theatre, Jenny Lind taking the chief part. This was followed by "*Il Corsaro*" (1848), "*La Battaglia di Legnano*" (1849), "*Luisa Miller*" (1849), and "*Stiffelio*" (1850), of which only "*Luisa Miller*" was destined to cross the Alps. Up to this time Verdi had done little to distinguish his art from that of numerous fluent composers, whose aim was to find effective songs for distinguished singers. In 1851 he produced at Venice his powerful and dramatic work, "*Rigoletto*," founded on Victor Hugo's drama, "*Le roi s'amuse*." This was followed by "*Il Trovatore*" (1853), and in the same year by "*La Traviata*," at first a failure, but afterwards one of his most popular operas. This was followed in rapid succession by "*Les Vêpres Siciliennes*" (1855), "*Simone Boccanegra*" (1857), "*Un Ballo in Maschera*" (1859), "*La Forza del Destino*" (1862), and "*Don Carlos*" (1867). In 1871 the Khedive Ismail commissioned him to write an opera on a subject chosen by Mariette Bey, and the result was "*Aida*," produced at Cairo in the winter of 1871, and in 1874 he composed his famous Requiem in memory of Manzoni. After this he retired to his country house at Sant'Agata, and occupied himself more with agriculture than with music, but in 1887 his "*Otello*" was produced with the greatest success at Milan, and six years later was followed by an even

more astonishing work, "Falstaff," so fresh and full of youth that it was impossible to realise that the composer had passed his eightieth year. Subsequently he devoted himself chiefly to Church music, and produced a "Stabat Mater" and a "Requiem" of great purity and elevation of style. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Italian Parliament, and in 1874 was made a

Senator, but in neither capacity took any active part in political life. He retained his faculties to the end, and died at Milan, on January 27, quite peacefully. A grand funeral was accorded to him by the State; all the theatres and places of amusement were closed, and signs of public grief were everywhere manifest.

On the 1st, at Hastings, Minnesota, U.S.A., aged 69, **Ignatius Donnelly**, born in Philadelphia, and educated and practised as a lawyer; was successively Congressman, Senator, and Governor of Minnesota; nominee of the people's party for the Vice-Presidency, 1900; the discoverer of the Bacon cryptogram in Shakespeare's plays, and author of "The Great Cryptogram" (1888). On the 1st, at the Oratory, Brompton, aged 81, **Father Richard Stanton**, the first member of the Order of Oratorians, founded by Cardinal Newman. On the 2nd, at Oxford, aged 59, **Baden Henry Baden-Powell**, C.I.E., eldest s. of Professor Baden-Powell, of Oxford. Educated at St. Paul's School; entered Indian Civil Service, 1861; Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, 1885-9; largely concerned in the establishment of the Lahore University; Hon. M.A. Oxford, 1894; author of "Land Systems of British India," "The Indian Village Community," etc. On the 2nd, at Elm Park Road, Chelsea, aged 53, **Aeneas Ranald Macdonell**, Chief of Glengarry, s. of A.E. Macdonell, H.E.I.C.S. M., 1874, Catherine Frances, dau. of Henry Herries Creed. On the 4th, at Park Grove, Edgbaston, aged 82, **Sir John Jaffray**, first baronet. Born at Stirling. Educated there and at High School, Glasgow; joint editor of the *Birmingham Journal* (1844), which afterwards became the *Birmingham Daily Post*; a strong Liberal, who took an active part in local affairs; was one of the chief supporters of John Bright, and one of the founders of the National Liberal Federation; was prominent in the foundation of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, the Birmingham Free Libraries, and several hospitals, besides being interested in various industrial undertakings. M., 1850, Anna, dau. of Wm. Munton, of Bourne. On the 5th, at Weimar, aged 82, **Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar**, whose birth was celebrated by both Goethe and Schiller. He lived a quiet and retired life, and was a liberal patron of music and the fine arts. He restored the Wartburg, preserved the Goethe and Schiller houses and their archives for the German nation, and was the patron of Liszt. M., 1842, Princess Sophia, dau. of King William of Holland. On the 6th at Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, aged 70, **Lord Leonfield**, Henry Wyndham, second baron. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; served in 1st Life Guards, 1849-67; sat as a Conservative for West Sussex, 1854-69. M., 1867, Lady Constance Evelyn Primrose, dau. of Lord Dalmeny. On the 6th, at Finchley Road, N.W., aged 63, **George Alexander Laws**, s. of Cuthbert Umfreville Laws, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Apprenticed on merchant ship, 1851; served in Government transport service in the Crimean War, 1854-5, and continued seafaring life until 1865, when he became manager of a Steamship Company; served on numerous Royal Commissions dealing with the merchant-navy; took a leading part in opposing the "New Unionism" of the Sailors and Firemen's Union, 1890, and was an energetic supporter of the Shipping Federation. On the 7th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 81, **Hon. Sir Edward Knox**. Born in Denmark. Educated at the Royal Academy, Copenhagen, and at the Cathedral School, Lübeck; went to Australia, 1839; became manager of the Commercial Banking Corporation of Sydney, 1849-55, when he founded the Colonial Sugar Company, and remained Chairman of both until his death. Elected M.L.C., 1856, and again, 1881-5. On the 7th, at Pentre-Brychan, Wrexham, aged 75, **Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Warter-Meredith**, a grandson of Mungo Park, the African traveller. Entered the Army, 1843; served with 41st Regiment through the Crimean campaign, 1854, and was severely wounded at Inkerman. On the 7th, at Bordighera, aged 60, **Major-General Henry George Waterfield**, C.B., s. of Major J. Waterfield. Entered the Indian Army, 1857; served with 52nd Regiment through the Indian Mutiny, 1857, and with 66th Ghoorkas, 1858-9; in the Hazara Expedition, 1888; commanded 45th Sikhs, 1885-9; in command of the Second Division of the Chitral force, 1895; several times mentioned in despatches. M., 1861, Emily, dau. of Edmund Scott Barber, of Llantrissant House, Glamorgan. On the 9th, at Ribesden, Bagshot, aged 70, **Richard Copley Christie**. Born at Lenton, Notts. Educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; Professor of History at Owens College,

Manchester, 1854-6; of Political Economy, 1855-66; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1857; Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, 1872-93: Chairman of Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., 1887-95; a generous benefactor of Owens College and other institutions; learned bibliophile and collector; author of "Etienne Dolet" (1880); edited "Diary of Dr. John Worthington" (1886); "Letters of Sir Thos. Copley" (1888), and wrote many literary articles in English and French. On the 10th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 68, **Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G., D.C.L.** Born at Plymouth. Educated at Glasgow; went to Victoria about 1850, and migrated to Queensland, where he engaged in business; sat as Member of Legislative Assembly, Queensland, 1878-87, and 1892-1900; Secretary for Public Works, 1876; Colonial Treasurer, 1876-9, and 1883-7; Premier and Chief Secretary, 1898; Delegate to England, 1900; Minister of Defence in the First Federal Cabinet, 1901. M., 1855, Annie, dau. of Thomas Ely, of Sudbury, Suffolk. On the 10th, at Rangoon, aged 48, **Sir Edward Spence Symes, K.C.I.E.** Educated at University College School and University College, London. Entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1873; Assistant Commissioner in Burmah, 1876; Secretary to Chief Commissioner and officer in charge of Delhi State Prisoners, 1886; Chief Secretary to the Government of Burmah, 1897; K.C.I.E., 1900. On the 10th, at Anerley, aged 57, **Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders B. Haliday**, who possessed medals for service in the Abyssinian and Afghan campaigns; retired from Indian Medical Service, 1887. On the 12th, in Kensington, aged 62, **Right Rev. Bransby Lewis Key**, s. of C. Aston Key, an eminent London surgeon. Educated at Kensington Grammar School, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; ordained in South Africa, 1864, and placed in charge of the Transkei district, where he remained until 1888, when he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop to Dr. Callaway, whom he succeeded as Bishop of Kaffraria, 1886. On the 12th, at Holwood, Kent, aged 47, **Lord Lionel Cecil**, s. of second Marquess of Salisbury, and half-brother of the Premier; was Major 5th (Volunteer) Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, and served in first Transvaal War. On the 13th, aged 48, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Blandford Rattedcliffe Butler**, of the Indian Staff Corps, mentioned in despatches, and received medal for services with Jacob's Horse (6th Bombay Cavalry) in Afghan War, 1880. On the 13th, at Grosvenor Square, London, aged 62, **Sam Lewis**, the "Prince of Money Lenders"; he bequeathed upwards of a million sterling to public charities, including 400,000*l.* for housing the London poor. On (or about) the 13th, aged 78, **M. Hermite**, a distinguished French mathematician. On his 70th birthday was presented with medal in presence of an internationally representative scientific gathering. On the 15th, aged 65, **M. Arthur Desjardins**, *Avocat-Général* at the Court of Cassation; an eminent authority on international law; arbitrated between England and Belgium as to expulsion of an agitator; agreed with majority of Court of Cassation in favour of revision of the Dreyfus case. On the 15th, at Old Elvet, Durham, aged 75, **His Honour Judge Edgar John Meynell**, s. of Thomas Meynell, of Kilvington Hall, Yorkshire. Educated at Ampleforth College; called to the Bar, 1852; Recorder of Doncaster, 1870; County Court Judge (Durham), 1878. M., 1856, Maria Louisa, dau. of Richard Samuel Short, of Edlington, Lincolnshire. On the 15th, at Fiesole, aged 73, **Arnold Böcklin**, a Swiss painter of repute. Born at Basle. Studied at Düsseldorf, Paris and Rome; subsequently divided his time between Rome and Munich; protected by Graf von Schach, 1854-74; appointed Professor of Landscape Painting at the School of Art at Weimar, 1860; painted the mythological pictures on the staircase of the Munich Museum; settled in Florence, 1876; painted, among other large works, "The Island of the Blest," "The Island of the Dead," "Prometheus Vincit," "Spiel der Wellen," and others expressing the spirit of Homer and Æschylus. M., 1850, Angelica, a Roman orphan, who afterwards sat as model for the central figure in his chief pictures. On the 16th, at Bombay, **M. Mahadev Govind Ranade, C.I.E.** Judge of the High Court of Bombay since 1899; was highly esteemed by both Europeans and natives. On the 16th, at Hampstead, aged 91, **Henry William Chisholm**, s. of Henry Chisholm, of the Exchequer Office, and Confidential Clerk to Lord Grenville when Prime Minister. Educated at Bradford (Wilts) and Bath; appointed Clerk in the Exchequer Bill Office, 1824; assistant to Beaumont Smith, Senior Clerk, whom he succeeded on the discovery of the forgery of 400,000*l.* Exchequer Bills by the latter, 1842; Chief Clerk of the Exchequer, 1862-7; Warden of the Standards, 1867-77; compiler of the great "Account of National Income and Expenditure, 1688-1868"; author of "Weighing and Measuring" (1877), etc. On the 17th, at Rome, aged 57, **Frederic W. H. Myers**, s. of Rev. F. Myers, of Keswick. Educated at Cheltenham and Trinity

College, Cambridge; B.A., 1864, Second Classic (bracketed); Fellow of Trinity, 1865-80; Inspector of Schools, 1867; took a leading part in Psychical Research, and was one of the founders, with E. Gurney and H. Sidgwick, of the society so named; author of "St. Paul" (a poem, 1867), "The Renewal of Youth (poems, 1882), "Life of Wordsworth"; joint translator of the "Iliad" with A. Lang and W. Leaf; author of "Phantasms of the Living" (1882). M., 1880, Eveleen, dau. of Charles Tennant, of Cadoxton. On the 17th, at Toronto, Canada, aged 78, **Sir Frank Smith**. Born at Richhill, co. Armagh. Emigrated with his family to Canada, 1832; first worked on a farm, and afterwards at a store, of which he became manager, and subsequently amassed a large fortune. One of the originators of the Ontario Catholic League, 1871; summoned to the Canadian Senate, 1871; member of successive Cabinets from Sir John Macdonald's to Sir C. Tupper's. On the 17th, in Paris, aged 76, **Jules Barbier**, a playwright and librettist; was associated with Meyerbeer, Ambroise Thomas, Gounod, Offenbach, etc. On the 18th, at Onslow Gardens, S. W., aged 76, **William Sedgwick Saunders, M.D.** Born at Compton-Gifford, Devon. Educated at King's College, London, and St. Thomas's Hospital. Entered Army Medical Service, 1843-53; served in Canada and West Indies; commenced civil practice in the City of London; elected to the Common Council, and was Chairman of the Library Committee, 1870; Medical Officer of the City, 1874; author of numerous works on medical and sanitary subjects. On the 19th, at Kensington Palace, aged 78, **Rev. William Graham Green**. Graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge; ordained, 1850; served as Naval Chaplain, 1852-65; Vicar, Holy Trinity, Minorities, and Chaplain, St. Peter-ad-Vincula, at the Tower, till 1876; subsequently held country livings till 1888, when he was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace. On the 19th, at Leicester, aged 91, **James Ellis**, a member of the Society of Friends, and head of a large firm of quarry owners; sat as a Liberal for Leicester, 1885-92. On the 19th, at Farnley-Grange, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 68, **George Baker Forster**, s. of Thomas Emmerson Forster. An eminent mining engineer and coal-owner; served on several Royal Commissions; enjoyed confidence, as arbitrator, of masters and men; President for three years of Mining Institute, and Vice-Chairman of Northumberland Coal-owners' Association from 1885 to his death. On the 19th, at Brighton, aged 76, **Major-General John Miller**, late 3rd Dragoon Guards and 18th Hussars; served with 10th Regiment in Sutlej campaign, 1846—medal and clasp for Sobraon; with 3rd Dragoon Guards in Indian Mutiny, 1858-9; in Abyssinian campaign (mention and medal). On (or about) the 20th, **M. Gramme**, eminent Belgian electrician. In 1872 patented the dynamo, receiving for it 20,000 francs from French Government, and Volta Prize of 20,000 francs from the Academy of Science. On the 20th, at Wells, aged 57, **William Gill**. As manager of Orconera Iron Ore Company took a leading part in building up the iron ore trade of Bilbao. On the 21st, at Exeter, aged 80, **Major-General George Harper Saxton, F.R.G.S.** Appointed to Madras Native Infantry, 1838; devoted himself chiefly to survey work; was a bimetallist, and an advocate of a decimal coinage. On the 23rd, at Frankfort-on-Main, aged 72, **Baron Wilhelm Karl von Rothschild**, s. of Baron Karl. Born at Naples; removed to Frankfort, 1845, and on the death of Baron Mayer, in 1886, became head of the Frankfort house; was many years Austrian Consul-General, and devoted himself to the study of Talmudic literature. M., 1849, Baroness Mathilda von Rothschild. On the 24th, at Lympshaw Manor House, Weston-super-Mare, aged 82, **Prebendary Joseph Henry Stephenson**. Graduated from Queen's College, Oxford, 1841; ordained, 1842; became Rector (1844) of Lympshaw, Somerset, of which he was patron and lord of the manor, and remained there till his death; also held from 1845 till his death Diocesan Inspectorship of Schools. Evangelical of old school; was respected by all. On the 24th, in Paris, aged 62, **Paul Lissagaray**. Born at Auch; passed several years in America; returned to Paris, 1864, as a lecturer and journalist, taking a leading part in the Paris Commune, 1871, of which he wrote the history; returned from London to Paris, 1880, and started *La Bataille*, which vehemently attacked Boulanger, and had a duel with Rochefort. On the 25th, at Greenwich Vicarage, aged 66, **Rev. Brooks Lambert, M.A., B.C.L.** Educated at Brighton College, and Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A., 1857; after working in Lancashire he was appointed Vicar of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, 1865-72; of Tamworth, 1872-8; and of Greenwich, 1880; he was chief founder of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants; an active member of the Greenwich Board of Guardians, and a member of the Royal Commission on Poor Law Schools. He belonged to the Broad Church party. On the 25th, at

Bournemouth, aged 72, **Charles Fraser-Mackintosh**, LL.D., of Lochardill, Inverness, s. of James Fraser, of Inverness. Was educated at Inverness, and admitted solicitor, 1853, retiring in 1867, having assumed the name of Mackintosh; sat as a Liberal for Inverness Burghs, 1874-85, and, in the Crofter interest, but as a Liberal Unionist, for Inverness-shire from 1886-92; was a member of Lord Napier's Crofters Commission. On the 27th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 69, **Basili Woodd Smith**. Took an active part in all the local and philanthropic work of Hampstead. On the 28th, at Burgess Hill, aged 79, **General Walter Douglas Philipps Patton-Bethune**, s. of Captain T. Patton, R.N., of Bishop's Hull, Somerset. Served with 74th Regiment through the Kaffir War, 1851-3; attached to the Staff in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; and served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Colonel of 74th Foot—afterwards Highland Light Infantry—1876; assumed additional name of Bethune, 1882. M., 1855, Julia, dau. of Sir Howard Elphinstone, M.P. On the 28th, in Paris, aged 75, **Vicomte Henri de Bornier**. Born at Lunel (Hérault); educated at Montpellier and Paris, and trained to the law; published his first volume of poetry, "Premières Feuilles," 1845; appointed to the Arsenal Library, 1847, of which he became chief Librarian; elected member of the French Academy, 1893; author of "Mariage de Luther" (1854), "Dante et Béatrix" (1858), "Agamemnon" (1868), "Fille de Roland" (1875), etc. On the 28th, at Whalley Range, Manchester, aged 65, **Sir John William Maclure**, M.P., first baronet, s. of John Maclure, a Manchester merchant. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, and entered the Manchester and Salford Bank, and took up the Volunteer movement with great ardour; by his exertions raised large sums for Manchester Cathedral and suburban churches; as Honorary Secretary of the Lancashire Cotton Famine Relief Funds, 1862-4, he showed conspicuous ability; sat as a Conservative for the Stretford Division of South-East Lancashire since 1886; was called to the bar of the House and admonished by the Speaker (1892) in connection with the dismissal of a railway servant who had given evidence before a Select Committee; he was an extremely popular member of the House of Commons. M., 1859, Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Nettleship, of East Sheen. On the 29th, at Sachavov, near Tver, aged 73, **Joseph Vassilyévich Gourko**, of an ancient Lithuanian family. Educated in the Corps of Imperial Pages at St. Petersburg; entered the Hussars of the Imperial Bodyguard, 1846, but served with the Infantry through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-6; appointed orderly officer to the Tsar, 1857; was employed in suppressing the Polish insurrection, 1863, when he showed great severity; was in command of the advance guard of the army of the Danube in the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-8, when he captured Tirnova, and afterwards held the Shipka Pass; then, falling back, took an active part in the reduction of Plevna, after which, crossing the Balkans in winter storms, he occupied Sofia, Philippopolis, and Adrianople; created Count, 1878; made Governor-General of St. Petersburg, 1879, and by his brutality goaded the Nihilists to repeated outrages; dismissed and banished to his estates, 1883; he was recalled by Alexander III., and appointed Governor-General of the Polish Provinces, where his treatment of the Poles in 1884 was universally condemned; in 1892 he was appointed Commander-in-chief of all troops in Poland and Lithuania, but resigned after a short tenure of office. On (or about) the 28th, **William Bramston**, of Sheppey Court, Sheerness-on-Sea, an old supporter of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and other religious causes; wrote various tracts (one called "How Do I Know that the Bible is True?"), of which 1,500,000 copies were said to have been circulated. On the 29th, at Devonshire Street, Portland Place, aged 63, **Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis**, s. of Rev. J. O. W. Haweis, Canon of Winchester. Born at Egham; graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a reputation as a violinist, but before taking his degree he served with Garibaldi during the Italian War of Independence, 1860; Curate of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, 1861-3; of St. James the Less, Westminster, 1864-86, when he was appointed to St. James's Church, Westmoreland Street, Marylebone; was a great traveller, a popular preacher, lecturer, and musical critic; author of "Thoughts for the Times," "Music and Morals," "Speech in Season," "Christ and Christianity," etc. On the 29th, at Cheltenham, aged 68, **Major-General J. M. Muspratt Williams**, s. of a chaplain of the same name in the East India Company's service; joined 1st Madras Fusiliers at an early age; medal for service in second Burmese War; in 1857 conducted several expeditions against rebels, and for that and other work received thanks of Governor-General in Council. On the 31st, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 72, **Colonel Mansfield Turner**, s. of William Turner, of H.M. Diplomatic Service. Entered the Army, 1846; served with 20th Regiment. M.,

1854, Marianne, dau. of Edward Archer, of Trelaske, Cornwall. On the 31st, in Kentish Town, aged 74, Colonel John William Bird. An enthusiastic Volunteer; joined 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers in the early sixties, and only retired on reaching the age limit, having during his service raised and equipped a battery of over 100 men at a cost of over 1,000*l.*; he was very active in the public life of Hounsey.

FEBRUARY.

Ex-King Milan. Milan Obrenovitch I. was born in exile at Jassy, Moldavia, in 1854, whither his family had been driven by the rival family of Karageorgevitch, of which a member had usurped the Hospodarate. He was educated chiefly at Paris, at the Lycée Louis le Grand, until he was summoned to Servia in 1868, on the assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, and was proclaimed Prince. Declared of age in 1872, he paid the necessary visits to his suzerain at Constantinople, and to his protector at Vienna. Three years later he found himself fighting against Turkey, which he had not desired to do, with a small undisciplined army, reinforced by Russian irregulars, and commanded by a Russian General, Tchernayeff, and was several times defeated by the Turks. By the Treaty of Berlin, Servia was made in 1877 an independent principality, and in 1882 Prince Milan became King of Servia under the special patronage of Austria, to whose policy, rather than to that of Russia, he committed himself. Out of this policy grew a dispute with the neighbouring State of Bulgaria, whose ruler promptly advanced into Servia and scattered its armies. Austria intervened, and Servia was saved from humiliating conditions of peace. In 1875 Prince Milan had married Natalie von Ketchko, daughter of a Moldavian officer in the Russian Army, a lady of remarkable talents, whose Russian connections and sympathies, however, made her the centre of Russian intrigues. Moreover, Prince Milan's private life was not such as to promote domestic harmony, and his conduct at length became so intolerable that the Queen left him in 1888, carrying off their only child. King Milan by means of his agents kidnapped the child, and then attempted to obtain a divorce from Queen Natalie, whose chief offence was that she had refused to receive one of the ladies of the court, with whom her husband was openly living. A divorce was subsequently obtained from the accommodating Archbishop Theodosius, but at a later date annulled as unlawful. After the Queen's departure Russian influence was strengthened, and the King threw himself into the

hands of the Radicals under M. Christich, who, in the following year, drew up a new constitution for Servia, which was promulgated by King Milan, but shortly followed by his abdication in favour of his son, aged a little over twelve years, who was to govern through three Regents for five and a half years. Milan promised to leave Servia if Queen Natalie, then living at Belgrade, would do so likewise, but during the next three years he constantly returned to his capital, and interfered in political matters. It was through his intrigues that Queen Natalie was expelled in May, 1891, from her house in Belgrade, though after a disgraceful scene her official captors were driven away by the populace; and at the same time Milan took up his residence in Paris. In 1898, King Alexander, after a dinner at which the Regents and Ministers were present, locked them in the dining-room, whilst he proclaimed himself King and assumed the government. In the following year, notwithstanding his solemn oaths and promises, Milan returned to Belgrade, and a sort of reconciliation was patched up in 1895 between him and Queen Natalie, but he failed to get on with his son, and he again left Servia, returning in the following year to be present with the Austrian Emperor and King of Roumania at the opening of the Iron Gates of the Danube. In 1898, to the general surprise, he was appointed by his son Commander-in-chief of the Servian Army, a step which keenly aroused Russian suspicion and resentment, and the Russian Minister was ordered to leave Belgrade in March, 1899. Six months later an attempt was made on the ex-King's life by one Knezevitch, who was captured and executed, while a number of politicians and journalists, supposed to be favourable to Russian influence in Servia, were convicted of high treason. But King Alexander's marriage with a lady of the Court was a source of deep disappointment to the ex-King, who at once resigned his post of Commander-in-chief, and retired to Vienna, where he died on February 11, after an exciting, but not by any means a happy or successful life.

On the 1st, at Marlesford, Suffolk, aged 75, **Fitz Edward Hall**. Born in New York State. Educated at Harvard; sent round the world in pursuit of his brother; wrecked in the Hooghly, remained in India, studying Persian and Sanskrit; appointed Professor of Sanskrit at Benares, 1851; Inspector of Schools in the North-Central Provinces; was besieged in Sangor for six months during the Mutiny; came to England, appointed Professor of Sanskrit at King's College, and Librarian at the India Office, 1860-70, when he retired and devoted himself to study and to helping on Dr. Murray's Dictionary. On the 2nd, in Mayfair, aged 80, **Thomas Fenn**, for twenty years Chairman of the Committee of the Settlement Department of the Stock Exchange, in which capacity his services were greatly valued; was also a very active Freemason. On the 2nd, at Maida Vale, W., aged 71, **John Cordy Jeaffreson**, s. of Wm. Jeaffreson, an eminent surgeon. Educated at Woodbridge and Botesdale Grammar Schools, and Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A., 1850; was called to the Bar, but devoted himself to literature; author of "A Book about Doctors," "Annals of Oxford," "The Real Lord Byron" (1888), "The Real Shelley" (1888), "Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton" (1891), etc.; in 1894 was appointed an inspector of ancient writings under the Historical Manuscripts Commission. M., 1860, May, dau. of Wm. Eccles, F.R.C.S. On the 3rd, at Albury, Surrey, aged 95, **George Valentine Woodhouse**, "the last of the Apostles," was the oldest member of the English Bar; attached himself to the Irvingite or "Catholic Apostolic" Church; he with Henry Drummond, M.P., of Albury, and ten others, were "separated" to be apostles, July 14, 1835. On the 3rd, at Mentone, aged 74, **Colonel Samuel Lloyd Howard**, C.B., of Goldings, Loughton, head of the firm of Howard & Sons, Chemical Manufacturers, Stratford; took an active part in local matters and the Volunteer movement; Colonel of 1st Essex Volunteer Artillery. On the 3rd, at Southampton, aged 70, **Major-General Henry Vincent Mathias**. Joined Bengal Staff Corps, 1849; served through Sonthal Campaign, 1855-6; medal with clasp for service as second in command of Rewah contingent at storming of Punwarrah Heights, during operations of 1857-8. On the 3rd, at Bromley, aged 80, **Lieutenant-Colonel James Scott**. After service in the ranks with the 55th Regiment in the first China War, was promoted to an ensigncy, November 5, 1854, for gallantry at Inkerman; wounded, as a lieutenant, in the attack on the Quarries; mentioned in despatches. On the 4th, at Camden Town, N.W., aged 82, **Edward John Hopkins**, Chorister at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, 1826-33; studied under T. A. Walmisley; organist at Mitcham, 1834-8; St. Peter's, Islington, 1838-40; St. Luke's, Soho, 1840-3, when he was appointed organist to the Temple Church; retired, 1897; joint author with Dr. E. F. Rimbault of "The Organ: Its History and Construction," the standard work on the subject; author of many anthems, chants, services and hymn tunes. On the 4th, at Torquay, aged 64, **Sir Robert Tempest Tempest**, third baronet, s. of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts. Born in Rome, assumed the name of Tempest, 1884. M., 1861, Amelia Helen, dau. of John Steuart, Dalguise, Perthshire. On the 5th, at Lisbon, aged 69, **Thomas Ribeiro**, a Portuguese traveller, poet, writer of travels, and statesman; several times Minister of Commerce. On (or about) the 5th, at Germiston, S. Africa, of enteric, **Major Thomas R. Dodd**, of the 2nd Battalion Railway Pioneer Corps; was Secretary of the Transvaal branch of the South African League, and one of the principal leaders of the second reform movement at Johannesburg and organisers of the Outlander community. On the 6th, at Auchinleck, aged 95, **Rev. James Chrystal**, D.D., LL.D., "Father of the Church of Scotland"; minister of the parish of Auchinleck since 1838. On the 7th, at Peterborough, aged 75, **Rev. Thomas Barron**, for fifty years Minister of a Baptist Chapel in that city, described by Dr. Magee as the "Nonconformist Bishop of Peterborough"; had been President of General Baptists' Association, and of East Midland Baptist Association. On the 7th, at Oumloeden, Wigtonshire, aged 65, **Earl of Galloway**, K.T. Alan Plantagenet Stewart, tenth earl, entered the Horse Guards Blue, 1855; sat as Lord Garlies, as a Conservative, for Wigtonshire, 1868-73; High Commissioner to the General Assembly, 1876-7. M., 1872, Lady Mary Arabella Arthur Cecil, dau. of second Marquess of Salisbury, and half-sister of the Premier. On the 8th, at Banbury, aged 67, **Thomas Wayman**. Educated at Halifax; was a large woolstapler; sat as a Liberal for the Elland Division of Yorkshire, 1885-99. On the 9th, at Blackburn, aged 60, **Right Rev. Francis Alexander Randal Cramer-Roberts**, D.D., son of Colonel Cramer-Roberts, Inspector General, R.I.C. Born at Armagh; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1864; Rector of Llandinabo, Herefordshire, 1870-3; of Godstone, Surrey, 1873-8; Bishop of Nassau, W.I. (diocese including the

Bahamas, Turks Island, and Caicos), 1878-85; Vicar of Milford, Hants, 1885-7, and of Blackburn, Lancs., 1887, where he acted as Assistant Bishop to Bishops Harold Browne of Winchester, and Moorhouse of Manchester, respectively; Archdeacon of Blackburn, 1898. On the 9th, at Torquay, aged 94, **Major-General Frederick Gaitkell, C.B.** Commanded an artillery brigade at Delhi, 1857. M., dau. of Major J. Hamilton, widow of Surgeon-Major Reid. On the 9th, at Exeter, aged 74, **Surgeon-General Stephen Chapman Townsend, C.B.**, formerly of Indian Medical Service, s. of Rev. J. S. Townsend, of Whimple, Devon; medal for Burmese War, 1852-3; severely wounded in Afghan War, 1878-80, with Kuram division, for services with which he was mentioned in despatches, and made C.B. On the 10th, at Munich, aged 82, by his own hand, **Professor Max von Pettenkofer**. Born at Lichtenstein on the Danube; studied medicine at Munich, Giessen, and Würzburg; for some years Assistant Officer at the Royal Bavarian Mint; devoted himself to the study of the conditions of the spread of cholera and other epidemics, and their prevention by due attention to sanitation and hygiene. A professorship of hygiene was founded for him at the Munich University, 1875, and the example was followed by other German universities, his pupils occupying nearly all the chairs. On the 10th, at Madrid, aged 81, **Ramon de Campoamor y Campoosorio**, a Spanish poet of considerable distinction, and of strongly anti-democratic tendencies. On the 11th, at the Carlton Club, Pall Mall, aged 70, **Colonel George Morland Hutton, C.B.**, of Gate Burton Hall, Lincolnshire, s. of W. Hutton. Served with 46th Regiment in Crimea, 1854-5; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers, 1868-97. M., 1870, Eustacie G. M., dau. of Eustace Arkwright, of Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire. On the 11th, at Bartholomew Road, N.W., aged 81, **Henry Willis**, a famous organ builder, who practically extended the range of the pedal board from G to C; his first work was done at Gloucester Cathedral in 1847, but he first came into notice at the Exhibition of 1851, and afterwards restored most of the cathedral organs in England, and built amongst others that at the Albert Hall, 1871. On the 12th, at Castle Wemyss, N.B., aged 71, **Lord Inverclyde**. George Burns, s. of Sir George Burns, first baronet, educated at Glasgow University; entered the firm of G. & J. Burns, shipbuilders, of Glasgow, and became one of the founders, and afterwards Chairman of the Cunard Company; created a peer, 1897. M., 1860, Emily, dau. of George Clark Arbuthnot, of Mavisbank, Midlothian, who survived her husband only two days. On the 14th, at Chester Square, S.W., aged 80, **Sir Edward William Stafford, G.C.M.G.**, s. of Berkeley Buckingham Stafford, of Maine, co. Louth. Born in Edinburgh; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1842; settled in New Zealand, 1843; was Prime Minister, 1856-61, and 1865-9, throughout the Maori War and troubles, and again for a month in 1872, retiring as the result of a parliamentary defeat, after which he returned to England. M., first, 1846, Emily Charlotte, dau. of Colonel Wakefield; and, second, 1859, Mary, dau. of J. Bartley, Speaker of Legislative Council, N.Z. On the 14th, at Pont Street, Chelsea, aged 78, **Hon. George Francis Stewart Elliot**, s. of second Earl of Minto. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1843; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; attached to Lord John Russell's mission to Vienna, 1855; Private Secretary to him, 1859-66. On the 15th, aged 57, **Paul de Vigne**, eminent Belgian sculptor. On the 15th, at Bath, aged 78, **Major-General John Stewart Tulloh, C.B.**, s. of Captain Tulloh, R.N., fought in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, in his teens, in the old Bengal Artillery; also at Chillianwalla and Gujarat; and while still Captain commanded the Royal Artillery in expedition against North-west frontier tribes in 1863; made Brevet-Major and C.B. for action at the capture of Umbeyla. M., Mary Jane, dau. of J. H. Fell, Belmont, Uxbridge. On (or about) the 16th, at Hove, aged 88, **George Graham**. Was member of the first House of Representatives of New Zealand, and sat for nine sessions. His influence, exercised on and after a visit which he courageously made (1865), alone and unarmed, to the Maori chiefs, was greatly instrumental in bringing about lasting peace in the Colony. He was in the Royal Engineers, and with them at the taking of Canton. On the 17th, at Shirecliff Hall, Yorks, aged 85, **Sir Henry Edmund Watson**. Admitted as a solicitor, 1836; Director of Charles Cammell & Co. (of which firm he was for many years chairman) and of other commercial undertakings, and took a leading part in the local business of Sheffield. On the 17th, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 83, **Sir Francis Cook**, first baronet, s. of William Cook, of Roydon Hall, Essex; head of the firm of Cook & Sons, Drapers, St. Paul's Churchyard; founded Alexandra House, South Kensington, for art students; was a collector of pictures and works of art; created Viscount Montserrat in the Kingdom of Portugal for his beneficence to

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the poor of that country. M., first, 1841, Emily Martha, dau. of Robert Lucas, of Lisbon; and, second, 1888, Tennessee, dau. of Reuben B. Claffin, of New York. On the 17th, at Cadogan Square, S.W., aged 78, **Admiral Sir George Ommanney Willes, G.C.B.**, s. of Captain G. W. Willes, R.N. Entered the Navy, 1837; served in the Black Sea and in the Baltic during the Crimean War, 1854-5, and in the Chinese War, 1859-60 (C.B., and medal with clasp for Taku); A.D.C. to the Queen, 1870-4; Commander-in-chief in China, 1881-4, and at Portsmouth, 1885-8. M., 1854, Georgina Matilda, dau. of W. J. Lockwood, of Denes Hall, Essex. On the 19th, at Minbu, Upper Burmah, aged 43, **Major James Henry Parsons, I.S.C.**, Deputy Commissioner of the second grade, eldest s. of Major-General Parsons; joined 63rd Foot, 1876; transferred to Bengal Staff Corps, 1879; medal for Afghan War; appointed, 1884, to the Burmah Commission; served as Assistant Commissioner with Burmese Expedition of 1885-6; dangerously wounded; medal with clasp; Captain, 1887; Major, 1897; Deputy Commissioner, 1898; served also with the force which relieved the Pekin Legations (1900), acting as Chinese interpreter. On the 21st, aged 55, **George Charles Winter Warr**, Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London, and of Latin in Queen's College, London. S. of Canon Warr, of Childwell, near Liverpool. Educated at Royal Institution School, Liverpool; obtained Foundation Scholarship, first at Christ's, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge; first Bell scholar, Porson and University Members' prizeman; graduated as Third Classic; refused Fellowship at Trinity on account of religious tests then in force; Secretary, Cobden Club, 1869-73; promoted Ladies' Department of King's College, and teaching University of London, and was appointed member of Senate of newly constituted University; author of "The Tale of Troy" (1883), a classical masque founded on Homer, and "The Story of Orestes" (1886) from Æschylus (scenery for which latter play was designed by Lord Leighton, Sir E. J. Poynter, Mr. G. F. Watts, and other eminent artists), "The Greek Epic," etc. M., dau. of T. K. Fletcher. On the 21st, in Dublin, aged 50, **Professor George Francis Fitzgerald, Sc.D., F.R.S.**, s. of Dr. Fitzgerald, successively Bishop of Cork and Killaloe. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; First Science Scholar, 1870; University Student and Science Moderator, 1871; Fellow, 1877, and Registrar of the University Engineering School, 1880; Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, 1881; F.R.S., 1883; was an earnest educational reformer, and served on the Board of National Education in Ireland, and the Intermediate Education Board. On the 22nd, at Windsor, aged 76, **Captain John Attkins Pickworth**, a Military Knight of Windsor, served in the 8th Hussars for thirty-five years; was in twelve engagements in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny campaigns, including the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava, and an equally daring and more successful charge at Kota-Keserai in India, in which several guns were captured; received four medals and five clasps; was recommended for the Victoria Cross, and was twice mentioned in the records of his regiment for distinguished coolness and judgment. On the 25th, at Bath, aged 71, **Major-General Henry Edward Jerome, V.C.** Educated at Sandhurst; entered the Army, 1848; served with 86th Regiment through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, when he was severely wounded, and earned the Victoria Cross at Jhansi; served also in the Hazara Expedition, 1868. On the 25th, at Bath, aged 84, **Major Thomas Tulloh**, s. of R. H. Tulloh, B.C.S., of Elliston, Roxburghshire. Educated at Edinburgh Academy, Glasgow University, and Cambridge; entered the Bengal Army, 1837; served at the first siege of Jhansi, 1838; the Afghan War, 1842; Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6 (wounded at Sobraon); in Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, when he raised and commanded against insurgents the 21st (now 29th) Punjab Infantry. M., 1868, Mary, dau. of George Swinton, of Swinton, Berwickshire. On the 26th, at Sidmouth, aged 70, **Frederick Starbridge Ellis**, s. of Joseph Ellis, of Richmond, Surrey, a leading expert in old books, and a writer of numerous monographs; compiler of a concordance to Shelley, and the editor of several works for the Kilmesscott Press. On the 27th, at Berlin, aged 66, **Emil Hübner**, a distinguished philologist, s. of Julius Hübner, an artist of repute. Born at Düsseldorf; educated at Dresden, Berlin, and Bonn Universities; Extraordinary Professor of Classical Philology at Berlin, 1859-70, and ordinary Professor, 1870; travelled much in Spain and Portugal, and wrote several books on their antiquities, etc. On the 27th, at Eastbourne, aged 53, **James Huddart**. Went to Australia early in life, and helped to form the firm of Huddart, Parker & Co., which ran colliers between Newcastle, New South Wales, and Geelong, Victoria; then returning to England (about 1886) arranged for new and improved passenger service between Australia and New Zealand; about 1893 promoted establishment

of a line of steamships between Canada and Australia, and became prominent as advocating an "all-red" British route from England to Australia, by Canada. His project, however, broke down, because of the great costliness of the steamers contemplated by Mr. Huddart as suitable to run between England and Canada. On the 28th, at New York, aged 82, **William Evarts**, a distinguished American lawyer, s. of Jeremiah Evarts, the philanthropist. Born at Boston; graduated at Harvard University, 1837; admitted to the New York Bar, and was connected with many leading cases; conducted the Government case on question of maritime prizes, 1862; defended President Johnson when impeached, 1868; Attorney-General, 1868-70; United States Counsel at the Geneva Arbitration, 1871; Secretary of State, 1877-81; Senator for New York, 1885.

MARCH.

Ex-President Harrison. Benjamin Harrison, great-grandson and namesake of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who claimed descent from the "regicide" Harrison of the Commonwealth, was born at North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. His grandfather had been President of the United States, but his father, John Scott Harrison, had taken no prominent part in politics, and had devoted himself to the cultivation of his estate. Benjamin, the third son, was sent at the age of fifteen to Farmer's, afterwards Belmont College, Cincinnati, and subsequently to Missouri University, where he graduated in 1852, and afterwards studied law, and before being admitted to the Bar, married, in 1853, Miss Caroline L. Scott. During the next seven years he practised in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, but in 1861 he raised the 70th Indiana Regiment, which he commanded, being chiefly employed in the Western States. In 1864 he was appointed to command a brigade of General Hooker's Corps, and served with it from Chattanooga to Atlanta, displaying great ability, energy and gallantry. At the close of the war he returned to Indianapolis to resume the post of reporter of the Supreme Court, to which he had been appointed in 1860, and held the appointment until 1868, when he resumed the more active business of the

Bar, and took a leading part in politics on the Republican side.

In 1876 he was unexpectedly put forward as the party candidate for the Governorship of his State, Indiana, but after an exciting contest was defeated by his Democratic opponent. In 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in the following year was Chairman of the Indiana Delegation to the Chicago Convention, which nominated Mr. Garfield for the Presidency. After the election he was offered a seat in Mr. Garfield's Cabinet, but declined it, and was elected a Senator for Indiana for six years. He was mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency in 1884, but in 1888 he was definitely adopted by the party to fight Mr. Grover Cleveland, and at the Chicago Convention secured the nomination on a strictly protectionist platform, and was elected after a severe struggle. He discharged the duties of the Presidency with much dignity and ability, and was re-nominated by his party in 1892, but was on this occasion defeated by Mr. Grover Cleveland. He then returned to Indianapolis and resumed his profession, taking no further part in political life. He died on March 18, after a short illness, leaving the reputation of a spotless life and enlightened patriotism.

On the 1st, at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, aged 82, **Sir George Samuel Measom**, s. of Daniel Measom, of Blackheath. Was a pioneer in the publication of official railway guides, and actively occupied in philanthropic work. On the 2nd, at Ottawa, aged 51, **George Mercer Dawson**, O.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., s. of Sir John W. Dawson, a distinguished geologist. Educated at McGill University, Montreal; attended the Royal School of Mines, London, 1869-72; appointed Geologist and Naturalist to the North America Boundary Commission, 1873; to the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1873; Assistant Director, 1883; Director, 1895; Fellow of the Royal Society, 1891; explored the greater portion of British Columbia and the North-West Territories. On the 2nd, at Bath, aged 86, **Vice-Admiral Matthew Connolly**, s. of General Wm. Hallett Connolly, R.M.L.I. Entered the Navy, 1832; served in the Syrian Campaign, 1840, being mentioned in despatches, which distinction he also obtained for service in New Zealand, and again in the operations against Petropavlovsk, 1855. M., first, 1858, Augusta, dau. of S. Carter; and, second, 1865, Harriet, dau. of Rev. Charles Kemble, of

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Bath. On the 3rd, at Avignon, aged 56, **Félix Gras**, an eminent Provençal singer, and a promoter of the *Félibriste* movement; author of an epic poem ("Li Car-bonnie," 1876), and the "Provençal Romance" (1887). On the 5th, at Leipzig, aged 88, **Professor Karl Friedrich Biedermann**. Educated at Leipzig, where he was Professor of Modern History for many years, and was suspended, 1855-65, in consequence of an attack on Louis Napoleon's *coup d'État*; a member of the Frankfort National Assembly in 1848, and of the German Reichstag, 1871-4; author of "History of German Philosophy," "History of Germany in 18th Century," etc. On the 5th, at Moyola Park, co. Londonderry, aged 64, **Lord Adolphus Spencer Chichester**, s. of Marquess of Donegal. Entered the Army, and served in 12th Lancers; was Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel 4th battalion Royal Irish Rifles. M., 1872, Mary, dau. of Colonel Robert Peel Dawson, M.P. On the 6th, at Oxford, aged 76, **William Bright, D.D.** Born at Doncaster. Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; B.A., 1846, First Class *Lit. Hum.*; Johnson Theological Scholar and Fellow of University College, 1847. Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Theological Tutor at Glen-almond College, 1851-9; this appointment was brought to an end through what appears to have been a misconception by the Scottish Bishops of the purport of some reference to the Reformation in a letter written by Mr. Bright to one of their number in defence of Keble's Eucharistic teaching. He returned to Oxford, and after working till 1868 as Fellow and Tutor of his college, was appointed by the Crown to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, with a Canonry at Christ Church, of which cathedral he was Sub-Dean, 1885-1901. He was the author of several hymns, of editions of Eusebius and Socrates, of works on Athanasius, Augustine, and Leo the Great, and several books on Ecclesiastical History. On the 6th, at Chalfont Lodge, Slough, aged 55, **Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Henry Holbech**, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, member of H.M. Body-Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms; eldest s. of Canon Holbech; served in Red River Expedition, 1870; in Egyptian War, 1882, mentioned in despatches, and received medal with clasp, 4th Class of Medjidieh, and Khedive's star. On the 7th, at Carlisle, aged 67, **Rev. Thomas Knyvett Richmond**, s. of George Richmond, R.A. Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1855; Rector of Hope Mansel, Herefordshire, 1868-74; of Boughton Head, Cumberland, 1874-8; of Crosthwaite, 1878-83; Canon of Carlisle, 1883, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Carlisle, 1883-1900. On the 8th, at Schloss Halberg, Saarbrücken, aged 64, **Baron Karl Ferdinand von Stumm-Halberg**, a leading industrialist and politician; became manager of the family iron-works at Neun-Kirchen, 1858, and afterwards of other important works, employing 10,000 men, by whom he was known as "King Stumm". He was a strong opponent of democracy and socialism, but a supporter of workmen's insurance and State pensions; he took part in the Franco-Prussian War as a captain of cavalry, and won the Iron Cross; member of the Prussian Diet, 1867-70, and a life member of the Upper House from 1882; a member of the Reichstag, 1871-81, and from 1889 until his death; was the sole proprietor of the *Berlin Post*. On the 8th, at Mitcham, aged 75, **Alexander Robertson, D.D.** Born in Kincardineshire; educated at the Grammar School and University of Aberdeen; for many years Minister of the Presbyterian Church, St. John's Wood, London; Professor of Humanity at St. Andrews University, 1871-99; author of "Greek, the Language of Christ and His Apostles," and many other Biblical works, and was a member of the New Testament Revision Committee. On the 11th, at Whitechurch, Salop, aged 61, **Surgeon-General Albert Augustus Gore, C.B.**, s. of Wm. Ringrose Gore, of Limerick. Educated in London, Paris and Dublin; a distinguished officer of the Army Medical Service, which he entered 1856; attached to 16th Lancers; served in West Africa, 1861-73; mentioned in general orders for conspicuous bravery, and specially recommended for promotion for service in yellow fever epidemic (1868); was Chief Medical Officer in Ashanti War, 1873, and was twice wounded; served afterwards in Egypt and Central India, and on the North-West frontier in the Chitral Campaign, 1896-7; author of several works, medical and historical. On the 13th, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 75, **Canon William Scott-Moncrieff**, s. of Robert Scott-Moncrieff, of Fossaway, Perth. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1848; Vicar of St. Paul's, Tiverton, 1866-75; Christ Church, Bishop Wearmouth, 1875-95; Easington, 1895. M., 1860, Hannah, dau. of Robert Overton, of Leicester, who died at Easington within a few minutes of her husband. On the 14th, at Hertford Street, Mayfair, aged 61, **Earl of Arran, K.P.** Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore, fifth Earl, educated at Eton; served in the Diplomatic Service, 1859-64; appointed Special Commissioner of Income Tax, 1865-84.

M., first, 1865, Hon. Edith Jocelyn, dau. of Viscount Jocelyn; and second, 1889, Winifred, dau. of John Reilly, of St. Brigid's, co. Dublin, and widow of Hon. John Montagu Stopford. On the 14th, at Ryde, I.W., aged 76, **General Sir Samuel James Browne, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.O.**, s. of J. Browne, M.D., of Alnwick. Entered the Bengal Staff Corps, 1840; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, with much distinction, losing an arm, and winning the V.C.; commanded the First Division of the Peshawar Field Force in the Afghan War, 1878-9, and received the thanks of Parliament. M., 1860, Lucy, dau. of W. Sherwood, M.D. On the 15th, at Wimbledon, aged 87, **Sir Edwin Saunders, F.R.C.S.**, s. of S. Saunders. One of the founders of the Dental Hospital and School, 1859, and of the Odontological Society, 1857, of which he was President; appointed Surgeon Dentist to Queen Victoria in 1846. M., 1848, Marian, dau. of E. Burgess. On the 15th, at St. Petersburg, aged 54, **Nicholas Paulovitch Bogolietoff**, Russian Minister of Public Instruction, s. of a rural police-officer. Born at Serokhoff. Educated at the Moscow Gymnasium and University, of which he subsequently became a Professor, and Rector in 1888 and 1891; appointed Minister of Education, 1898; he was shot whilst trying to moderate an outbreak of the university students. On the 16th, at Cannes, aged 74, **Sir John Hardy Thursby**, first baronet, s. of Rev. W. Thursby, of Ormerod House, Lancs. Educated at Eton; entered Army, and served with 90th Regiment; head of a large colliery firm near Burnley. M., first, 1860, Emily, dau. of Colonel Williams, R.E.; and second, 1868, Louisa, dau. of Colonel J. G. Smyth, of Heath Hall, Yorks. On the 16th, at Old Clapham, aged 68, **Charles Buckland**. Educated at a Westminster National School; for many years worked in connection with Messrs. Sotheran; became a partner in their firm; widely known for his knowledge of books. On the 17th, at Bath, aged 76, **Major George Nathaniel Micklethwaite**, s. of Nathaniel Micklethwaite, of Taverham Hall, Norfolk. Entered the Army, 1843; served with 53rd Regiment in the Sutlej Campaign, 1846-7; and with 44th Regiment in Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Adjutant, Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, 1860-76. On the 19th, in Paris, on her 55th birthday, **Madame Stern**. **Sophie Croizette**, dau. of a French actress, born at St. Petersburg; educated at the Paris Conservatoire; made her *debut* at the Comédie Française, 1870, and for twelve years was its most brilliant member. M., 1885, M. Jacques Stern, banker. On the 21st, at the Deanery, Salisbury, aged 72, **Very Rev. George David Boyle, D.D.**, s. of Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General, President of the Court of Session. Educated at Charterhouse and Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1857; Vicar of Kidderminster, 1867-80; Hon. Canon of Worcester, 1875-80, when he was appointed Dean of Salisbury; was on intimate terms with the most prominent men of all ranks in his day. M., 1861, Mary C., dau. of Wm. Robins, of Hagley. On the 21st, at Boulaivilliers, aged 80, **Edmond Got**, a distinguished actor and *doyen* of the Comédie Française; a pupil of Provost; made his first appearance, 1850; retired, 1895. M., late in life, one of his pupils, Madeleine Trévillé. On the 23rd, in Hans Place, S.W., aged 73, **Lady Augustus Fitzclarence**. Sarah, dau. of Lord Henry Gordon; m. 1845, Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, LL.D., s. of William IV. On the 24th, at Otterbourne, near Winchester, aged 77, **Charlotte Yonge**, dau. of Wm. Crawley Yonge, 52nd Regiment. Educated at home. Her first work, "Shivery-down," written in 1841, was re-written and published as "Kenneth" in 1850; but her fame was first established by her tale, "The Heir of Redclyffe." She wrote a great number of stories and novels, as well as several historical works, the "Life of Bishop Patteson," and other biographical books. She was for thirty years editor of the *Monthly Packet*, a magazine in which many of her works first appeared. In 1898 a scholarship bearing her name was founded at Winchester High School for Girls. Nearly 2,000*l.* was collected for this object, and at a meeting held at Winchester an address was presented to her, and speeches made stating the great impression produced on many very different classes of readers by her writings. Among her best known stories were "The Daisy Chain," "Heartsease," and "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest." On the 26th, at Washington, aged 70, **Cesare Celso Moreno**, a Piedmontese by birth; served in the Italian contingent in the Crimean Campaign, after which he went to Sumatra and incited the natives to rise against Dutch rule; accepted service under the French in Indo-China, and formed the first purely Chinese steamship company; in 1864 arrived in San Francisco, and was prominent in passing a law for the protection of coast fisheries; obtained a charter in 1872 from the United States Government to lay a Pacific cable by way of the Sandwich Islands, where, after meeting with opposition to his scheme, he became Prime Minister to

King Kalakaua, but retained office only five days, although he was subsequently employed as Minister to the United States. On the 27th, in London, aged 65, **Major-General Francis Towry Adams Law, C.B.**, s. of Hon. W. T. Law. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1853; served in the Crimea, 1855; the Chinese War, 1860; the Kaffir War, 1878; and Zulu War, 1879, when he was mentioned in despatches; Assistant-Commandant at Woolwich, 1881-6. On the 27th, at Cannes, aged 59, **Charles Casin**, a distinguished French landscape painter, s. of a Boulogne doctor; was teacher of drawing at South Kensington Museum, 1870-5. On the 28th, at Woolmer, Hants, aged 80, **Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald**, third baronet. Entered Scots Fusilier Guards. M., first, 1849, Lady Margaret S. Coke, dau. of first Earl of Leicester; and second, 1869, Catherine, dau. of John Coulthurst, and widow of Hon. T. E. Stonor. On the 29th, at Blackrock, Dublin, aged 76, **James Stephens**. Born at Kilkenny; s. of an auctioneer's clerk; took part in the "Young Ireland" rising under Smith O'Brien in 1848, but escaped to Paris; returned to Ireland in 1856 to establish "The Fenian Brotherhood"; organised the funeral procession of Terence M'Manus, whose remains had been brought from San Francisco to Dublin, 1861; founded the *Irish People*, 1863, and shortly afterwards promulgated his plan of a Republican constitution for Ireland; the Republic was to have been proclaimed on September 20, 1865, but five days before the office of the *Irish People* was seized by the police, and many of the conspirators arrested; but Stephens escaped for some weeks. He was arrested and placed in Richmond Jail, Dublin, but three days before his trial came on it was announced that he had escaped from prison. Four months later he succeeded in escaping to Paris, where he resided until 1891. On the 30th, at Clifton, aged 83, **General Ffolliott Walker Baugh**. Entered Bengal Infantry, 1839; served in Afghan Campaign, 1842; in Sutlej Campaign, obtaining medal with two clasps; in Burmese War, 1853; in Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and was mentioned in despatches. On the 31st, at Ross, Herefordshire, aged 75, **Thomas Blake**, accountant and estate agent; a prominent man in local affairs, and in the Baptist Connection; sat as a Liberal for Leominster, 1876-80; and for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, 1885-7. On the 31st, at Verona, aged (nearly) 61, **Sir John Stainer, M.A., Mus. D., D.C.L.** Born at Southwark; entered as chorister at St. Paul's Cathedral, 1848; trained as an organist; appointed as such to St. Benedict and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, 1854; and at Tenbury College, 1856; graduated at Oxford, 1859, and in same year was appointed organist to Magdalen College, and in 1860 to the University; graduated in Arts, 1863, and Mus. D., 1865; organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1872-88; Professor of Music at Oxford, 1889-99; author of several musical textbooks, and composer of the oratorio of "Gideon," and numerous cantatas (including "Daughter of Jairus," and "St. Mary Magdalene"), services, hymn tunes, etc. M., 1865, Eliza Cecil, dau. of Thomas Randal, of Oxford.

APRIL.

Bishop of Oxford. — Right Rev. William Stubbs, son of W. Morley Stubbs, of Knaresborough, was born in 1825, and was educated at the Grammar School, Ripon, whence he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated First Class *Lit. Hum.*, and Third Class Mathematics in 1848, and in the same year was elected Fellow of Trinity College. Two years later he accepted the college living of Navestock, Essex, and devoted his leisure to the publication of his first considerable work, "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," a record of the Anglican Episcopate from earliest times. He also edited a new edition of Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History." He continued for some years working in his Essex parish, and in 1859 married Catherine, daughter of Mr. J. Dellar of that place. In 1862 he was appointed

to the very congenial post of Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth Palace; acting also as Diocesan Inspector of Schools at Rochester, 1860-6, and resuming his relations with his university. During this time he had pursued his researches into early ecclesiastical history, and had published at intervals, "Chronicles of the Reign of Richard I.," "Benedictus Abbas," "Roger Hoveden," etc., works which made him known as an authority on matters of historical research. In 1866, on the resignation of Professor Goldwin Smith, Mr. Stubbs was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and, having resigned his living and the Lambeth Librarianship, was elected a Fellow of Oriel College, and in 1875 he was presented by the college to the living of Cholderton,

Wilts. He did not wait long for recognition, for in the year 1874 had appeared the first volume of his "Constitutional History of England," which was not completed until 1878, but was at once accepted in this country and abroad as a work of great learning and authority. In 1879 he was appointed by Mr. Disraeli a Canon of St. Paul's. He received the degree of D.D., and subsequently that of D.C.L. from his own university, and honorary degrees at various times from the Universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, Heidelberg and Kieff. Although throughout life Dr. Stubbs had proclaimed himself a "sound Tory," this did not prevent his being selected by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Dr. Jacobson in the Bishopric of Chester in 1884, and on his appointment to the See he necessarily resigned his chair in the university, which he left with unfeigned regret. He had made many friends and few enemies at Oxford, notwithstanding his impatience at many university rules and college customs. In his farewell lecture as professor, immediately after his appointment as bishop, he referred to his feelings on these matters, and declared that his chief aim had been to raise the study of history at Oxford to the level which it occupied in other universities.

On entering upon his episcopal duties he showed a vast energy and a power of organisation which was scarcely expected from one who had lived so long the life of a professor and student, and he was especially successful in creating funds for the uses—religious and educational—of the poorer districts

of his diocese. He was, however, in no sense a popular bishop, for he avoided as much as possible appearing either in the pulpit or on the platform, his taste always leading him to his books and library. It was therefore not surprising that he welcomed his translation from Chester to Oxford, when in 1888 that See became vacant on the resignation of Dr. Mackarness, and he once more found himself in the neighbourhood of the Bodleian and in the society of scholars. In addition to the works already named, he edited, either for the Master of the Rolls or for the university, "Memorials of St. Dunstan," "The Early Plantagenets," the Works of Ralph de Diceto and of Gervase of Canterbury, "Chronicles of Edward I. and II.," and other works. Most of these had been already completed before his elevation to the episcopal bench, but he never altogether relaxed his studies, and in conjunction with Bishop Westcott of Durham drew up the important report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts. In his own country and on the Continent he was recognised as the ablest and most erudite English historian of his day. He had been in failing health for some time, and the proceedings in connection with the Queen's funeral service at Windsor had severely tried his strength. He rallied sufficiently to preach on the following day, Sunday, February 3rd, before the King and Royal Family, but from that time he gradually grew worse, and died on April 22nd, at Cuddesdon Palace, Oxford, somewhat unexpectedly.

On the 1st, at Hall Court, Botley, Hants, **Vice-Admiral Charles Murray-Aynsley**, C.B., s. of John Murray-Aynsley, of Underdown, Herefordshire. Born, 1821; entered the Navy, 1835; served as Lieutenant of the *Hogue* through Russian war in the Baltic; commanded the *Lynx* in the Black Sea at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale; served in Azov Expedition and capture of Kinburn in 1855; promoted Commander, 1856; Captain, 1862; retired from service, 1876; promoted to Rear-Admiral, 1878; Vice-Admiral, 1884, on retired list; was nautical assessor to House of Lords, and on Commission of Peace for Hants. M., 1861, Augusta, dau. of W. G. Campion, of Calcutta. On the 2nd, at Stainrigg House, Berwickshire, aged 77, **General John Cockburn Hood**, C.B., s. of J. Cockburn Hood, of Stainrigg. Entered the Indian Army, 1840; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, with distinction. M., 1879, a daughter of S. Mackay, of Grazeley Lodge, Berks, and widow of Rev. P. G. Bentley. On the 4th, at Adelphi Terrace, London, **D'Oyly Carte**. Born, 1844, in Soho, his father being partner in a firm of musical instrument makers; educated at University College School and London University; went into his father's business, but soon became occupied with musical composition and management; wrote several songs and operettas, and founded a concert agency, his chief client being Mario; from 1870-5 worked to establish School of English Comic Opera; in 1877 produced "The Sorcerer," comic opera, by Gilbert and Sullivan. It met with great success, and was followed still more successfully by "H.M.S. Pinafore" in 1878, which achieved enormous popularity. It was followed by the rest of the series of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas. At the same time Mr. Carte kept several other companies touring in the provinces. He

tried to establish more serious English Opera at the Royal English Opera House, but failed. Was twice m.; his second wife, dau. of Procurator-Fiscal Couper-Black, of Wigtownshire, helped him greatly in his work of theatre management. On (or about) the 4th, **Constantin Stolloff**, ex-Premier of Bulgaria. Born at Philippopolis, 1853; educated at the American institution known as "Robert College," near Therapia, and also in Paris and at Heidelberg University. After the liberation of Bulgaria was appointed President of the Court of Appeal; became a leader of the Conservative party; was chief of Prince Alexander's Chancellery, 1879-83; Foreign Minister, January to March, 1888; Minister of Justice in M. Zankoff's Coalition Cabinet, September, 1883, to January, 1884, in the Radoslavoff Cabinet, 1886-7, and in the Stambuloff Cabinet, 1897-8; but subsequently joined the Opposition. After M. Stambuloff's fall, became Premier (May, 1894); in February, 1896, took charge of the Foreign Office; resigned, 1899. On the 5th, at Cap d'Ail, near Monaco, aged 51, **Joseph John Tylor**, eldest s. of Alfred Tylor, of Carshalton; was an engineer by profession, but devoted much time to Egyptian archaeology; published series of "Wall Drawings and Monuments of El Kab," 1895-1900. On the 5th, at Grey Fort, Kilcool, co. Wexford, aged 58, **Sir George Ribton**, fourth baronet. Educated at Cheltenham College. M., 1869, Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Sanders, of Deer Park, co. Cork, and widow of Captain F. Kennedy. On the 5th, at Winchester, aged 79, **Patrick Marcellinus Leonard**, s. of Stephen S. Leonard, of Queen's Fort, Tuam, co. Galway. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; M.A., 1846; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; appointed County Court Judge, 1854; resigned, 1896. M., 1855, Mary, dau. of John Pearson, of Tandridge Hall, Surrey. On the 5th, at Liverpool, aged 68, **Henry Bruce**. For some years partner with T. W. Robertson; managed Court Theatre, Liverpool; Managing Director of Carl Rosa Opera Company till it closed, then Manager of Shakespeare Theatre, Liverpool. On the 6th, in Chester Square, S.W., aged 86, **Admiral Sir George Greville Wellesley, G.C.B.**, s. of Rev. the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D. Entered the Royal Navy, 1828; served on coast of Syria, 1840 (medal); in the Baltic, 1855, when he commanded a detailed squadron at the attack on Sveaborg; Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, 1865-9; Commander-in-chief American Station, 1869-70, 1873-5; Channel Squadron, 1870; and Lord of the Admiralty, 1877-9. M., 1853, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Lukin. On the 6th, at St. George's Hill, Surrey, aged 77, **George Murray Smith**, an eminent London publisher, s. of George Smith, of the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., East Indian exporters and publishers. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School; entered the firm's business, 1842, and raised it to the first rank, including among its publications those of R. H. Horne, Leigh Hunt, Charlotte Brontë, Thackeray, Browning, Mrs. Gaskell, "George Eliot," and many others, whom he brought to public notice. In 1865 he established the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an evening paper, of which a morning edition appeared for a short time, 1870-1. In 1882 he projected and furnished the means for carrying out the "Dictionary of National Biography," of which the first volume appeared in 1885, and the last, exclusive of the supplementary ones, in 1900. On the 7th, at Heligan, aged 75, **John Tremayne**, of Heligan, Cornwall, and Sydenham, Devon, s. of John H. Tremayne, M.P. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. M., 1860, Hon. Mary, dau. of second Lord Vivian; elected as Conservative for East Cornwall, 1874; for South Devon, 1880; actively associated with county business in Cornwall throughout his life; a greatly respected squire. On the 7th, at Bournemouth, aged 69, **Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C.**, fifth baronet. Educated at Rugby; served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, winning the Victoria Cross at the capture of Lucknow, and in the Chinese war, 1860-1; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers from 1863; Captain of the English "Eight" at Wimbledon meetings; sat as a Conservative for South Derbyshire, 1869-85. M., 1862, Charlotte Cecilia, dau. of Rev. F. H. Pare. On the 7th, aged 89, **Eden Upton Eddis**, portrait painter; pupil of Sars in Bloomsbury; entered Royal Academy School at fifteen; medallist, 1858; exhibited in Academy for fifty consecutive years; painted portraits of Sydney Smith and Macaulay; most successful as painter of children. On the 8th, at Llandudno, aged 68, **William Woodall**, s. of W. Woodall of Shrewsbury; entered the pottery business, and became head of the firm of Macintyre & Co., of Burslem; Chairman of the Burslem School Board, 1868-80; sat as a Liberal for Stoke-upon-Trent, 1880-5; for Hanley, 1885-1900. M., 1862, Evelyn, dau. of James Macintyre, of Burslem. On the 8th, at Moux, Côte d'Or, France, aged 64, **Edward Ernest Bowen**, s. of Rev. Christopher Bowen, of St. Thomas, Winchester. Educated at Blackheath School, King's College, London, and Trinity

College, Cambridge; B.A. (Fourth Classic), 1858; Fellow of Trinity, 1859; Assistant Master of Harrow School, 1859, where he organised the Modern side, 1870; contested Hertford as a Liberal, 1880; was Senior Assistant Master at Harrow until his death. On the 10th, at Cheltenham, aged 64, **Rev. William Henry Hutchinson**, Vicar of SS. Philip and James, Leckhampton; Honorary Canon of Gloucester; Rural Dean of Cheltenham; educated at Cheltenham College, and Pembroke College, Cambridge; spent his whole clerical career at Leckhampton as Curate and Vicar; raised 10,000*l.* to build a church there. On the 18th, at Rose Hill, Northenden, Cheshire, aged 81, **Sir Edward William Watkin**, first baronet, s. of Abraham Watkin, of Manchester; served in his father's office; appointed Secretary of the Trent Valley Railway, 1845; one of the founders of the *Manchester Examiner*, and was subsequently Director and Chairman of several English railways, and President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and a persistent advocate of the Channel Tunnel scheme; sat as a Liberal for Stockport, 1864-8; for Hythe, 1874-95. His great energy and enterprise as a railway director obtained for him a baronetcy, and many foreign orders of knighthood. M., first, 1845, May, dau. of Jonathan Mellor, of Oldham; and second, 1893, the widow of Herbert Ingram, M.P. On the 18th, at Higher Leigh, Combe Martin, North Devon, aged 67, **Colonel George Fleming, C.B., LL.D.** Entered Army as Veterinary Surgeon, 1855; served in the Crimea, 1855-6, and in expedition to North China, 1860; for China services received medal and two clasps; made C.B. in 1887; five times President of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. On the 18th, at Tangier, aged 78, **Horace Philips White**. Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; was Acting Vice-Consul and Vice-Consul at Antioch, 1853-4; afterwards British Vice-Consul for Cyprus; Consul at Tangier, 1864-83; acting Consul-General for Sweden and Belgium, 1883-5. On the 15th, at St. Nicholas Rectory, Guildford, **Rev. William Skipsey Sanders**. Curate at Faringdon, Berks, 1850-2; and Adderbury, 1852-8; Vicar of Gosport, 1859-84; Rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, till death; Rural Dean, 1888. On the 17th, in Dublin, aged 74, **Dr. William Moore, J.P.**, of Moore Lodge, co. Antrim, Physician-in-Ordinary to H.M. the King in Ireland; one of the foremost members of his profession in Dublin; had been Crown representative on General Medical Council, and President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians; author of various medical treatises. On the 18th, at 67, Warwick Square, aged 73, **Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Armytage**, late Coldstream Guards; served in Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; present at battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege and fall of Sevastopol; received medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, and was made Knight of the Legion of Honour. On the 20th, in London, aged 70, **Major-General Sir William Crossman**, of Cheswick and Holy Island, Northumberland, eldest s. of R. Crossman, of Cheswick and Holy Island. Educated at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; entered Royal Engineers, 1848; Assistant Secretary of Juries at the International Exhibition, 1851; went to Western Australia, 1852; took charge of various public works, and acted as magistrate of colony; Secretary to Royal Commission on Defences of Canada, 1862; in charge of consular and diplomatic buildings in China and Japan, 1866-9; Assistant Director of Works for Fortifications, at War Office, 1874-5; for a few months Special Commissioner to Griqualand West; Inspector of Submarine Defences, 1876-81; in 1881 sent to inspect defences of principal Colonies; held command of Royal Engineers in Southern District for three years; sat for division of Portsmouth, 1885-92, at first in Liberal, afterwards in Unionist interest. M., first, dau. of J. Lawrence Morley, of Albany, Western Australia; and second, Anne, dau. of Lieutenant-General Richards. On the 21st, at Reading, aged 50, **Charles Kearns Deane Tanner, M.P., M.D.**, s. of a physician. Born in Cork, and educated there; graduated at Queen's College, Cork, 1873; appointed Lecturer on Anatomy, 1876, and was also Surgeon of the County Hospital; was elected Mayor, 1883; returned to Parliament as a Nationalist, 1885, and after 1890 was Whip to the Anti-Parnellite section of that body. M., 1888, Elizabeth, dau. of Captain J. M'Donnell Webb, 4th Dragoon Guards. On the 22nd, at Impney, Droitwich, aged 84, **John Corbett**. Amassed great fortune out of salt industry in Worcestershire; founded hospital at Stourbridge, and supported many philanthropic institutions; greatly helped in development of Droitwich, and presented Salter's Hill to the town; unsuccessfully opposed Sir John Pakington at Droitwich, 1868; sat for Droitwich and Mid-Worcestershire, 1874-92, first as a Liberal, and after the Home Rule split as a Liberal Unionist. On the 24th, at Johnstown Castle, co. Wexford, aged 49, **Lord Maurice Fitzgerald**, second s. of fourth Duke of Leinster; served in the Navy, and reached the rank of Captain in 3rd Battalion

Royal Dublin Fusiliers. M., Lady Adelaide Jane Frances Forbes, dau. of seventh Earl of Granard. On the 26th, at the Deanery, Peterborough, aged 66, **Very Rev. William Clavell Ingram, D.D.**, s. of Rev. George Ingram, B.D., Rector of Chedbury, Suffolk. Educated at Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School, and Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A., 1857; Assistant Master, Lancing College, 1859-63; Chaplain to the Forces, Woolwich, 1863-4; Vicar of Peele, Isle of Man, 1864-74; St. Matthew, Leicester, 1874-92, when he was appointed Dean of Peterborough; author of several religious works, and a history of Peterborough Cathedral. On the 27th, at Bedford, aged 61, **Lieutenant-General George Edward Langham Somerset Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.**, s. of G. C. Sanford. Entered Royal Engineers, 1856; served with distinction in China War, 1858; and Afghan War, 1878; Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Indian Intelligence Branch, 1880; commanded Royal Engineers in Burmese Campaign, 1885-6 (mentioned in despatches); Director General of Military Works in India, 1886-93; commanded Meerut District, 1893-8, when he became Lieutenant-General. On the 29th, at Westbury Manor, Buckingham, aged 76, **Viscount Barrington**. Educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; served for a short time as Lieutenant of Scots Fusilier Guards; High Sheriff of Bucks, 1864; Hon. Colonel of 1st Bucks Rifle Volunteers. M. only dau. of Tully Higgins. In April, at Mackay, Queensland, aged 48, **Hon. James Vincent Chataway**, eldest s. of Rev. James Chataway. Educated at Winchester; went to New South Wales in 1872; established himself at Mackay; bought *Mackay Mercury*, and started the *Sugar Journal*; elected to Legislative Assembly, 1893 and 1896; Secretary for Agriculture, 1898; Minister for Lands in same year, and held both portfolios till December, 1899, when he resigned the Lands Department. In April, at Lucknow, aged 40, **Major Herbert Bethune Patton-Bethune**, of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars; joined his regiment, 1879; became Major, 1897; served in Transvaal Campaign, 1881; Egyptian Campaign, 1882; present at battles of Mahsama, Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir. In April, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, aged 53, **Professor Henry Augustus Rowland**, Professor of Physics. Graduated as Civil Engineer, 1870, but soon left work of railway engineer to be Instructor in Natural Science at Wooster University, Ohio; henceforward devoted his whole life to Natural Science, carrying out exact measurements of the magnetisation produced in iron and nickel by magnetising forces, a work first appreciated in England; appointed first occupant of chair of Physics at Johns Hopkins University; best known for his work on diffraction gratings and spectroscopy; made gratings at Baltimore of unrivalled excellence; elected foreign member of Royal Society, 1889. In April, aged 74, **George Q. Cannon**. Entered the Mormon Church at fifteen; attained dignity of apostle at thirty; in 1862 was sent to Washington as Senator from Utah, but was not allowed to sit; for ten years, from 1872, was delegate in Congress for Utah; prosecuted for polygamy, and obliged to retire; spent much time in prison or exile, but never gave up his opinions. In April, in London, **Henry Brunton, M. Inst. C.E.** He was sent to Japan, 1868, to make surveys of the coast and generally help the Japanese in making their seas safe for navigation; in ten years built fifty lighthouses, and arranged Government department for their maintenance; started the telegraph system in Japan, and introduced methods of constructing bridges, etc., to withstand earthquake shocks.

MAY.

Sir Courtenay Boyle.—On the 19th died Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, an able public servant, a man of varied and cultured tastes, and a well-known figure in society. He was the elder son of Captain Cavendish Spencer Boyle, and came of a family which has given several distinguished men to the public service. He was born in Jamaica, where his father was stationed, in 1845, and educated at Charterhouse, where he gained distinction, and attracted the notice of Thackeray at one of the school functions, forming a friendship

which lasted until the novelist's death. At Oxford he did well, but better in the cricket field and in the tennis court than in the schools, obtaining his "Blue" in both games. On leaving Oxford he became Private Secretary to Lord Spencer, and spent five years in Ireland when the latter was Viceroy in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration. In 1874 he received the appointment of Local Government Board Inspector for the Eastern Counties; but when Lord Spencer again became Viceroy in 1882 Mr. Boyle returned to the Private Secretaryship, and was thus

associated with the administrative acts that attended and followed the Phoenix Park murders. As the confidential Secretary and right-hand man of the Viceroy during the agrarian agitation, he had full scope for his abilities, which were further recognised in 1886 by his appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade. He had much to do with the creation and administration of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, and the succeeding Railways Regulation Acts, and to the commercial community his work made him one of the most responsible and influential officials in the country. Made K.C.B. (1892), he became (1898) head of the permanent staff of the Board of Trade, thus gathering into his hands the entire group of administrative duties which modern legislation has cast upon that department. He was a great worker, with untiring zeal for the discharge of labours which few men could find of absorbing interest, and he had an unrivalled knowledge of commercial, shipping, and industrial questions. He was married in 1876 to Lady Muriel Campbell, dau. of the 2nd Earl Cawdor.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.—Sir Dinshaw, who died at his residence on Malabar Hill, near Bombay, early in the month, was a great Parsee merchant, the leading native citizen of Bombay, and one of the most generous philanthropists in the British Empire. He was born on June 30, 1823, the elder of the two sons of Manockjee Nasserwanji Petit, his mother being a member of the powerful Dadabhai family. He entered upon business life while quite a youth, with only such education as the Parsees thought in those days necessary for their sons, and his first employment was in the office of an English merchant, where he earned 20*l.* a year. His advance, however, was unusually rapid, and before he was forty he had become very rich, his own fortune being supplemented in 1859 by 125,000*l.* left him by his father. During the American Civil War he engaged largely in the cultivation of cotton, and established many mills in Western India. The crisis of 1864 in Bombay affected him but little, and year by year he added to his wealth, and in later life was believed to be worth many millions sterling. He appears to have emulated the philanthropy of his countryman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and was the founder of many institutions and colleges. One of the most important (in honour of

the late Queen's Jubilee) was the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the first of its kind in India, and described by Lord Reay, at the opening ceremony, as the most munificent and beneficent of Sir Dinshaw's many benefactions. In the same year he founded a hospital for lepers, and Bombay and Surat contain many drinking fountains, fire temples, and towers of Silence, built at his expense. He was believed to have spent not far short of half a million on public objects. He had served as Sheriff of Bombay, and, as a special compliment, was made a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, a post which, however, he did not long retain because of the pressure of his other occupations. He was knighted in the Jubilee year, and in 1890 was made a Baronet, being the second Indian to receive that honour, and for the same reasons for which it had been conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—to mark the generosity and practical character of his benefactions to the community. Sir Dinshaw was married as a boy of fourteen to a Parsee lady, and had a large family; but it is worthy of note that in later life he was an opponent of the Parsee custom of child marriages. He is succeeded by his grandson, Jejeebhoy Framji, and has left in India an enduring name as an example of that commercial success and lavish benevolence that have for long distinguished the Parsees.

Martinaas Wessels Pretorius.—On May 19, at Potchefstroom, aged 83, died Martinaas Wessels Pretorius, ex-President of the South African Republic. He was the son of one of the leaders of the Great Trek, Andries Pretorius, who was defeated by Sir Harry Smith at Bloemfontein in 1845, and in 1852 signed the Sand River Convention, by which the independence of the Dutch north of the Vaal was, with certain reservations, recognised by the British Government. On the death of his father, Martinaas succeeded him as Commandant-General of the Forces of the Republic at Potchefstroom, and pushed forward his father's policy, which was to unite the Dutch north and south of the Vaal against the British. He made raids into the Free State, and it was at this time that Mr. Kruger first came into prominence. After a period scarcely distinguishable from civil war among the Dutch communities on both sides of the Vaal, Pretorius succeeded in becoming President of the Free State,

which he left in 1864 to become the first President of the South African Republic. His rule was able and moderate, but the natives in the north considerably circumscribed what Pretorius had defined to be the limits of the Republic—a definition which also brought protests both from the British and Portuguese Governments. He was re-elected President in 1869, but the troubles on the western border and the loss of territory there by the Keate award cost him his popularity among the burghers, and he had to resign, making room for Mr. Burgers. In the subse-

quent troubles he was a strong opponent of the British annexation, being one of the famous triumvirate—Pretorius, Kruger, and Joubert. After the retrocession of the Transvaal, Mr. Kruger's ascendancy left him no room to play an important part in the affairs of the Republic. He was, notwithstanding his convinced Republicanism, understood to be averse to the Krugerian policy, which resulted in the war, and before his death urged his fellow-burghers to accept the results of the struggle without further fighting.

On the 1st, in London, aged 40, **Hon. Armine Wodehouse, M.P.**, second surviving s. of the Earl of Kimberley; was Private Secretary to his father at the Colonial Office, 1880-2; at the India Office, 1882-5; and at the Foreign Office, 1894-5, and for these services was made C.B.; unsuccessfully contested the Isle of Wight in 1895, and was returned as a Liberal, in 1900, for the Saffron Walden Division of Essex. M., in 1889, Eleanor, a dau. of the late Matthew Arnold. On the 1st, at his residence in Buckinghamshire, **Robert Leake**. Born in 1825, and for many years head of the firm of Lockett, Peake & Co., calico printers' engravers; from 1880 till 1885 was M.P. (Liberal) for South-East Lancashire, and from 1885-95 for the Radcliffe Division; was a widely respected leader of Lancashire Liberalism. On the 2nd, aged 102, **M. Fontaine**. He was the oldest notary in Belgium, and had lived in three centuries. On the 2nd, **Harry Frederick Pollock**, s. of Mr. G. F. Pollock, Senior Master of the Supreme Court. Born 1857, educated at Winchester; from 1895 to 1900 was Liberal Unionist member for the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire. On the 3rd, aged 81, **Louisa, Lady Gladstone**, wife of Sir Thomas Gladstone, brother of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone. Lady Gladstone was the dau. of Robert Fellowes, of Shotesham Park, Norfolk. On the 8th, at Sofia, **M. Grekoff**, Bulgarian Statesman. Educated chiefly abroad; was President of the Bulgarian Chamber, 1883; became a Conservative leader; was more than once Foreign Minister, and for a short time, in 1899, Premier. On the 3rd, aged 49, **Frans Rummell**, a pupil of Liszt, and a pianist of much reputation, particularly in the United States. On the 3rd, **Colonel H. Bradley Roberts**. Served with distinction in the Crimea; was Inspector of Fortifications at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, 1862-78. On the 3rd, at Cairo, **Her Serene Highness Princess Caroline Amelia**, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, elder sister of Prince Christian; she was the dau. of Duke Christian August of Schleswig-Holstein by his marriage with Louisa Sophia, Countess of Danneskjold, and was born on January 15, 1826. On the 4th, **Stanley Leighton, M.P.** (Conservative) for the Oswestry Division of Shropshire. He was the second s. of the late Sir Baldwin Leighton. Born in 1837; educated at Harrow and Balliol; called to the Bar, but ceased to practise on coming into possession of his mother's Shropshire estates; took an active interest in Parliament in Church questions, and was known as an antiquarian, and had edited the papers of General Mytton, a Shropshire man, who was prominent in the Civil War. M., in 1873, a dau. of H. B. W. Williams-Wynn. On the 5th, at the Deanery, Peterborough, aged 71, **Mrs. Magee**, widow of the late Archbishop Magee. On the 6th, **The Most Rev. John Travers Lewis**, Archbishop of Ontario, and Metropolitan of Canada. Born at Cork, 1825, and after a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained, becoming a missionary in Canada under the S.P.G.; he became Bishop of Ontario in 1861, and during his long episcopate was greatly instrumental in creating the important developments of Church work in the province; appointed Metropolitan in 1893. On the 7th, at Eastbourne, where he was a magistrate and the founder of the New College, **F. S. Schreiner**, an elder brother of the former Prime Minister of Cape Colony. On the 8th, at Ottawa, **George King**, since 1898 Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and one of the Commissioners for Great Britain in the Behring Sea Arbitration. On the 11th, **Colonel J. H. Barnard, C.B., C.M.G.**, formerly Brigadier-General commanding the Southern District, Madras. Born in 1847; served in the Hazara Campaign, 1868; the Ashanti War, 1873-4, under Sir John Glover, and in recognition of his services was made C.M.G., being twice mentioned in despatches for "gallant conduct" and "great discretion and judgment." In

the Afghan War of 1879-80 was with the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and the Khaibar Line Field Force; in the Soudan Expedition of 1885 was on the staff of Sir Gerald Graham; afterwards held the district command at Mandalay, and from thence was appointed to Madras. On the 11th, **Dr. E. B. Underhill**, Hon. Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. Born in 1813; as Inspector of Missions visited India, West Africa, and West Indies; was a voluminous writer on missionary questions. On the 14th, at Simla, **Sir Arthur Strachey**, Chief Justice of the High Court, Allahabad, s. of Sir John Strachey, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and afterwards Finance Minister at Calcutta. Born at Calcutta, 1858; educated at Charterhouse, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar in 1883; became Standing Counsel to the Government of North-West Provinces and Oude; Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay in 1895; and in 1898 Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces. M., 1885, a dau. of John Conolly, of Gower Street. On the 14th, **Sir Henry John Jourdain**, a former member of the Mauritius Council of Government. On the 15th, **George Conquest**, a capable actor, and for many years manager of the Surrey Theatre. On the 15th, **G. H. Macdermott**, "lion comique," and singer of the popular song, "We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do," etc. On the 16th, in Dublin, aged 87, **Mrs. Smyly**, a philanthropist, and founder of the "Birds' Nest" and other institutions for destitute children in Ireland. On the 16th, the **Rev. George Sale Eeane**y. Formerly a Nonconformist minister, who joined the Church of England, and was ordained; conspicuous for his interest in social questions. On the 17th, aged 67, **Lawford Yate-Lee**, Judge of County Courts. On the 17th, at Bristol, aged 75, **Dr. Wm. Johnstone Pyffe**, a distinguished army surgeon. On the 17th, at Lyndale, Camberley, aged 65, **Major Thomas Adair Butler**, V.C., s. of Rev. Stephen Butler. Educated privately; served in Indian Mutiny operations, 1857; was present at the relief of Lucknow, when he performed the service which gained him the V.C.; served also in North-West Frontier Campaign, 1868. On the 17th, at Cairo, **Anthony Wilkins**, an ethnologist and traveller in Africa and New Guinea, whose promising career was terminated at the age of 24. On the 18th, aged 82, the **Duchess of Cleveland**, mother of Lord Rosebery. She was the only dau. of the fourth Earl Stanhope, and was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Queen Victoria, and then one of the most beautiful women in England; she m., first, Lord Dalmeny, and, after his death, Lord Harry Vane, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Cleveland. She was a remarkable woman, a great traveller, and the authoress of "The Roll of Battle Abbey," a work of much research and value to historians. On the 20th, **E. A. Brewster French-Brewster**. Conservative member for Portarlington, 1882-5, and a well-known yachtsman and Irish landlord. On the 21st, aged 87, the **Countess of Craven**, Emily Mary, widow of the second Earl, and dau. of the first Earl of Verulam. On the 23rd, aged 78, **Major-General Wm. Creagh**, a distinguished Indian soldier, who shared in the Punjab Campaign of 1847-9, the Mutiny Campaign, 1857-8, and the war in Afghanistan, 1879-80, when he commanded the 19th Native Infantry, and later was Brigadier-General of the Bombay troops. On the 23rd, at Bath, aged 83, **Colonel John Randle Ford**, s. of Captain Randle Ford of East India Company's Service; at one time Adjutant of 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment; raised the first Volunteer corps in Somersetshire, and commanded 1st Volunteer Battalion Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry. M., 1847, Elizabeth Frances Browne, of Wyvott Court, Swallowfield, Berks. On the 25th, **J. M. Brydon**, a Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and architect of the new public offices of the Local Government Board and Education Office in Whitehall. Born in 1840, in Dunfermline; received his professional training at Liverpool; studied in Italy, and executed several important commissions in Bath and London. On the 25th, aged 68, **Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot**, a prominent member of the Bombay Civil Service, and of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a distinguished Oriental scholar. He was the editor of the revived series of Oriental translations published by the Society, and was the author of several works, including one on Arabic Literature, and one on "The Credibility of Our Accepted Chronology." On the 27th, **Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Charles Greville**. Born 1827; served with Sir Harry Smith and Sir George Cathcart in the Kaffir War, 1851-3; and was A.D.C. to Sir George Cathcart during the war in the Crimea (medal with four clasps). On the 27th, aged 81, **Colonel James Ainslie Stewart**, of the Royal Bodyguard. He entered the Royal Marines in 1839, and saw service in Syria (medal), on the West Coast of Africa (mentioned in despatches), and in Japan (medal with clasp). On the 28th, **Right Rev. Isaac Hellmuth**, formerly Bishop of Huron. He was of Polish extraction,

having been born at Warsaw in 1828; he was ordained in Canada, and spent above thirty years of his life as a clergyman in the Dominion, resigning the See of Huron in 1883 to take up work in England. On the 31st, **Colonel Victor Milward**, M.P. for the Stratford-on-Avon Division. He was born in 1841, and was an original member of the Volunteer force. It was at his suggestion that the chain of beacon fires was arranged as a feature of the celebrations of the Victoria Jubilee of 1897. On the 31st, **Sir Andrew Fairbairn**, s. of Sir Peter Fairbairn, sometime Mayor of Leeds. Born 1828; educated at Geneva and Cambridge (where he graduated as a Wrangler); called to the Bar, 1852, but relinquished practice in 1856, and joined his father's large business of machine making, in Leeds; interested himself in municipal and political work, and as Mayor of Leeds in 1868 received the Prince of Wales on the latter's visit to the borough, being shortly afterwards knighted; sat in Parliament as a Liberal for the Otley Division of West Riding, 1885, but was defeated in 1886 when he stood as a Liberal Unionist; he was Chairman of the first Leeds School Board, a founder of the Yorkshire College, and an active leader in the Volunteer movement. In May, **Commander Horatio Packer**, R.N. Entered the Navy in 1847, and saw much hard service during the Russian War and the subsequent operations in China. He was for a short time Acting Consul at Cherbourg. In May, aged 90, **Miss C. MacLagan**, of Ravenscroft, Stirling. She won distinction in the pursuit of archaeology; published, 1875, a monumental work on "The Hill Forts, Stone Circles, and other Structural Remains of Ancient Scotland," for which she made a series of 400 rubbings, which she presented to the British Museum.

JUNE.

Lord Wantage.—Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., Baron Wantage, whose death occurred in London on June 10, was the creator of the "Service Party" in the House of Commons; an active worker in military charities (notably the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Society), and one of the most extensive and capable landowners in England. His father was Lieutenant-General Lindsay, of Balcarres, and he was born in 1892, and educated at Eton. He entered the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served in the Crimea as A.D.C. to General Simpson, distinguishing himself greatly at Alma and at Inkerman, and gaining the V.C. and a glowing passage in Kinglake's history of the war. After his return to England he married the Hon. Harriet Sarah Loyd, the heiress of Lord Overstone, the banker, and on his retirement from the Army offered himself at the general election of 1865 as a Conservative for Berkshire. He was elected and retained the seat for twenty years, when he was raised to the Peerage. In Parliament he devoted himself to military questions, the support of the Volunteer movement, and the administration of military charities. Lord Beaconsfield made him Financial Secretary to the War Office (1877-80). During the Franco-Prussian War, he himself saw to the administration, at Versailles and in Paris, of 40,000l. contributed in England for the relief of the sufferers. Then and until the time of his death he was Chairman of the British Red Cross Society. In the

troubles in the Balkans of 1876-8, he was principally instrumental in furnishing relief to the sufferers; and during the insurrection in Crete, and the consequent war between Turkey and Greece, he organised a system of relief in the island and for the peasantry of Thessaly. For thirty-five years he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Berkshire Volunteers, and for many years Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Honourable Artillery Company, besides being Brigadier of one of the Volunteer commands after the battalions were organised into brigades. He was also one of the earliest members and a generous supporter of the National Rifle Association, and since 1887 was Chairman of the Council. He had large estates in Berkshire and Northamptonshire, besides properties in Oxfordshire, Huntingdon and Bucks; he was himself a farmer on a great scale, and a model employer, sharing profits with his farm labourers, and ever on most amicable relations with his tenants, to whom he was most generous. In his public and private life he enjoyed the affection and esteem of all with whom his manifold activities brought him into relationship. He was, moreover, a man of fine and cultured tastes, and possessed one of the best collections of pictures in the kingdom. He left no child, and the peerage is now extinct.

Sir Walter Besant.—On the 19th, at his residence, Frogmal End, Hampstead, in his sixty-fifth year, occurred

the death of Sir Walter Besant, the novelist. He was born at Portsmouth in 1836, a son of Mr. Wm. Besant, and brother of the Senior Wrangler of 1850, who was afterwards a famous "coach." Educated at King's College, London, he graduated from Christ's College, Cambridge, as eighteenth Wrangler, in 1859. Relinquishing an intention to take Holy Orders, he went to Mauritius as Senior Professor of the college there, returning to England in 1867 in indifferent health, and with the necessity of making a new career. His studies of French literature in Mauritius bore fruit in his first work, on "Early French Poetry." This brought him some reputation but no money, and he became Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and joined the staff of the *Daily News*, writing also for *Once a Week*. This periodical came into the hands of James Rice, and the two entered into a literary partnership, producing many novels, some of which, notably "Ready-Money Mortiboy," had a pronounced success. Rice died in 1882, and thenceforth Besant worked alone. His historical novels had a great vogue, but his chief successes were achieved by his social studies, such as "Children of Gibeon" and "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," works informed by an intense sympathy for the poor, and a close study of the conditions of life in the poorer parts of London. The novel last named had an important influence in promoting the erection of the People's Palace in the Mile End Road, and was a powerful stimulus to the movement which brought people of wealth and leisure into contact with the realities of existence in the East End. Sir Walter Besant (he was knighted on the recommendation of Lord Rosebery in 1895) continued to produce stories of varying degrees of merit, but of late years he had also devoted himself to the study of London, and, incidentally, to the organisation of the literary profession. Under the first head he published "London," "Westminster," "South London," and "A Survey of London," works of great research and knowledge, and of permanent value. As to authorship he planned and led a campaign against dishonest and unbusiness-like publishing, forming the Society of Authors, founding and conducting the *Author*, and in many ways placing his experience and business gifts at the service of literary workers generally. This work involved him in considerable controversy with the publishing world, but

did not seem to diminish his literary productiveness. Personally Sir Walter Besant was a most kindly and amiable man, and ever most generous to the less able and fortunate members of the literary craft. He married, in 1874, the daughter of Mr. E. Foster-Barham, and left two sons, both of whom at the time of his death were serving with the army in South Africa. Though his creative work fell short of that of the great masters of fiction, his name will rank among those of the busiest and most successful authors of the latter part of the Victorian era.

Robert Buchanan.—On the 10th, at Streatham, died Robert Buchanan, poet, playwright and novelist, a man of unusual mental activity and literary versatility, who, partly because of the dissipation of his energies in controversy, and partly from the defects of his qualities, failed to realise the brilliant promise of his youth. He was born in 1841, and studied at Glasgow University. With a young friend, Gray, he came to London in the late fifties, both of them being inspired with hopes of literary fame. The two lived together, in great poverty, on the south side of the Thames, and Gray, who was extremely delicate, sickened and died. The loss of a loved companion, and the penury which both had suffered, seem to have profoundly affected Buchanan's outlook upon life. His first book, "Undertones," a collection of poems, was published in 1860, and secured him recognition as a new poetic force. But it did not materially aid him in the struggle for bread. Six years later he published "London Poems," a volume coloured by his sad experiences of life, but abounding in episodes and passages of unusual vividness, pathos and humour. It brought him still wider recognition, and henceforth he did not lack profitable opportunities for the employment of his energies. Other volumes of verse followed, but Buchanan turned to fiction, and later to the drama. He wrote many novels, all of them of merit, and one at least, "God and the Man," of conspicuous originality and vigour, and for several years he produced a succession of plays and adaptations, some of which proved to be great popular successes. He was essentially a combative man, and his style of controversy made him many enemies. His weapon was that of the bludgeon, and he cared not whom he hit. His reputation as an unsparing—and sometimes an unfair—critic, was established in

1871 by a violent attack on Rossetti, which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* under the title of "The Fleshly School of Poetry," and many other contributions to periodical literature confirmed the impression he then created that he allowed his feelings to override his sense of justice. In private life, however, Buchanan was generally loved, and in his prosperous days—and at one period he was enriched by the

fruit of successful novels and plays—he gave freely to the unsuccessful. Unfortunately he lost his means in later life by a disastrous speculation, and had to seek relief in the Bankruptcy Court. A stroke of paralysis destroyed his working powers, and he became a charge upon his friends, death mercifully closing a life that could no longer have yielded enjoyment to its possessor.

On the 3rd, **John Viriamu Jones**, Principal of and Professor of Physics in the University College of South Wales, Cardiff. He was born near Swansea in 1856, and educated at London University, where he won a Scholarship in Geology; graduated as B.Sc. (1875) with First Class Honours in Geology; elected Brackenbury Scholar of Natural Science, Balliol College, Oxford; First Class in Mathematical Moderations (1877), and Final Natural Science School (1880); was Demonstrator in the Clarendon Laboratory, but became Principal of and Professor of Mathematics and Physics in Firth College, Sheffield (1881). On the establishment of the University College of South Wales (1883), he was made Principal; in 1894 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1897 of Jesus College, Oxford. His special work in Science was chiefly that of the measurement of electrical resistance. On the 3rd, **Canon Henry Sidebotham**, since 1874 Assistant Chaplain, and in later years in sole charge of St. John's, Mentone. He was born in 1838; graduated from Hertford College, Oxford, in 1861, and for nearly the whole of his working life was associated with the Italian Riviera, where he was widely loved and esteemed by English visitors. **General Digby Willoughby**, a soldier-adventurer in the best sense of the phrase. He first came into notice by raising a troop of irregular horse in the Zulu War of 1880; in 1884 he went to Madagascar, and was given charge of the entire Malagasy Army, putting 20,000 men in the field against France. After the French conquest of Madagascar (1886) he came to England as envoy of the defeated Malagasy Government, but as he was still a British subject his mission could not be received. He then went to South Africa again, and in the Matabele War fought on behalf of the Administration in Rhodesia. On the 4th, **Dowager Countess of Denbigh, Mary**, a dau. of the late R. Berkeley, and m. to the eighth Earl of Denbigh, as his second wife, in 1857. On the 4th, aged 83, **Anna Robena Laidlaw**, a pianist of considerable distinction in her day, and the lady to whom Schumann dedicated his *Fantasie-stücke*, Op. 12. On the 6th, **Thomas Bond, F.R.C.S.**, a distinguished surgeon and medico-legal expert; for many years surgeon to the A Division of Metropolitan Police, and associated with Westminster Hospital. In a fit of insanity he threw himself from an upper window of his house in the Sanctuary, Westminster. On the 8th, **M. Bleicher**, one of the most distinguished of the professors at the University of Nancy, and author of "Les Volges, Le Sol et ses Habitans." He was murdered by a chemist who feared that the results of an analysis by the professor would involve him in a charge of fraud. On the 9th, **Wm. Walton**, mathematician and author of a number of mathematical treatises. He was born in 1818, and was eighth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1836; he engaged in private tuition, in which he had a marked success; was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity Hall, and appointed one of the Mathematical Lecturers. On the 11th, **R. C. Leslie**, an intimate friend of Ruskin, and a marine painter of ability, as well as a charming writer on subjects connected with the sea. On the 11th, **Edmund Archibald Stuart Gray, Earl of Moray**. Born in 1840; called to the Bar; succeeded as fifteenth earl in 1895. M., Anna Mary, dau. of late Rev. G. J. Collinson, of Clapham; assumed, in 1878, the additional name and arms of Gray, on succeeding to the estates of Margaret, Baroness Gray. On the 13th, **Sir George Warrender**, sixth baronet. Born in 1825; served in the Guards; afterwards became a Director of the Royal Bank of Scotland and other Edinburgh enterprises; was a prominent Conservative leader in Scotland. On the 15th, aged 71, **Sir William Squire Barker Kaye, C.B.** Educated at Dublin University; called to the Irish Bar in 1855, and enjoyed a large practice; took silk in 1877, and was at one time Senior Crown Prosecutor for County Armagh; from 1878 to 1895 was Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, and Clerk to the Privy Council; was knighted in 1885 by Earl Spencer, then Lord Lieutenant; on the appointment of Lord Cadogan became Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in which confidential and important position he enjoyed widespread esteem. On the 16th,

the Begum of Bhopal, a woman who, to quote the *Gazette* extraordinary, "during thirty-three years ruled her State, and followed worthily in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor, Sikandar Begum. She administered her country with marked ability and success, was distinguished for her liberality and beneficence, and maintained undimmed the loyal traditions of her house, which has always been conspicuous for zeal and fidelity to the interests of the paramount Power." On the 16th, **Hermann Grimm**, for many years Professor of Art History at the Berlin University, and the last surviving male member of the Grimm family. Born 1828. In addition to his work in art study (notably his life of Michael Angelo), he was the author of several novels. On the 17th, aged 88, **Major Robert Stewart**. He saw service with the Turkish troops in Armenia during the Crimean War, and was afterwards Consul at Volo and at Janina, his more important work comprising an investigation into the condition of the Christian population of Thessaly and Epirus. In 1878 he was appointed Minister Resident in Hayti, and retired in 1888. On the 19th, **Robert Alexander Neil**, tutor of Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was born in 1852, at Glengairn, and was a man of great learning and a fine teacher. On the 21st, **Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins**. Born 1828, and entered the Navy 1842, seeing much service as a young man in East African waters, and afterwards in the China War, taking part in the capture of Canton, December, 1857 (promoted Commander), and the Taku forts and Tien-tsin the following year; became Rear-Admiral in 1879, and (1880-2) was one of the Lords of the Admiralty; in 1882 he was second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, and from 1882 to 1885 was Superintendent of Naval Reserves; Vice-Admiral, June, 1885, and for four years again a Lord of the Admiralty, becoming First Naval Lord in 1891, after having served as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. He retired in November, 1893, on a good service pension. On the 21st, the **Duchess of Otranto**, formerly the Hon. Mrs. Grey, woman of the bedchamber to Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales. She was a Swedish lady who m., first, the Hon. William George Grey, and on his death the Duke of Otranto, a Swedish nobleman, holding a French dukedom. On the 23rd, from effects of an accident, **Adalbert S. Hay**, who from 1890 was United States Consul at Pretoria, in which capacity he was able to render many kindly services to the British prisoners at Waterval. On the 23rd, aged 87, **Charles Kensington Salaman**. He was the *doyen* of English musical composers; his compositions extend over a period of sixty years, and besides ambitious works which have had their day, include many songs which still have a considerable vogue among both professional and amateur singers. On the 25th, **Lieutenant-General Sir F. B. Norman**, brother of General Sir Henry Norman. Born in 1830, and had a very distinguished military career in India; served through the Mutiny with the 14th Bengal Native Infantry (medal); was thanked by the Indian Government for his conduct in the Bhutan War, 1864-6; thanked by Commander-in-Chief for services in Black Mountain Expedition, 1868; commanded a native regiment in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and accompanied Lord Roberts to Kandahar. In the Burmese War he also rendered important service, commanding a brigade and gaining the thanks of the Government of India. He was the recipient of many honours and medals. On the 25th, **C. D. Hiscox**, formerly teacher in the School of Art at Windsor, and a favourite painter with Queen Victoria. On the 27th, aged 87, **Sir Robert Sexton**. He was born in Suffolk, but founded a tailoring business in Dublin, and for forty years was prominent in civic life, and as a staunch Unionist. On the 28th, **Mrs. Matthew Arnold**, dau. of the late Sir William Wightman, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, widow of the late Matthew Arnold, to whom she was m. in June, 1851; a woman of fine character and gentle disposition, to whom many of the most charming letters in the published correspondence of her husband were addressed. On the 29th, **Sir Thomas Galt**, formerly Chief Justice in Ontario, and s. of the novelist, John Galt. In June, **Count William Otto Albrecht von Bismarck**, Chief President of the Province of East Prussia, and brother of Prince Herbert Bismarck. Born in 1852; studied at Bonn; entered the First Dragoon Guards, and saw service in the Franco-Prussian War. After the peace he was attached to the staff of General von Manteuffel, at Strasburg, and was elected a member of the Reichstag; sat in the Prussian Chamber 1882-1885, and was Sub-President of the Province of Hanover. On the resignation of the Chancellor, his father, he continued the duties of this non-political post, and the Emperor appointed him to East Prussia. He was an enthusiastic Wagnerian. M., 1885, to Countess Sibylla von Arnim, by whom he left three daughters and a son. In June, **Commander Herbert Charles Brand**, who was concerned in the suppression of the negro insurrection in

Jamaica, in 1865; entered the Navy in 1851; served in the Crimea, and afterwards in China, and in 1865 was in command of the *Onyx* in Jamaican waters. He acted as President of the court-martial at the trial of a mulatto, George William Gordon, and with Mr. Nelson, the ex-Brigadier-General in Jamaica, was put on his trial in London for the wilful murder of that agitator. The Grand Jury threw out the bill; Commander Brand was afterwards employed in connection with the suppression of the Fenian movement in Ireland, and retired in 1888. In June, **M. Eugène Manuel**, the author of "Pages Intimes," and other volumes of verse, which made him one of the most popular poets in France. He was born in 1823, and had a long official career, eventually as Inspector-General of Education, but it was as poet and playwright that he chiefly won renown. In June, at Montreal, aged 79, **Andrew Allan**, one of the founders of the Allan line, and prominently associated with the commercial development of the Dominion. In June, **Dr. Andrew Garran**, a graduate of London University (1848), and for many years Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and *Times* correspondent at Sydney, besides taking a prominent part in Australian politics.

JULY.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham. Brooke Foss Westcott was son of Frederick Brooke Westcott of Birmingham, where he was born in January, 1825. He was educated at King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at Birmingham—where Edward White Benson and Joseph Barber Lightfoot were his schoolfellows and intimate friends—under Dr. Prince Lee, whom Westcott always considered "the greatest among the great teachers of his time." In 1844 he became a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Battie's University Scholar, 1846; Browne's Medallist (for Greek Ode), 1846 and 1847; won the Members' Prize for Latin essay in 1847 (as an undergraduate), and in 1849 (as a Bachelor), and was bracketed Senior Classic (with Dr. C. B. Scott), and Second Chancellor's Medallist, in 1848. In 1849 he was elected Fellow of Trinity. In 1851 he was ordained by his old master, Bishop Prince Lee, at Manchester, and in 1852 became assistant master at Harrow. Already, in 1851, he had published an essay which obtained the Norrisian Prize, entitled "Elements of Gospel Harmony." Of the enlarged form of this work, called "An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," the first edition came out in 1860, and an eighth was published in 1894, the book having taken rank by reason of its breadth of knowledge and profound insight as a necessary part of the equipment of theological students. During the seventeen years which he remained at Harrow, under Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Montagu Butler as headmasters, Westcott published the "History of the Canon of the New Testament" (1855); a volume of sermons preached before Cambridge University (1859); "The

Bible in the Church" (1864); "The Gospel of the Resurrection" (1866); and "The History of the English Bible" (1869), several of which have run into eight or nine editions, and taken a permanent place in theological literature. In 1868 he became Examining chaplain to Bishop Magee, of Peterborough, and in 1869 was appointed by that prelate to a residentiary canonry at Peterborough. In 1870 he was appointed by the Crown, on the death of Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. There for twenty years the prestige of his great learning, his gift of holding the attention of his hearers, and the loftiness and spirituality of his character made him one of the leading influences of the place. He was powerfully instrumental in promoting the establishment of the University Mission at Delhi. Dr. Hort and Dr. Lightfoot were with Westcott the leaders and inspirers of what has been known as the Cambridge School of Divinity. In 1881 there appeared the so-called "Cambridge Text" of the New Testament, the result of the joint labours through twenty-eight years of Hort and Westcott. The former had done the larger part of this very important work, but each had revised the results of the other's labours, so that Westcott's co-operation was of great importance. The book went far to form the basis of the Revised Version of the New Testament. Dr. Westcott also wrote commentaries on St. John's Epistles, on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and (for the "Speaker's Commentary") on St. John's Gospel—the last mentioned of these treatises being the most remarkable and important of all his theological works. In 1883 Westcott resigned his Canonry at Peterborough, and his Examining Chaplaincy to

Bishop Magee (who had objected to his absences from Peterborough for preaching sermons before the University), and in 1883 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to Archbishop Benson, and in 1884 Canon of Westminster. At Westminster he preached the sermons afterwards published in the volumes, "Social Aspects of Christianity" and "Christus Consummator," and exercised considerable, though very unobtrusive, influence in the direction of making the Abbey more useful and improving the services. In 1890 he was appointed to the Bishopric of Durham on the death of Bishop Lightfoot, and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of York, the sermon being preached by Dr. Hort. At Durham it may be said that his two chief works were the training of the students for Orders who resided in Auckland Castle, and inspiring them with zeal for the work of foreign missions, so that a large proportion of them devoted themselves to that work, to which the Bishop had already sent four of his seven sons; and, secondly, the dealing with social and industrial problems. He brought with him from Cambridge a keen interest in social questions, of

which he had given proof by the share he had taken in the founding and guiding of the Christian Social Union, and the great coal strike of 1892 gave him an opportunity of applying his theories on such matters to the healing of the strife which had already lasted three months, and cost the country 3,000,000*l.* By his invitation representatives of the coalowners and men met at Auckland Castle under his presidency, with the result that an agreement was arrived at which put an end to the strike. After the peace was announced Bishop Westcott was loudly cheered by thousands of miners in the streets of Auckland, and only a week or two before his death the lasting gratitude of the men to him was shown by a number of pitmen who sent their band to welcome him on hearing that he was to visit their town. In the early summer of 1901 Mrs. Westcott died. On Saturday, July 20, he preached to the Durham miners in his Cathedral, on the next day was seized with illness, and died on the following Saturday, July 27. He left five sons, one headmaster of Sherborne, and two S.P.G. missionaries at Cawnpore, and three daughters.

On the 1st, aged 65, **Major-General Frederick Macdonald Birch**, eldest s. of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard I. H. Birch. He served with much distinction in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, behaving with great gallantry in the sorties incidental to the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, where he was aide-de-camp to Brigadier Inglis; twice wounded, mentioned in despatches, and thanked by the Governor-General; promoted and decorated for services at Cawnpore and Hunar; served also in the North-West Frontier Campaign, 1893-4. M. Miss Emily Melliss. On the 4th, at Calcutta, **Archbishop Goethals**. He was the head of the Roman Catholic Church in India, under the direction of the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome, and was a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He was a Belgian (born 1833), and had had a distinguished career before going to the East, where he was Primate for fifteen years under the *Concordat* between the Portuguese authorities at Goa and the Vatican. On the 4th, **Dr. Johannes Schmidt**, Professor of Indo-Germanic Philology at Berlin; a scholar of European reputation in Comparative Philology. On the 5th, **Sir Cuthbert Edgar Peek**. Born in 1855, the only s. of the late Sir Henry Peek. Besides being a leading geographer, he was Honorary Secretary of the Anthropological Society, and a member of the Council of the Royal Meteorological Society, and had made important contributions to the knowledge of meteorology. On the 6th, **W. J. Stillman**, a prominent journalist, for many years correspondent of the *Times* in Rome and elsewhere. Born at Schenectady, New York State, in 1828, he had an adventurous youth, first as art student, and afterwards in association with Kossuth in Hungary; returned to America and became a painter, started a new art paper, the *Crayon*, and in 1861 was appointed United States Consul in Rome; from Rome he was sent on Consular duty to Crete, then in a state of revolution; he took sides with the Christians against the Mussulmans, and in 1868 found it advisable to leave the island; in 1871 he was in London, engaged in literary work, and he began his connection with the *Times* as a correspondent in Herzegovina in 1875, his letters on the insurrection creating much interest. He was correspondent for the *Times* in Rome from 1886 to 1890. On the 7th, aged 56, **Canon Arthur James Robinson**, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, a well-known Evangelical clergyman; he graduated at Cambridge, 1864; ordained, 1867; Vicar of St. John's, Waterloo Road, 1874; Rector of Whitechapel, 1880; of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, 1891; appointed Rector of the parish church of Birmingham, 1897. On the 10th, **Captain H. J. Revell Lowe**, who,

after brilliant service in Burmah (1852-3) and in the Crimea, devoted himself to missionary work, being for forty years superintendent of missionaries in the London City Mission. On the 10th, **James Hamblin Smith, M.A.**, a well-known Cambridge "coach". It was due to him and the late Dr. Porter that the agitation was started which ultimately resulted in the diversion of the sewage from the Cam. On the 12th, **Don Frederic Errazuriz**, President of Chili; an able administrator, who had been associated with the Government of the Republic since 1865, when he was Minister of War under President Perez; he first became President in 1871, governing through a coalition of Conservatives and Liberals, and again in 1896. On the 12th, aged 78, **Dr. Richard Domenichetti**, Hon. Physician to the King (as he had been to the late Queen), and Hon. Deputy Inspector-General of the Army Medical Department. Graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, 1845; was attached to the Gordon Highlanders; served with much distinction on the staff of Sir H. Havelock in the Indian Mutiny Campaign. After leaving the Army he was, for many years, Medical Officer of Health of Louth, Lincolnshire. On the 13th, in West Africa, **Frank Owen**, a grandson of the late Sir Richard Owen, and a mining engineer of wide repute. On the 13th, **Robert Carpenter**, one of the finest batemen of the last generation, and "perhaps the champion backplayer of the century." He was born in 1830, and for many years had acted as umpire. On the 17th, **John Farmer**, a distinguished musician, and for twenty-three years school organist and music master at Harrow, where he exercised great influence as a teacher. He was born in 1835, and after studies in Leipzig and Coburg obtained the Harrow appointment in 1862. On leaving Harrow he became organist at Balliol College, Oxford. He was the author of many compositions for schools and colleges, including Harrow School songs, "A Requiem" (for departed Harrow friends), "Christ and His Soldiers," and "Hymns and Chorales for Schools and Colleges." On the 18th, aged 74, **Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Hibbert**, late Grenadier Guards; served with 59th (Queen's Own) Regiment in Crimea, including battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol; received Crimean medal with three clasps, and Sardinian and Turkish medals. On the 19th, **Rear-Admiral Henry Hamilton Beamish**. Born in 1829, and saw service in the fifties in Burmah and the Baltic (gazetted and medal), and in China, where he was Naval A.D.C. to Lord Elgin (twice mentioned in despatches). On the 19th, **Signor Carlo Alfredo Piatti**, the chief violoncellist at the London Popular Concerts from their commencement in 1859 to 1897; enjoyed the warm admiration of all music lovers in London for his fine interpretation of many different styles of music. Since his retirement in 1897 he had lived chiefly at Bergamo, where he was born in 1822, the son of a violinist. On the 19th, **Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod**, the distinguished entomologist, who devoted her life to the study of insects, with the special object of assisting agriculturists to deal with those injurious to trees and crops. She was a dau. of the late George Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire, and was born in 1828. Her first publication was in 1877, "Notes for Observations on Injurious Insects," and henceforward she published annual reports which were of the utmost value to the farming class. For seven years she was Lecturer on Agricultural Entomology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and Examiner in the same subject in Edinburgh University, from which in the last year of her life she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. From 1882 to 1891 she was honorary consulting entomologist to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society; in 1899 the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation of France presented her with the large silver St. Hilaire medal. On the 20th, at Pretoria, **Mrs. Kruger**. She was a Miss Du Plessis, of an old Huguenot stock. Born 1834, she participated as a child in the Great Trek of 1836, and had memories of many hardships in her early life. She was the second wife of the last President of the Transvaal, to whom she bore sixteen children. Their married life was very happy. Familiarly known as "Tante Zina" in Pretoria, she was no politician, but had a very kindly disposition, and was believed to have used her influence with her husband in favour of moderation, notably at the time of the Jameson Raid. The state of her health did not allow of her travelling when Mr. Kruger fled from Pretoria. She was treated with great consideration by Lords Roberts and Kitchener. On the 20th, **William Cosmo Monkhouse**. Born 1840; was youngest s. of Cyril John Monkhouse, solicitor; educated at St. Paul's School, he entered the Board of Trade, 1857; in 1890 and 1891 visited and reported on hospital accommodation for seamen at various ports in South America; in 1893 became Assistant Secretary of the Financial Department of the Board of Trade. Mr. Monkhouse was best known to the public as a cultivated and sound writer on art subjects. He wrote

the volume on Turner in the "Great Artists" series (1879), and was also author of "The Italian Pre-Raphaelites" (1887); "The Earlier English Water-Colour Painters" (1890); "The National Gallery" (1895), and "British Contemporary Artists" (1899). He also contributed numerous articles to the "Dictionary of National Biography," and wrote several attractive volumes of verse, including "A Dream of Idleness, and Other Poems," "Corn and Poppies," and "The Christ upon the Hill." M., first, to Laura, dau. of James Keymer; secondly, to Leonora, dau. of Commander Blount, R.N. On the 21st, aged 71, **Dr. Edward Morley**, of Blackburn, the elder brother of Mr. John Morley. A physician of considerable repute, but chiefly known as an enthusiastic patron of athletics, particularly football. He was chairman of the well-known Blackburn Rovers' Club, and for many years Vice-President of the Football Association. On the 21st, **Surgeon-Major Frederick Robinson**, the author of a "Diary of the Crimean War," in which he served with great gallantry and distinction, being recommended for the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at the Alma. On the 21st, **Samuel Pope, K.C.** Born in 1826, the s. of a Manchester merchant, and was for some years engaged in business in that city. He was called to the Bar in 1858, and practised in the Parliamentary Committee Rooms, where he enjoyed a remarkable success; in 1869 he was made Recorder of Bolton, which he twice unsuccessfully contested as a Liberal; for some years before his death he had been leader of the Parliamentary Bar. On the 28th, aged 47, **James Greville Clarke**, editor of the *Christian World*. On the 29th, aged 69, **Major-General Wm. Stewart Richardson**, who had served in the Indian Mutiny, and in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, being mentioned in despatches for his conduct at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, where he commanded the Second Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and was severely wounded; also served in Nile Campaign, 1884-5; retired in 1887. On the 29th, **Alastair Davidson**, elder s. of Donald Davidson, of Auchintore, Fort William; called to the Bar, 1890; legal adviser to the Commissioner and Commandant of the West African Frontier Force, 1899; Attorney General of Northern Nigeria, 1900, and was promoted to the post of Chief Justice of that territory. On the 30th, **Dr. Bosse**, a former Russian Minister of Education, and the author of the *Lex Arous*, making it illegal for professors and teachers to take part in the Socialistic propaganda. In July, aged 38, **Edouard Foa**, a celebrated traveller and author, who had crossed the African Continent. In July, at sea, **Grumbkow Pascha**, a Prussian officer, who was born in 1848, and, after attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, entered the service of the Sultan, and reformed the Turkish Army, with which he served in the war with Greece. In July, **Pierre Lorillard**, an American who had spent money lavishly in conjunction with the French Government in archaeological explorations in Central America. Mr. Lorillard was a well-known figure on the English Turf, and the owner of Iroquois, a Derby winner. In July, **Lieutenant C. V. Keyes**, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who was murdered by Frenchmen in Northern Nigeria, where he had served with distinction. He was a s. of the late General Sir Charles Keyes, and one of four brothers, all of whom have gained honourable places in the services. In July, **W. C. Pickersgill, C.B.**, British Consul-General at San Francisco; had been Vice-Consul at Antananarivo, 1888-92, when he was made C.B., and promoted Consul to Portuguese possessions in West Africa, south of the Gulf of Guinea, and Consul to Congo State; became Consul-General for States of California and Nevada, and territories of Utah and Arizona, 1898. In July, **Major H. McEvill**, late Bombay Staff Corps; served in Afghan Wars of 1879-80, at Kandahar (medal with clasp). In July, at Capetown, aged 92, the **Hon. Sir Richard Southey, K.C.M.G.**, s. of Mr. G. Southey, of Cape Colony, formerly of Culmstock, Devon; went to Cape at age of twelve, and was clerk in mercantile house; organised and commanded a Corps of Guides in Kaffir War, 1834-5, and was also present at the British victory over the Boers at Boomplaats; subsequently held various civil appointments, rising to be Colonial Secretary at the Cape, 1864-72, and Lieutenant-Governor of Griqualand West, 1872-5, when he retired. In July, **Robert G. Oxenham**, late of the Indian Educational Service; Professor of History and Political Economy at the Deccan College, Poonah, 1868; Principal of that College, 1874-90; Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Professor of History and Political Economy, 1890-4; acted for a short time as Director of Public Instruction in Bombay Presidency; took active interest in Bombay municipal affairs. In July, aged 69, **Colonel Joshua Harry Cooper**, late 7th Fusiliers; saw hard service in Crimea (medal with two clasps). In July, aged 80, **Baron Henri de Lacaze Duthiers**, a distinguished French zoologist, author of "Le Corail". He had been, said the Paris correspondent of

the *Times*, the teacher, the *cher maitre* of the majority of contemporary French naturalists. In July (or early in August), **Sir Virgile Naz**. Born 1825; for thirty-five years a member of the Governing Council of Mauritius, where he had held numerous official appointments; an able financier, and impressive speaker, both in French and English; a man widely cultured, and warmly esteemed.

AUGUST.

The Empress Frederick.—On August 5, at Friedrichshof, after a long illness, borne with heroic patience, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and widow of the Emperor Frederick of Germany. She was born at Buckingham Palace on November 21, 1840, and was an exceptionally intelligent and spirited child—"gifted," in the language used of her in girlhood by Baron Stockmar, "even to the point of genius." Negotiations for her marriage were initiated when she was very young, and before she was out of the school-room matters were so far advanced that Prince Frederick William of Prussia, then also quite a youth, visited Balmoral to ask for her hand. Her consent and that of her parents being forthcoming, they were betrothed, and two years afterwards, on January 25, 1858, they were married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, Parliament voting the Princess a dowry of 40,000*l.* and an annuity of 4,000*l.* The Princess was received with much cordiality in Prussia, her beauty, the brilliance of her intellect, and the variety of her cultivated tastes winning for her the approval of the nation and the esteem of the learned classes. But her individuality was too pronounced for the course of her life to continue with unvarying smoothness when she became, as she inevitably did, actively interested in the political and constitutional questions then coming to the front. For some years, indeed, she was engrossed in domestic concerns and the care of her children, the first of whom was the present Emperor, born in January, 1859. On the death of King Frederick William IV. in 1861, her husband became Crown Prince, and a career of wider political influence was opened to her, for, unlike German wives in general, she shared all the interests of her partner's life, and maintained a position of mental equality with him. A woman of high intellectual activity and capacity for forming and retaining strong opinions, her views were too advanced to be acceptable to those about her who had been nurtured in Prussian ideas and traditions. She concerned herself actively

in educational, philanthropic and social questions, and endeavoured to lessen the exclusiveness and intellectual inhospitality of the Court, which, notwithstanding the constitution granted in Prussia, after the Revolutionary movement of 1848, was essentially despotic in temper, and out of harmony with the more liberal thought of the Crown Princess.

The rise of Bismarck and the influence he exercised over King William were objectionable to the Crown Princess, who desired to see a progressive policy working through an extended representative constitution—ideas for which the new Minister had a robust contempt. To him the Crown Prince and Princess were well-meaning but wrong-headed politicians, and the focus of intrigue. The King accepted his views, and an estrangement between father and son followed. So acute did this become, that in 1865 the Prince publicly stated that he was opposed to his father's policy. The King demanded a recantation, and threatened to deprive the Prince of his position. The Prince declined to retract, and offered to retire into private life. The deadlock was smoothed over for the time, but the struggle between the Crown Prince and Bismarck continued until the former's death, and Bismarck, a true Prussian, with immovable convictions upon the folly of permitting feminine interference in politics, concentrated his dislike upon the Princess, whom he spoke of with contempt as "the Liberal English woman." With his party the Princess became very unpopular, and it must be said that throughout Germany she was regarded as a better English woman than a German one. Bismarck overrode the opposition of the Crown Prince and Princess at all points. The policy of "blood and iron" prevailed in Schleswig-Holstein, and on the Austrian question—on both of which matters the Crown Prince and Princess were in open divergence from his views and methods. Embittered relations, particularly between Bismarck and the Crown Princess, were continued throughout the Franco-German War, and there was a sharp conflict between

them as to the bombardment of Paris, the Crown Princess strongly opposing that course, and Bismarck vigorously resenting her interference.

Defeated at every point by the masterful Bismarck, there was nothing for the Crown Princess to do but to wait for the time when her husband should be Emperor. But as the years passed those hopes were destined to be disappointed. The Crown Prince, physically a splendid specimen of manhood, with apparently many years of vigorous life before him, developed an affection of the throat. In May, 1887, specialists declared that there was a cancerous growth. On March 9, 1888, the Emperor William died, and Frederick succeeded to the throne, a doomed man. He reigned until June 15, and the political career of the Empress ended with his death. She retired to an estate on the Taunus Hills, near Frankfort. There had, unhappily, been an estrangement between her and her eldest son, but when the Emperor dispensed with the services of Bismarck, one cause of difference was removed, and henceforth they were on affectionate terms again. But in a political sense there was no room in the German Empire for the widowed Empress. The remaining years of her life were spent at Friedrichshof, in the Taunus Hills, and while health lasted she found abundant opportunities, apart from politics, for her mental activities, her cultivated tastes, her philanthropic conceptions of life. The death of her mother, Queen Victoria, was a severe blow to her, and none knew better than herself that her own case was hopeless. Her life is a signal example of baffled hopes and ambitions. In some respects fate dealt hardly with her, but though her latter years were clouded by disappointment and sorrow, they were not without compensations. The German people had learned to understand and admire, if not to love her, and she had at least the satisfaction of seeing her son firmly established on the throne and in the affections of the nation, and everywhere recognised as one of the most able and powerful sovereigns in contemporary history.

Signor Crispi.—On the 11th August there died, at Naples, Francesco Crispi, formerly Prime Minister of Italy. Crispi, who was of Greco-Albanian stock, was born in Sicily on October 4, 1819, and partly educated at the University of Palermo, but left at eighteen, and married, his wife, however, dying two years later. He went to Naples and

threw himself into the revolutionary movement under Peorio, becoming one of the members of the revolutionary Government in Sicily. After the Austrian successes of 1849, and the general suppression of the Revolution, he found refuge in Turin, and engaged in journalism, but was expelled, and spent some time, in poverty and wretchedness, in England. In 1859 he returned to Italy in disguise to organise a rising, which, however, fell through. Crispi and others then appealed to Garibaldi, with the result that eventually the Bourbons were overthrown, and Victor Emmanuel became King of a united Italy. Crispi, meanwhile, had been Secretary of State under Garibaldi's dictatorship in Sicily, May, 1860. He had returned to Italy as an emissary of Mazzini, but he cared more for Italian unity than for Republicanism, and he abandoned the idea he had formerly advocated of a federation of Italian States in favour of the monarchy of the House of Savoy, as affording the best rallying centre and uniting influence for all Italy. He was not loved by the old Monarchists, and the Republicans treated him as a renegade, but his abilities and oratorical power made him an important personage in the Turin Parliament. For ten years he divided his energies between the law and politics, but not until December, 1877, did he become Minister, being given the post of Minister of the Interior. His prospects were then almost entirely wrecked by matrimonial troubles, he having contracted a union with a lady from whom he separated, and married another, the accusation being that he had committed bigamy. He was prosecuted but acquitted, there being a flaw in the previous marriage, which was the second romantic union since the death of his first wife, the lady in the first case being a sister of the wife, who, however, entered a convent. These circumstances were used by his political enemies to the fullest extent, and for ten years Crispi was out of office. But his abilities were such that he forced his way to the front again, and joined the Cabinet of M. Depretis, upon whose death in 1887 he became President of the Council and Foreign Minister. As Prime Minister he emphasised Italy's participation in the Triple Alliance, and cultivated the traditional friendship between Italy and England, while his home administration was marked by legal and other reforms, and great increases in the Army and Navy. His ambition was

further to establish Italy's position as a first-class Power, but the cost of the armaments which he deemed necessary for that purpose threw so heavy a burden upon the people, and resulted in such heavy budget deficits, that in 1891 he was defeated. The Cabinets of the Marquess Rudini and of Signor Giolitti were, however, short-lived, and Crispi remained in Opposition only until 1893. Again Crispi governed with the energy and high spirit—pushed, as some would say, to rashness—that had before characterised him. He suppressed disorder, and even Socialist agitation, at home with an iron hand. While he maintained a resolute opposition to the claims of the Vatican, he declared his belief in the necessity of religion to the national welfare. He was ready to support a bold policy in aid of the oppressed Christians of Turkey, and generally

strove to maintain the European position of Italy. Yet it was in the sphere of foreign policy that his second Ministry came to shipwreck. Late in 1895 came reverses in Erythrea, and on March 1, the following year, the irreparable disaster at Adowa. It has been questioned how far he was personally responsible for the Italian policy in Africa. But inevitably, as the head of the Ministry under which so disastrous a course of action had been pursued, he was treated as responsible, and did not repudiate the imputation. His retirement from office in 1896 was final, but on his eightieth birthday in 1899 there were striking manifestations of the grateful esteem in which the patriotic services of his long and chequered career were held by the Italian nation and by the House of Savoy.

On the 1st, the **Rev. Morris Joseph Fuller**, formerly Vicar of St. Mark's, Marylebone, where he succeeded an Evangelical, and introduced an advanced ritual, which led to much controversy. Shortly before his death, which occurred in his seventy-first year, he had resigned the vicarage. On the 1st, **Lady Hilda Brodric**, wife of the Secretary of State for War. She was a dau. of the 9th Earl of Wemyss, and was born in 1854; a woman of great social gifts and strong philanthropic sympathies, whose keen interest in public affairs was very helpful to her husband in his political career. On the 1st, aged 72, the **Rev. John Gritton, D.D.** Acted for the Church Missionary Society in India; was afterwards, for over twenty years, Secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society; in later life left the Church of England because of doctrinal difficulties, and became a Nonconformist, with a ministry in Hackney. On the 3rd, as the result of an accident, being thrown out of a cab in Parliament Street, **William W. Bramston Beach, M.P.**, "Father" of the House of Commons. Mr. Beach was born in 1826; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and was first elected for North Hants in 1857. For this constituency he sat until 1885, when he was elected—and since re-elected without opposition—for the Andover Division. He was a strong Conservative, a prominent Mason, and a man whose death was widely regretted, particularly in Hampshire, where he was born and lived. On the 5th, **Michael Kerney**, for forty years associated with the house of Quaritch as cataloguer and literary adviser. A man of varied linguistic attainments, with an unsurpassed knowledge of Oriental and European MSS. On the 6th, at Wellington, New Zealand, **Sir John McKenzie, K.C.M.G.** Born in Scotland, 1838; went to Otago in 1860, and after a successful farming career engaged in politics, and became Minister of Lands and Immigration in the Ballance Government, 1891. During the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to New Zealand, their train stopped opposite the then Mr. McKenzie's residence, who entered the carriage of their Royal Highnesses, and received from the Duke the K.C.M.G. On the 7th, aged 76, **Prebendary Edward Miller**. Educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, of which he was elected Fellow, 1847, and was a tutor from 1851 to 1856; Vicar, Butler's Marston, Warwickshire, 1868, and of the New College living of Bucknell, near Biester, 1879-91; Wykehamical Prebendary of Bursaries in Chichester Cathedral, 1896; wrote classical grammars, but was chiefly noted as an assailable in writings and speech of the Cambridge text of the New Testament, on which the Revised Version is largely based, and a denouncer of the Westcott-Hort principles of textual criticism. Edited Scrivener's "Introduction" and Burgon's "Guide to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament." On the 7th, **Joseph Farndale**, ex-Chief Constable of Birmingham. Began life at nineteen as a constable in the North Riding of Yorkshire; Chief Constable of Leicester, 1872; was warmly complimented by Sir W. Harcourt, then Home Secretary, in connection with the dynamite conspiracy arrests at Birmingham. On the 8th, aged 54, **Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch**. In Afghan War of 1879-80 was on political duty with Sir R. Phayre's force, marching from Quetta to relief of Kandahar;

mentioned in despatches, and received medal; after filling other appointments, acted as Resident in Baghdad, and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, 1897; and Resident in Nepal, 1900. On the 9th, **General Barateri**, who after a brilliant career, and many successes in Erythrea, was overwhelmed at Adowa by the Shoans and Abyssinians on March 1, 1896. He was born in 1841, and was associated since 1891 with Italian colonisation in Africa. Two defeats from the Shoans at the end of 1895 caused a demand for his recall, and General Baldissera was sent out to replace him, the fact to be kept secret. General Barateri, however, heard of the intention, and endeavoured to win a great success before the arrival of Baldissera. He incurred an overwhelming disaster, which led to the fall of the Italian Ministry, and closed his career. On the 8th, **M. Felix Jasinsky**, a well-known engraver of the works of Botticelli and of Burne-Jones. On the 9th, at Saigon, **Prince Henry of Orleans**, elder s. of the Duc de Chartres. Born, 1867, at Ham, Prince Henry was about to enter the St. Cyr Military College in 1886, when a law was passed expelling the members of all ex-regnant French families. In 1887-8 made a tour round the world, and acquired a love of travel, afterwards making a journey with M. Bonvalot through Tibet, and later crossing the mountainous country between Tong-king and Upper Burma; for these expeditions he and M. Bonvalot each received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society; he travelled again in Indo-China and Tibet, and made several visits to Abyssinia, after one of which he fought a duel with the Count of Turin, arising out of reflections made by Prince Henry, in a letter to the *Figaro*, on the conduct of Italian soldier-prisoners at King Menelek's capital. He acquired, or professed, a strong hostility to England, and also posed as an authority on Indo-Chinese questions, and foreign and colonial affairs generally, on which he wrote a book. He also wrote much in the French press. He was ambitious, and possibly aimed at acquiring a position in which, if French opinion again turned towards a monarchical régime, he might be called to fill the throne. He did acquire a certain amount of popularity, but not very great respect from those who knew him. He had plenty of courage and fortitude, but not much sobriety of judgment or weight of character. On the 10th, **Rear-Admiral Bainbridge**. Born, 1845; entered the Navy in 1859, and was at the taking of the Taku forts, and also saw service in the Abyssinian Campaign, and in the suppression of the slave trade in East African waters. In 1885 he unsuccessfully contested Cork as a Conservative against Mr. Parnell. On the 13th, **Sir William Laird**, s. of James Laird, farmer, of Cruches, Perthshire. For many years a prominent Glasgow citizen, and principal partner of William Baird & Sons, ironmasters, Gartsherrie; Chairman of the North British Railway Company, and President of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland. M., 1866, Christina, dau. of John Forbes, of Glasgow; knighted, 1897. On the 14th, **Dowager Lady Westbury**, a well-known figure in society, dau. of Rev. Alexander Fournes Luttrell, Rector of East Quantoxhead, Somerset. M., in 1851, the second Lord Westbury, who died 1875. On the 14th, aged 78, **James Campbell**, of Tullichewan Castle, Dumbartonshire, s. of William Campbell, of Tullichewan; a leading Glasgow merchant, and for many years a prominent Liberal politician in the West of Scotland. On the 14th, aged 63, **Captain Maurice G. B. Fitzgerald**, late 72nd Foot; a Military Knight of Windsor; served with 97th Regiment in Crimea, and was one of the ladder party at the Redan, September 9, 1855, being wounded in arm and leg (medal with clasp); served against mutineers in Bengal, 1857-8, and was one of the stormers at Fort Dhowrara, and helped in bringing out two guns under close fire (mentioned in despatches); served at siege and capture of Lucknow (medal with clasp). On the 14th, aged 65, **Charles Mills Molony**, Commissary-General of Ordnance. Educated at Marlborough, and Trinity College, Dublin; entered Royal Artillery, 1855; rose (1867) to be Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich; became (1882) Commissary-General of Ordnance at Woolwich; C.B. for services connected with fitting out expeditions to Egypt and South Africa. On the 15th, aged 71, **Rev. Thomas Richardson**. Educated at St. Bees; after holding several London curacies, and the post of Lecturer at St. George's-in-the-East, became Vicar (1870) of St. Benet's, Mile-end Road; Founder of Bible and Prayer Union, which has 800,000 members in various parts of the world. On the 15th, aged 78, the **Rev. Joseph Lloyd Brereton**. Educated at Islington under Dr. Jackson, afterwards Bishop of London; at Rugby under Dr. Arnold; and at University College, Oxford, where he won the Newdigate Prize for an English poem on the Battle of the Nile. After ordination held curacies in Norwich and London; Rector of East Buckland, North Devon, 1852, where with the co-operation of the late Earl Fortescue and his son, the present Earl, he established the first of the "County" schools—public boarding schools for the middle classes, giving liberal and religious

education at fees moderate, but sufficient to return a fair interest on the capital employed. Mr. Brereton was made by Bishop Philpotts a Prebendary of Exeter in recognition of this work. He succeeded his father (1867) as Rector of Little Massingham, King's Lynn; in response to appeal from Norfolk agriculturists, took a leading part in forming the Norfolk "County" School, first at Little Massingham, but removed in 1874 to Elmham, where it received the patronage of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.). At Cambridge (where by Archbishop Tait's leave he lived for three years away from his parish) he founded a "County" College, which received the name "Cavendish," for the benefit of students from the County Schools; helped to form the Graduated County Schools Association, to create self-supporting schools and colleges for girls and women. Mr. Brereton was an active parish priest. Was at one time President of the West Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture. Wrote poems, and "The Higher Life; Attempts at the Apostolic Teaching for English Disciples." On the 17th, aged 67, **Colonel E. Roden Cottingham**. He first saw service in the Indian Mutiny (mentioned in despatches), was afterwards in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (promoted), and Quartermaster-General with Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland in 1884-5. On the 22nd, **John Colville**, M.P. for N.E. Lanarkshire. Born in 1852; was an iron and steel manufacturer at Motherwell; in politics was a Liberal, and a leader of the Temperance party in Scotland. On the 25th, the **Rev. James Robertson**, Professor of Church History at the United Free College, Aberdeen. He graduated at Aberdeen in 1868; was ordained in 1871, and spent some years in India, in part as Principal of Doveton College, Calcutta. He had been Professor of Church History at Aberdeen since 1887, and was a recognised authority also on educational questions in Scotland. On the 26th, **Clement Sneyd Colvin**, C.S.I., formerly of the India Office, and the holder of various administrative appointments under the Government of India, including the Secretaryship of the Public Works Department, and was latterly a Director of the Eastern Telegraph Company. On the 28th, **Septimus Alfred Stephen**, an Australian lawyer, who had taken a prominent part in the politics of New South Wales, and had an extensive social circle in London. He was born in 1842, and was the s. of the late Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales. On the 31st, by the blowing up of a train by the Boers near Waterval, **Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Foster Seymour Vandeleur**, D.S.O., eldest s. of Hector Stewart Vandeleur, of Kilrush, his Majesty's Lieutenant for County Clare. He was born in 1869; educated at Eton, and joined the Scots Guards, becoming lieutenant in 1892. A keen soldier and traveller, he volunteered for service abroad, and was employed in Uganda, winning much distinction and the D.S.O. for his work and gallantry in the Unyoro Campaign against Kabarega; in 1897 he served in Nigeria, with the expedition under Major Arnold which broke the power of the Fulah Emirs of Nupe and Ilorin. About these African experiences he wrote a book of much interest and value. In 1898 he served in the Soudan, and was at Atbara and Khartoum; in October, 1900, he was made Major of the newly raised Irish Guards, and went out to South Africa on special service as Lieutenant-Colonel. Lord Kitchener, in reporting his death, spoke of him as "a most promising officer," and there is little doubt that had he lived he would have attained high distinction. In August, **Robert Johnson**, the founder of the Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, and a man widely known in East Anglia for his public services in the interests of the agricultural labourers. In August, **Sir Charles Reid**. Born 1819; saw much service under the East India Company in Upper Scinde, in Burmah, and during the Mutiny, when he commanded the advanced posts on the Delhi Ridge; on four occasions during the Mutiny received the thanks of the Indian Government. He was created K.C.B. in 1871 for distinguished military services. In August, at Aden, **Professor Alexander Thomson**, Principal of Agra College, where for a quarter of a century he had done invaluable work for education in India. He was born in 1837, and began life in India as an Inspector of Schools in Oudh. In August, aged 57, **Edmond Audran**, the composer of "Olivette," "La Mascotte," "La Cigale," and other light operas, which won great favour in London and Paris. In August, **Hon. William Henry Groom**. Emigrated to Queensland, 1857; represented Toowoomba (of which he was often Mayor), and was Speaker (1884) of the Queensland Legislative Assembly. In August, at an advanced age, **George T. Edwards**. From 1850 to 1895 in service of the Bible Society; widely known among both Churchmen and Nonconformists for his activity and eloquence; laboured zealously for his society abroad, having interviews with the Emperor William I. of Germany and the Tsar Alexander II.; and was in charge of the Bible Society's stall at the Paris Exhibition of 1869, where 200,000 copies of the Scriptures were distributed.

SEPTEMBER.

Lord Morris and Killanin.—On September 18, at Spiddal, his seat in County Galway, died Lord Morris, the wittiest member of the Irish Bench, and a prominent figure in society, both in Dublin and London. He was a member of an old Irish family, which boasted of its descent from one of the original tribes of Galway, in which county they had been landed proprietors for many centuries, and staunch Roman Catholics also. Michael Morris, the subject of this note, was born at Spiddal, on November 14, 1827, and graduated with distinction at the age of twenty, at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar at twenty-two, and his exceptional mental powers, force of character and ready wit quickly brought him a large practice. He took silk in 1863, at the early age of thirty-five, and so great was his popularity in Galway that at the general election of 1865 he was returned at the top of the poll, though he issued no address, and had not attached himself to any party. In politics, however, he was a Conservative, with a robust distrust for democratic institutions, at any rate in his own country. After a year in the Commons, where his unconventional character and independence of attitude made him a man of mark from the outset, he was offered the Solicitor-Generalship for Ireland, and was the first Roman Catholic appointed to the position by a Conservative Government. He was triumphantly re-elected on that occasion. A few months later he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship. In 1867, before he

was forty, he was made a Puisne Judge of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, of which he became chief in 1876. In 1887 he became Lord Chief-Justice of Ireland, which dignity he held, and the duties of which he discharged with conspicuous success until 1900, when he retired, a peerage and the barony of Killanin being given in recognition of his services to the State—services not represented alone by his professional labours, but by much arduous work in connection with university and primary education in Ireland. During his judicial career he had held aloof from politics, though never concealing his strong opinions in private life; but on his retirement he plunged into controversy in Galway on behalf of his eldest son, Mr. Martin Morris, who, largely thanks to his father's efforts, was returned in the autumn for Galway, being the only Unionist member in Ireland outside Ulster. Lord Morris occasionally appeared in the House of Lords, and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during the last year of his life, and for a long period was a most welcome member of society, his social gifts and admirable talk in a purposely accentuated brogue making him a delightful companion. Numberless stories are told of him and his witticisms, which would fill pages of this Register. He married, in 1860, a daughter of the Hon. G. H. Hughes, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Mr. Martin Morris, already mentioned.

On the 1st, **Miss Isabella Thorburn**, the well-known Indian missionary and advocate of higher education for native girls. Miss Thorburn was born in Ohio, and had spent thirty years in India, where she died, at Lucknow, from cholera. On the 2nd, the Rev. **Edward Brumell**, Rector of Holt, Norfolk, and one of the oldest clergymen in England. He was born in 1815; educated at Morpeth Grammar School, Durham School, and St. John's College, Cambridge; was Third Wrangler in 1837, and Second Smith's Prizeman. He was elected Fellow, and afterwards President of his college; he accepted, in 1853, the living of Holt, which he held for forty-six years, maintaining activity in philanthropic and parochial work together with scientific and mathematical study. On the 3rd, at Malvern, **Evelyn Abbott**, Jowett Lecturer on Greek History at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was first Scholar and then Fellow, having obtained a first class in Classical Moderations (1864), and also in the Final Classical School (1866), and won the Gaisford Prize for Greek verse (1864). Shortly after taking his degree, he was afflicted with paralysis of the lower limbs, and was thence a life-long invalid. But a disability that would have crushed most men did not diminish either his intellectual activity or the charm of his disposition. In collaboration with Professor Lewis Campbell he was the author of the "Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett," and he had himself produced many works on Greek history and literature. On the 3rd, in Germany, **Herr Friedrich Chrysander**, Professor of Music. He had lived for some years in England, and had devoted his

energies to a monumental Life of Händel, and to the editing of that master's works. He was the founder of the Leipzig Händel Society. On the 3rd, at St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 82, the **Rev. Moses Harvey**, born and educated in Ulster; in charge of the Presbyterian Church at St. John's, 1852-78; since then had been chiefly engaged in literary work for English and American periodicals, and as the author of books upon Newfoundland. On the 4th, **Dr. von Miquel**, lately Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, and Minister of Finance. He was born in Hanover in 1829, and after a somewhat stormy political youth in Hanover became a member of the Parliament of the North German Federation, devoting himself to financial and social questions. Attracted by his undoubted abilities, the Emperor made him Finance Minister in 1900, in which capacity he did much good work, resigning, however, in May, 1901, on account of the Ministerial crisis of that month. On the 5th, at Kassala, Soudan, aged 48, after excellent service in Egypt and the Soudan, where he took part in the campaigns of 1896 and 1897, and commanded a brigade of the Egyptian Army at Omdurman, **Colonel John Collinson, C.B.**, Commandant of the Military District of Kassala. On the 6th, **Mr. Justice Murphy**, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland. He was born at Limerick in 1826, and took high honours in classics at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the Bar in 1849, he developed great powers of command over Irish juries; he took silk in 1866, and afterwards became one of the principal Crown Prosecutors, in which capacity he was engaged in most of the important criminal prosecutions of his day, among them being the trials of the persons accused of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. Soon after this great case he was made a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and was afterwards transferred to the Exchequer Division. In 1890 he was made a member of the Irish Privy Council. On the Bench as at the Bar he was held in great respect and affection, and his death was widely deplored, especially in Unionist circles, with which his strong political sympathies lay. On the 7th, **Osmond Tearle**, a well-known Shakespearian actor. On the 7th, at Kensington, **Dr. John L. W. Thudichum**, a distinguished surgeon and physician, who had made a special study of the chemical activities of the body and the curative uses of electricity. On the 9th, at Utrecht, **Baron W. van Gottstein**, from 1894 to 1900 Dutch Minister in London. On the 18th, at Bangalore, **Sir Sheshadri Iyar**, formerly Dewan of Mysore, a member of a high Brahmin family, who for many years successfully administered the government of the Maharajah of that State. On the 18th, at Tien-tsin, **Major William Rutherford Little**, of the Indian Staff Corps. He joined the Bengal Infantry in 1880, and served in various border expeditions, for which he twice received medals, and with the recent Pekin Relief Force in China. On the 18th, **Captain Thomas de Winton**, formerly of the Royal Horse Artillery, with which he served in the Canadian Rebellion, and owner of the Wallsworth Hall estates, where he had created a model village. On the 15th, by the capsizing of a boat at Moyard, County Galway, **Martin Fountain Woodward**, Demonstrator in Biology at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington; a promising young scientist, who had distinguished himself especially in marine zoology. On the 18th, the **Hon. Francis Charles Lawley**, fourth s. of the first Baron Wenlock, born 1825; educated at Rugby and Balliol; Fellow of All Souls; private Secretary to the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 1852-4, when also he sat for Beverley in the House of Commons. Mr. Lawley was a special correspondent for the *Times* in the American Civil War, and since then had been a prominent member of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, where his versatile talents found fitting scope. On the 18th, **E. T. Edmunds Bealey, K.C.**, Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds, aged 75. On the 18th, at Satara, Bombay Presidency, **General W. W. Goodfellow**, who had won distinction in Indian border campaigns as a young man, and later as senior engineer with the force that invaded Abyssinia; he was present at the action of Arogee and the storming of Magdala, for which he was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of Major, the C.B., and medal. On the 24th, **Sir Edward Strachey**, of Sutton Court, Somerset, formerly High Sheriff of Somerset, and the author of "Theology, History, and Politics," "Miracles and Science," and other works, besides editing the Globe edition of the "Morte d'Arthur." He was born in 1812, and succeeded as third baronet in 1858. He m., first, 1844, the eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Wilkinson, of Woodbury Hall, Bedfordshire; and second, 1857, the second dau. of Dr. John Addington Symonds, of Clifton. His second s. is Mr. John St. Loe Strachey, Editor of the *Spectator*. On the 25th, **General Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle**. Born in 1836, and in 1853 became an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards; in the Soudan Expedition, 1894, had command of a Brigade, and was afterwards Governor of Suakin, and from

1894 to 1897 held the Governorship of Malta. On the 25th, aged 86, **Henry Duncan Skrine**, of Claverton Manor, near Bath, for many years actively associated with philanthropic enterprises in the West of England. On the 27th, **Vice-Admiral Edibank Harley Murray**, who was thrown from his horse and killed while on his way to a hunt in the New Forest. He had seen service in the Crimean War, and in the Egyptian War of 1882 commanded the *Agincourt*. On the 27th, aged 65, **Sir John Henry Greville Smyth, Bart.** He was a large landowner in Gloucestershire, and his name recalls a remarkable story of imposture by which, in 1853, a man named Tom Provis sought to dispossess him of his estates. On the 31st, aged 108 years and 144 days, **Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury**, of Richmond, Surrey, the associate of Mrs. Fry in her prison work, and throughout a long life prominent among the philanthropic women of the nineteenth century. In September, at Chamouni, **Sir Charles Bernard**. Joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1858, and after a brilliant career in high positions under the Government of India was from 1880 to 1888 Chief Commissioner of Burmah. In September, at Sydney, **Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott**, a solicitor who had taken a prominent part in New South Wales politics, and had held Ministerial offices as Secretary for Mines and Secretary for Lands. In September, at Paris, **Gregory Lehmann**, the well-known portrait painter.

OCTOBER.

Sir A. L. Smith.—Sir Archibald Levin Smith, Master of the Rolls, died October 20. He was born in 1836, the son of the late Mr. Francis Smith, of Salt Hill, Chichester. He was educated at Cambridge, for which university he rowed against Oxford, maintaining a lively interest in these contests throughout his life. He was also a keen cricketer; and served in 1899 as President of the M.C.C. His career as a student was not remarkable. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and made a good practice on the Home Circuit, though he lacked the brilliant qualities of the ready speaker, and was more noteworthy for industry, knowledge of law and concentration, than for the more showy gifts of advocacy. In election petitions and commercial cases he came to be in great demand, and in 1878 was made Counsel to the Treasury, his practice then being one of the largest at the Bar. He was elevated to the Queen's Bench in 1883, and his solid talents abundantly justified the selection. He was one of the three Judges on the Parnell Special Commission, and during that prolonged trial only opened his lips once, and then to put the briefest of questions; but the part he took in the work of the tribunal was far greater than appeared on the surface, and the report bore the impress of his rare power of marshalling facts and the solidity and sureness of his judgment. He was made a Judge of the Court of Appeal in 1892, and his work was, on the whole, successful in standing the test of revision by the House of Lords. He married, in 1867, Isobel, daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Fletcher. That lady was unfortunately drowned in the river Spey, in

Morayshire, in August, 1901, while Sir Archibald was sleeping on the bank. He was himself in bad health, and the fatality contributed to his death in October. An obituary notice in the *Times*, obviously written by one who knew him personally, thus finely sums up his qualities: "His disappearance makes a great gap in the legal profession. For many years he has been a striking personality. What 'A. L.' did or said or thought counted for much, and will be long remembered. To think of him now is to think of his sterling merits—his healthy out-of-door nature; his vigorous sense; his integrity; his courage; his plain speech, pithy and breezy, and alike to all; his warm heart—all the rare qualities which made him, never thinking of what the world thought, the most popular of Judges."

Dr. Georg von Siemens. At Berlin, on October 23, died Dr. Georg von Siemens, one of the most enterprising men of business in Germany. He was born in 1839, and was a member of the famous family of electricians. He studied law at Heidelberg, and in 1870 became a director of the Deutsche Bank, then a comparatively small concern. In the interval he had served in the Army, and had won the Iron Cross at Mars La Tour. He had been engaged in business enterprises with the Persian Government before the war, and the Deutsche Bank, in the great commercial expansion that followed the peace with France, launched out boldly into foreign undertakings. In this development Dr. von Siemens took a leading part with conspicuous success, despite recurring commercial crises, which the bank, however, proved

well able to withstand. Among the latest of its undertakings was the Anatolian railway project and the Baghdad line—an extension of German enterprise in the East fraught with great commercial and also political consequences in the future. Dr. von Siemens was a member of the Reichstag, in which he had sat since 1874, and belonged to the Moderate Radicals, but he spoke seldom, and then only on

commercial topics. He was a confidant of the Emperor William, and earlier in the year it was thought likely that he would succeed Dr. von Miquel as Minister of Finance in Prussia. To riches and a great reputation for capacity, there were allied in him the tastes of a man of culture and the social gifts of an accomplished gentleman.

On the 4th, at Cintra Lodge, near Reading, **Martin Hope Sutton**, the founder of the famous firm of John Sutton & Sons, seedsmen. Mr. Sutton, who had attained the age of 87, had by his knowledge of seeds done great services to agriculture. Besides actively sharing in the conduct of his vast business, in later life he gave much time and money to various religious and philanthropic institutions. On the 5th, **General Sir John Davis**, who saw service in India during the Mutiny, for which he received the medal, and was in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at El Teb and Tamai, being several times mentioned in despatches. Since the Soudan Campaign of 1884 he had successively held command of the Dublin and Southern Regimental Districts. On the 6th, **Admiral Edward Winterton Turnour**. He was born in 1821, and was in the China War of 1841, and again in 1857, besides seeing much service in the Baltic and Black Sea during the war in the Crimea. He received the Crimean and Turkish medals, and Fifth Class Medjidieh, and was mentioned in despatches. On the 10th, at Dover, aged 95, **Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Claringbould Powell**. He spent the early part of his military life in the Ionian Islands, and had many recollections of the early part of the century, among them being that of seeing the English Army quartered in Paris after Waterloo. On the 11th, at Zanzibar, **General Sir Lloyd Matthews**, Prime Minister and Treasurer of the Government of the Sultan. Sir Lloyd, who was born in 1850, had had a remarkable career. After serving with the Naval Brigade in the Ashanti War of 1873-4, he was engaged in slavery repression in East African waters, work which brought him into relationship with Seyyid Burghash, the then Sultan of Zanzibar, whose service he joined in 1888, in order to organise the military force of the island. He raised a body of Zanzibaris, with whom he established order in the Sultan's coast dominions, and being in the confidence of the Sultan became chief of the civil as well as of the military administration. On the establishment of the British Protectorate in 1890, Sir Lloyd remained in the service of Burghash's successors, and organised the new administrative system. In recognition of these services he was made a K.C.M.G. in 1894. On the 12th, aged 94, **Major-General Frederick Conyers Cotton**, who served in the first China War, during which he was frequently mentioned in despatches, and had a long and distinguished career in India in connection with his brother, Field-Marshal Sir Sydney Cotton, the irrigation engineer. On the 14th, aged 55, **Dr. James Foulis**, elder s. of the late Dr. John Foulis, and grandson of Sir James Foulis, seventh Baronet, of Woodhall, Edinburgh; born and in part educated in Sydney, N.S. Wales, where his father was in medical practice, he came to this country, 1866, and graduated at Edinburgh; M.D., 1874, with gold medal for thesis on ovarian structure and kindred topics; Fellow of R.C.F., Edinburgh, and of many learned societies there; devised means of removing the impediments to the passage of air into the lungs in cases of insensible respiration. On the 14th, **Colonel Thomas F. Cosby Rochfort**. Served through Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-8, receiving the medal with clasp. On the 16th, at New York, whither he had gone as one of Sir T. Lipton's guests to witness the America Cup race, the **Duke of Berwick and Alba**, a descendant of the Duke of Berwick, the s. of King James II. and Arabella Churchill. The Duke was born at Madrid in 1849, and was the possessor of four dukedoms, eleven marquisates, fourteen titles of count, and many other dignities, besides the Order of the Golden Fleece. He m., in 1877, the Countess of Siruela, and is succeeded by his eldest s., the Duke of Huesca. On the 17th, aged 79, **Georgina, Baroness Mount Temple**, a zealous philanthropist, and also an ardent anti-vivisectionist, dau. of Admiral John Richard Delap Tollemache, and sister of the first Baron Tollemache; m., 1848, as his second wife, the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper Temple (second s. of the fifth Earl Cowper), who was created Baron Mount Temple, 1880, and died without issue, 1888, when the title became extinct. On the 18th, aged 72,

Canon Isaac Taylor, eldest s. of Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm." Educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated (1853) as nineteenth Wrangler; ordained, 1857; was Vicar of St. Matthias's, Bethnal Green (1865-9); of Holy Trinity, Twickenham (1869-75); and, during the remainder of his life, of Settrington, near Malton. Was well known as the author in early life of "Words and Places," which went through several editions; "Etruscan Researches" (1874), and other archaeological works. After the publication (1883) of his important work, "The Alphabet: an Account of the History and Development of Letters," Cambridge admitted him to the degree of Doctor of Letters. The favourable views on the nature and results of Mahomedanism set forth in his "Leaves from an Egyptian Notebook," originally appearing as letters in the *Daily News*, involved him in controversy with the supporters of Christian missions to Islam. He was one of the founders of the Alpine Club, and a keen gardener and entomologist. His Bethnal Green work resulted in a volume on "The Burden of the Poor." He m. (1865) Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. the Hon. Henry Cockayne Cust, Canon of Windsor. On the 18th, in Dublin, aged 90, the **Right Hon. Sir Richard Martin**, a shipowner, and one of the leading citizens of Dublin; President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1885, when he was created a Baronet, and was appointed to the Irish Privy Council, 1886. On the 18th, aged 83, **Henry Robinson, C.B.** Mr. Robinson served in the Kaffir War with Sir George Cathcart as Assistant Military Secretary, and received the medal; he afterwards served in China and Abyssinia, ending his active career as Deputy Controller at Aldershot. On the 19th, at Constantinople, **Artin Pasha Dadian**, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and a trusted servant of Abdul Hamid. He was an Armenian, and had reached the age of 75, after half a century's service in the Turkish Foreign Office. On the 19th, by suicide, at Winnipeg, **Nicolas Flood Davin**, formerly engaged in English journalism as a correspondent during the Franco-German War, and for many years a brilliant member of the Canadian House of Commons, in which he devoted himself to the welfare of the North-West Provinces. On the 19th, at Copenhagen, **C. Y. Tietgen**, "The King of the Baltic," a man who rose from poverty to the leadership of the Danish world of commerce, and had played a principal part in the development of the business of his country. On the 19th, **Commander John Walcott**, formerly in command of the South Australian Naval Defence force. On the 22nd, at Kensington, aged 95, **Sir Frederick James Halliday, K.C.B.** He was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at the time of the Mutiny, for his eminent services during which he was thanked by Parliament, and made K.C.B.; and from 1863 to 1886 was a member of the Council of India. On the 22nd, in Cornwall, **Josiah Thomas**, of the Dolcoath tin mine, a mining expert of world-wide reputation. On the 26th, at Edgbaston, **Joanna Margaret Hill**, dau. of Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., who for half a century had been engaged in philanthropic work in connection with prisons and poorhouses. She advocated and promoted the boarding-out of pauper children in country districts. On the 28th, aged 93, **Canon Carter**, of Clewer, believed to be the oldest clergyman in the Church of England. He was one of Mr. Gladstone's contemporaries at Christ Church, and a prominent participant in the Tractarian movement. He was nominated to the Rectory of Clewer in 1844, and held the living till 1879, when a ritual prosecution was brought against him by a member of his congregation, but vetoed by Bishop Mackarness, of Oxford. Canon Carter nevertheless resigned his living, but retained the office of Warden of the House of Mercy at Clewer, to which he had been appointed in 1849, and which he held till his death. On the 29th, **John King Starley**, of Coventry, the inventor of the safety bicycle, and in a large measure the creator of the cycle industry of the Midlands. On the 30th, **Dr. Charles Lemprière**, Senior Fellow of St. John's, Oxford. He was the s. of the Rev. John Lemprière, author of the well-known Classical Dictionary, and of other works on classical subjects. After a career at the Bar, to which he was called in 1844, he entered the Colonial Service, and was engaged on various special missions. On the 30th, aged 78, **Major-General John P. W. Campbell**. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, being severely wounded at Ferozeshah, and in various frontier expeditions, retiring in 1876. In October, **John Morrogh**, formerly Nationalist member for South-East Cork. Mr. Morrogh, who was in his fifty-fourth year, had made a fortune in the early days of Kimberley diamond mining, and was a director of the De Beers Company. He owned woollen mills near Cork, and took an active part in local public life. In October, **John George Nicolay**, the co-author with Mr. Hay, the present American Secretary of State, of the life of Abraham Lincoln. In October, **Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat**, grandson of the King of

Naples. He served in the French Army from 1852 to 1870, and subsequently was Brigadier-General on half-pay, the law of 1886 disqualifying members of ex-regnant families being relaxed in his case. In October, at Naples, aged 78, the Duke of **San Donato**, prominent in the risings against the Bourbons, and as an advocate of Italian unity. In October, **Robert Hepburn**. For eleven years President of the Royal Caledonian Society, of which he was one of the founders, and for over sixty years actively associated with the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Asylum. One of Mr. Hepburn's last services, in his eighty-eighth year, was to assist in raising the Scottish Horse for the Boer War. He was the *doyen* of the Scottish colony in London, and not the least influential and remarkable of its members. In October, **General Henry Carr Tate**, of the Royal Marine Artillery. General Tate, who had reached the age of 90, served in the Royal Marine Battalion on the north coast of Spain in the Carlist War of 1836. In October, in Minnesota, aged 80, **Dr. Whipple**, the Bishop of Minnesota since 1859, and one of the most distinguished figures in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Dr. Whipple was an authority on Indian questions, and came prominently before his countrymen in 1862 by opposing the war of extermination against the Sioux Indians. He was one of the Government Commissioners after the war, and his recommendations led to a reform of the system of dealing with the native tribes. With these he had great influence, and the treaty with the Sioux Indians opening the Black Hills for settlement was made by him. In October, **Lieutenant-General Sir John Cox, K.C.B.**, a veteran of the campaigns in Afghanistan in 1840-2, in which he repeatedly distinguished himself. He afterwards served in the Crimea, and again in the Indian Mutiny campaign, where he was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, promoted, and made C.B. He became a K.C.B. in 1896. At the end of October, aged 40, as the result of wounds received in action near Brakenlaagte, **Colonel George Elliot Benson**, Royal Field Artillery, who after much honourable service in the Soudan and Ashanti, had served with the Kimberley Relief Force under Lord Methuen, acting, after the death of Colonel Northcott, as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. He was mentioned in despatches, March, 1901, and during the guerilla warfare of the summer and autumn distinguished himself highly. In reporting his death, Lord Kitchener said that "the service loses a most gallant and capable commander, who has invariably led his column with marked success and judgment." Among the other officers who fell in the same engagement were (aged 40) **Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Guinness, R.A.**, who had obtained promotion to that rank for his services during the war; **Major Frederick Dymoke Murray** (aged 29), of the Black Watch, who had obtained two steps during the war; **Captain Michael William Howard Lindsay** (born 1872, s. of Mr. William Alexander Lindsay, K.C., Windsor Herald), of the Seaforth Highlanders, who had served with the Chitral Relief force (1895), and was wounded and mentioned in despatches for very gallant and conspicuous conduct at Magersfontein; **Captain Frederick Temple Thorold** (aged 28), of the Yorkshire Light Infantry and 8rd Mounted Infantry, who had a medal with two clasps for the Tirah campaign, and had taken part in many important engagements in South Africa; and **Second Lieutenant Archibald John Corlett** (aged 25), who had been promoted to that position in the East Kent Regiment from the ranks of the Natal Police, for general ability and meritorious services.

NOVEMBER.

Ex-Governor Eyre.—On November 80, at Walreddon Manor, Devon, died Edward John Eyre, formerly Governor of Jamaica. He was born in 1815, in a Yorkshire rectory, and emigrated to Australia in 1833, engaging there in sheep farming, and acquiring an estate on the Murray River, where he was a magistrate and Protector of the aborigines, of whose rights he was a steadfast champion. He afterwards took to exploration, and crossed the Continent overland from Sydney to the west, publishing the results of this and other

journeys, in 1845, under the title of "Discoveries in Central Australia," a work of enduring interest, not only because of its geographical information, but for the knowledge and sympathy it displayed in matters affecting the aborigines. Lord Grey appointed him in 1846 Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, then under the administration of the late Sir George Grey, and Eyre held this office until 1853. In the following year he was sent to the West Indies in administrative positions in the lesser islands, and in 1862 he

went to Jamaica as Governor in the absence of Sir Charles Darling, becoming Governor-in-Chief in 1864.

It will have been seen that his sympathies were with the inferior races, and he had had experience of the West Indian "native" problem before he went to Jamaica, where events were to take a form which exposed him to odium in certain quarters for qualities foreign to all previous indications of his nature and his convictions. The island was in a discontented state from various causes, and a coloured man, George William Gordon, a member of the Legislative Assembly, was engaged in an active agitation of a seditious character among the negroes. On October 11, 1865, the negroes rose in Morant Bay, sacked the Court House, committed several atrocities, and in all killed twenty-five persons, wounded thirty-five, sacked and destroyed stores and houses, and endeavoured to raise the entire island. Governor Eyre suppressed the rebellion forthwith by proclaiming martial law and by displays of force, and the danger of a general rebellion being ended, he proceeded to the punishment of those responsible for the rising. Gordon was seized in Kingston under martial law (which had not been proclaimed in the capital), deported to Morant Bay, tried by a court martial, and summarily executed. In all 340 persons were executed by sentence of court martial, and seventy-five others were hanged or shot by the soldiery and maroons without trial; 1,000 houses were burned down by the authorities, and furniture, etc., destroyed.

When the news of these measures reached England there was a great outcry against the Governor. John Stuart Mill denounced Eyre vigorously, and demanded that he be put on his trial for murder; but Carlyle defended him with great force and eloquence in a famous essay, the burden of which was that Eyre by his promptitude saved the whites from a general massacre, and the island from ruin. Charles Kingsley also strongly championed Eyre. Eyre was recalled, and a Commission sent out to the island to investigate the whole matter. The Commissioners, who were General Sir H. Storks, Mr. Russell Gurney (Recorder of London), and Mr. J. B. Maule, reported that "such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still

more fearful loss of life and property; that praise was due to Governor Eyre for the skill, promptitude, and vigour which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection, to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in great degree to be attributed; and that the military and naval operations appeared to have been prompt and judicious." On the other hand, they also reported, having regard to the measures taken after the suppression of the insurrection, with the view to the prevention of its recurrence, that the punishment of death had been "unnecessarily frequent," that "the floggings were reckless" and sometimes "barbarous," and that "the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel." The evidence on which the mulatto Gordon was convicted and executed, was, in the opinion of the Commissioners, "wholly insufficient." The ex-Governor and also General Nelson, who had command of the troops at Morant Bay, and Lieutenant Brand, R.N., who had presided at many of the courts martial, were put upon their trial for murder at the Central Criminal Court, and also on other issues. The grand juries threw out the bills in every instance, and the agitation in England gradually subsided. Eyre was not again employed in the service of the Crown, though the costs of his defence were eventually refunded him, and he received a pension. For the last thirty years of his life he had been in retirement, maintaining throughout a dignified silence with regard to the events which had at one time made his name a cause of sharp division among his countrymen.

Li Hung Chang.—Li Hung Chang, the most prominent Chinese diplomatist of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and next to the Empress Dowager the most conspicuous factor in recent international history in the Far East, was born in the early twenties of Bureaucratic stock. He matriculated at Peking in 1847, and by influence was made Commissioner of Finance at Su-chau—a lucrative post which provided a starting-point for a career which was believed to have resulted in great wealth. He first became known to Europe for the part he played in the suppression of the Taeping rebellion, and readers of the "Life of Gordon" will recall an occasion when Li Hung Chang executed certain rebels whose lives Gordon was pledged to preserve, an act of treachery which was bitterly resented by Gordon

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at the time. After the overthrow of the rebels, Li Hung Chang, not then more than forty, was made Viceroy of Nankin, and then Viceroy of Canton, a position which brought him into contact with the Western world, and enabled him greatly to consolidate his influence. He was concerned in the *coup d'Etat* of 1875, by which the two Dowager Empresses renewed their lease of power, and proclaimed the child Kwang-su, Emperor.

Henceforward Li's personal history marches with that of China and the ever-recurring friction with the Western barbarian, and he made a great reputation for adroitness and subtlety in negotiations. After the death of the Empress Tsu An, the Empress Tsu Tsi became supreme, and with her Li Hung Chang closely allied his fortunes. How far he played a part in the Palace intrigues which cleared out of the Dowager Empress's way—and out of Li Hung Chang's path—high personages such as Prince Kung and the Marquis Tseng (whose mysterious death is regarded as a blot on the fame of the Dowager Empress) none can truthfully say. The effect was to make the Dowager Empress and Li the arbiters of the destiny of China. For many years he endeavoured to create an organised Army and Navy, and to encourage the development of the material resources of China, adding meanwhile to his riches, and to his renown among Europeans as a crafty statesman. The collapse of China in the war with Japan led to his disgrace, and to him fell the humiliation of suing to the victor for peace. That task discharged, and while still in disgrace, he was sent on a mission to Europe—a contemptuous emissary to Russia to represent the Chinese Emperor at the coronation of the Tsar. He was received at Moscow with great honour, and indeed in every European capital he visited, including London. "It was," says a writer in the *Times*, "the apotheosis of a career of splendid imposture." On his return to China he was subjected to the indignity of a fine for walking on a grass plot in the precincts of the Palace, and was relegated to a seat in the Tsung-li-Yamen. Events soon, however, gave him an opportunity of forcing himself to the front. The Dowager Empress

found him useful in her conflict with the Emperor, who, having imbibed the ideas of the Reform party in China, sought to free himself from her tutelage; and changes were made in the Court which gave Li much of his former pre-eminence as counsellor. It appears to be possible that while in Russia he had laid the foundations for the intimate connection between Russian policy in Manchuria and the complaisance of the Chinese Government in conforming to it, for at this time he was denounced by some of his colleagues as the paid agent of the Northern Power. Subsequent events confirmed the probability of this theory. He lost his place in the Tsung-li-Yamen. Then came the *coup d'Etat* of 1898, the deathblow to the Emperor's hopes of emancipation from the masterful Empress Dowager. Li Hung Chang was again in discredit with the Empress, and was sent into Shantung, and afterwards to the Kwang Provinces as Viceroy. When the Boxer outbreak arose he left Canton and betook himself to Shanghai, hesitating on the one hand to obey the edicts of the Court against the foreigners, and on the other to associate himself with the Yangtse Viceroys in the maintenance of foreign life and property. In the confused diplomatic history of this period it is as yet difficult to say what Li's position was. He held himself forth as mediator, and wished to proceed to Peking on a mission of peace, but the allied admirals refused to deal with him, and there was, indeed, some talk of arresting him. On the relief of Peking, however, he came to the front with Prince Ching, armed by the Court, which had fled to Signan-fu, with powers to negotiate a peace. The story of the negotiations need not be told in this place. There is, however, little doubt that while he was negotiating the peace he was in collusion with Russia for the advancement of her interests and ambitions in Manchuria—a line of policy cut short by his death, and, apparently, to the satisfaction of the Chinese diplomatists who have since taken control of affairs, for it would seem that they are as much opposed to Russian designs as Li Hung Chang was secretly in favour of them.

On the 2nd, Dr. Alexander Hughes Bennett, a well-known physician and authority on epilepsy. On the 4th, Wm. Henry Bagshawe, K.C., Judge of County Courts. Born 1825; called to the Bar in 1848, and was made Judge in 1881, after a successful career at the Bar. On the 4th, Mrs. Henschel (*née* Lillian Bailey), the famous soprano, and the wife of Mr. Henschel, the equally well-known musician. On the 4th, the Hon. Conrad Dillon, s. of the sixteenth Viscount Dillon, formerly Chief Clerk in the Probate Registry, and an active worker in the Temperance

cause. On the 4th, **John Lawrence**, of Caerleon, in his 95th year, one of the oldest Masters of Hounds, and a popular figure in Monmouthshire, where he was a considerable landowner. In Germany, **Dr. Bruno Schoenlank**,* the prominent Socialist author and agitator, a man of brilliant gifts and embittered life, an illegitimate child and a social rebel, whose intellectual powers were marred by nervous disease, and whose career was prematurely ended at the age of forty-two. On the 4th, in Liverpool, **John Jackson**, a cricketer famous as a fast bowler in the early sixties. On the 6th, **Reginald H. Culme-Seymour**, eldest s. of Mr. H. H. Culme-Seymour. A famous Oxford oarsman; he stroked the New College boat and Oxford University boat in victorious races in 1901. On the 6th, at Hampstead, aged 55, **Miss Kate Greenaway**, one of the most successful and dainty illustrators, and the re-creator of an earlier fashion in children's clothing. On the 7th, aged 76, **General Henry Knightley Burne**, C.B., who had served with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6, and in the Burmese War of 1852-3. He was a descendant of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great on the maternal side, and the sixteenth in direct descent from Edward III. On the 9th, the **Rev. Frederick Alexander Ormsby**, Vicar of Christ Church, Clapham, where his extreme practices and teachings attracted much attention. On the 9th, **Sir James Agnew**, formerly Premier of Tasmania, to which colony he had emigrated in 1839. On the 10th, aged 78, **Sir Franklin Lushington**, the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis. In early life he served as a member of the Supreme Council of Justice in the Ionian Islands under Sir George Bowen. He received his appointment to the magistracy in London in 1869. On the 10th, at Brighton, aged 100, the **Rev. Wm. Hill Tucker**. He was the author of "Eton of Old, or Eighty Years Since," a book greatly valued by Etonians. From 1845 to 1892 he was Rector of Dunton-Waylett, near Brentford. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 68, **William Chalmers**, Bishop of Goulburn; from the fifties a missionary in the Straits Settlements, and, since 1881, a prominent ecclesiastic in New South Wales. On the 10th, **Richard Vary Campbell**, Sheriff Principal of the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk, and a prominent Liberal Unionist, as well as a distinguished Scottish lawyer. On the 10th, at Constantinople, the **Grand Vizier Halli Rifat Pasha**. He was born in 1807, and in early life became a Provincial Governor, from which he advanced eventually to the post of Grand Vizier, succeeding Kiamil Pasha in 1895. A confidant of the Sultan and a complaisant servant, but, as Turkish officials go, a man of capability and honesty. On the 11th, at Brighton, **Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Horatio Vance**, Lieutenant of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard. He had served with distinction in the Crimea and throughout the Mutiny. On the 12th, **Wm. Robert Brownlow, D.D.**, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, and a scholarly antiquarian. On the 12th, aged 86, at East Grinstead, **Arthur Hastie**, the oldest practising solicitor in England. On the 13th, **Admiral Sir Wm. Houston Stewart**. He entered the Navy in 1835, and saw service in the Carlist War, 1836-7, in Chili, and during the Crimean War, being specially mentioned for services at the siege of Sebastopol. In the early sixties he was Superintendent at Chatham Dockyard, and afterwards of Devonport and of Portsmouth. From 1873 to 1881 he was Comptroller of the Navy at Whitehall, and in the latter year was made an Admiral and Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, retiring in 1884. On the 14th, aged 73, **Colonel J. H. Mapleson**. In his time a celebrated operatic impresario. At sea, on the 9th, aged 44, **Joseph Renner Maxwell**, Judge in the Gambia Colony. On the 16th, aged 78, **Lord Hood of Avalon**, a member of a family famous in naval annals. He served at the bombardment of Acre, and afterwards with the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, and in China at the capture of Canton, eventually attaining the position of Director of Naval Ordnance. From 1879 to 1882, after a period spent at the Admiralty, he was in command of the Channel Fleet, and in 1885 was made First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, retiring in 1889, and being raised to the Peerage in 1892. On the 16th, aged 70, **Surgeon-General Wm. George Nicholas Manley, V.C.**, who behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the operations against the Maoris in New Zealand, for which he received the V.C. He served also with the British Ambulance Corps during the Franco-Prussian War, receiving both German and French decorations for his services to the wounded; in the Afghan War, and in the Egyptian War of 1882, when he was mentioned in despatches, retiring from the Army in 1884 with a reputation unsurpassed in the Medical Service. On the 19th, **Colonel David Milne-Home**, an officer of the Horse Guards, who served with distinction in the Egyptian War of 1882, and afterwards sat as Conservative member for Berwick-on-Tweed. On the

* Dr. Schoenlank died Oct. 80.

19th, **Dr. Henry Sutherland**, a distinguished physician, who paid special attention to subjects connected with mental disease; for fifteen years Lecturer on Psychological Medicine to the Westminster Hospital. On the 21st, aged 44, **Edmund William Smith**, archaeological surveyor of the North-West Provinces, a poet in which he had done much excellent work for the preservation of the architectural wonders of that region. On the 22nd, at the German Embassy, aged 70, **Count Paul von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg**, since 1885 German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Count Hatzfeldt was a s. of the Count Edmund von Hatzfeldt who married and divorced the Countess Sophie, the friend and patroness of Ferdinand Lassalle; for many years he enjoyed the confidence of Prince Bismarck, for whom he was right-hand man in the Foreign Office in Berlin for some time, being Secretary of State under the great Chancellor. He came to England when the relations with Germany were somewhat strained owing to Germany's developments as a Colonial power in Africa, and during his sixteen years' residence in England did much, often in very difficult circumstances, to maintain friendship between the two Governments. On the 23rd, **Robert Holmes White**, Solicitor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a prominent supporter of the Church of England Young Men's Society. On the 24th, **Arthur Lewis**, the husband of Miss Kate Terry, and a well-known figure in musical and artistic society in London. On the 24th, aged 83, the **Very Rev. Evan Lewis**, Dean of Bangor since 1884; a learned clergyman and author who had contributed much to the vitality of the Church in Wales. On the 25th, **Colonel the Hon. Granville Wm. E. Somerset**, third s. of the second Lord Raglan, formerly of the Navy, in which he served in Egypt in 1882, and afterwards of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers. In November, the **Rev. Henry Dew**, for fifty-eight years Rector of Whitney-on-the-Wye, Herefordshire. He died in his eighty-fifth year, and was widely known not only as a clergyman, but as an agriculturist, and also an advocate and exponent of the almost lost art of archery. In November, **Noel Hoare**, born in 1811; was one of the last survivors of the battle of Navarino, where he was wounded, and his naval career was closed. He was a member of the great firm of brewers, and took a great interest in Church questions, being one of the committee who opposed the appointment of Dr. Temple to the See of Exeter. In November at Colombo, aged 29, **Captain Charles Stewart Knox**, s. of Major James Knox, Governor of Wandsworth Prison. He did excellent service in South Africa during the present war. In November at Munich, aged 63, **Julius Rheinburger**, a popular composer, and well-known teacher at the Munich Conservatoire. In November in Egypt, the **Rev. Edwin John Davis**, formerly Foreign Office Consular Chaplain at St. Mark's, Alexandria; an excellent Oriental and classical scholar, an author of books of travel, and a deeply loved and respected member of the English community in Egypt.

DECEMBER.

Sir Wm. MacCormac. On the 4th died at Bath, Sir William H. MacCormac, the distinguished surgeon, who crowned a brilliantly successful career by giving his aid to the Government with the Army of Natal during the earlier stages of the Boer War. He was born at Belfast, in 1836, the eldest son of a physician. He received his medical education in Dublin and Paris, graduating in arts, medicine and surgery, at the Queen's University, Ireland. After a short spell of practice in his native city, he came to London, and on the outbreak of the Franco-German War went to Paris, where he served with the ambulance organised by Mr. (now Sir) John Furley, as chief surgeon. Sedan was the headquarters of the ambulance, and it was in his work in the field that Mr. MacCormac laid the foundations of his reputation, and acquired his unrivalled dexterity as a surgeon. On his return home the

Committee of the Red Cross Society helped to procure his selection as Assistant Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, then newly opened, and he remained attached to this institution for the rest of his life, besides holding other appointments in hospitals. Alike as surgeon and as lecturer he was at the head of his profession, and countless students and sufferers are indebted to him in a degree to which limits cannot be set. His career in London was temporarily interrupted by a visit with Lord Wantage to the scene of the Turko-Servian War of 1876, but the story of his years is one of a practice of almost overwhelming dimensions, and of accumulated honours. He was made a Baronet in 1897, and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and on the accession of the King, Serjeant Surgeon. His work in the South African War, as chief of the civilian consulting surgeons, was of

very great value. It was said that he never entirely recovered from an attack of dysentery contracted in South Africa, although he seemed in good health, and resumed his ordinary work on his

return. His death occurred suddenly from heart failure. He married, 1861, Miss Charters, of Belfast, but had no family.

On the 1st, at New York, **Thomas Clarke Luby**, a prominent Fenian in the sixties, who in the State Trials of 1865 was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. On the 1st, in South Africa, of consumption, aged 37, **George Lohmann**, the famous Middlesex bowler. On the 1st, at Bombay, **Surgeon-General Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., LL.D.** Born, 1842; entered the Bengal Medical Service in 1865; served with the Bhotan, Lushai, Mirangai, and other expeditions, being several times mentioned in despatches, and was a well-known Indian sportsman. On the 2nd, aged 80, the **Rev. Wm. Forster Elliott**, Vicar (1858-72) of East Dulwich, which, when he was appointed, was a mere hamlet, but which grew in his lifetime to be a great suburban district. Under his auspices the Church of St. John the Evangelist was built (1865), and soon afterwards there were erected what, at the time, were the largest and best church schools in the district. From 1872-81 he was Rector of Little Chart, Kent, and from 1881-98 Incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street. On the 2nd, at Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool, aged 84, **Charles William Hyton Molyneux**, fifth Earl of Shilton, from the effects of an accident in the hunting field some years previously. On the 2nd, at Davos-Platz, **Clement Coke**, a prominent figure in the social life of the resort, and a skilful tobogganist, being the winner of the Symonds Shield at the International Race. On the 3rd, at Hastings, **Charles Lockey**, in his day a famous tenor and vicar-choral, whose singing of the solos in Mendelssohn's works in the early forties was adjudged by the great composer to be incomparable. On the 4th, aged 44, **E. J. W. Gibb**, a distinguished Oriental scholar, and authority upon Turkish literature. He was engaged at the time of his premature death upon "A History of Ottoman Poetry," of which the first volume had been published. On the 6th, at The Close, Salisbury, aged 77, **Canon the Hon. Douglas Hamilton-Gordon**, third s. of fourth Earl of Aberdeen; m., 1851, Lady Ellen Douglas, dau. of the nineteenth Earl of Morton; Vicar of Northolt, Middlesex, 1860-80; Prebendary of Calne, in Sarum Cathedral, and Treasurer of the Cathedral, 1860; Prior of St. John's Hospital, Burcombe, 1894; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria, 1857; was made Honorary Chaplain by King Edward VII. On the 7th, at Scarborough, **Sir Charles Legard**, eleventh Baronet, of Ganton Hall, Yorks. Born, 1846; educated at Eton; took a very active interest in local and county affairs, being Chairman of the East Riding County Council, and of various smaller local bodies. He was also Conservative M.P. for Scarborough, 1874-80. He was a well-known figure on the Turf, and a close friend of the King, when Prince of Wales. The resemblance between them at one period was so striking that one was often mistaken for the other in public places. M., 1878, Frances Emily, dau. of Francis Alexander Hamilton, of Brent Lodge, Finchley. On the 8th, **Jacob Heinrich Krelage**, of Haarlem, one of the most learned and distinguished botanists and horticulturists in Europe. On the 8th, **Alderman W. D. Stephens**, of Newcastle, a leader in the shipping and commercial affairs of the Tyne, and a well-known temperance advocate. On the 8th, **Major Clement Walker-Heneage, V.C.**, who saw much service in the Crimea with the 8th Hussars, and in India during the Mutiny, where he won the V.C. for his distinguished part in a gallant charge at Gwalior. M., 1865, Henrietta, dau. of the late Mr. H. Vivian, of Singleton, Glamorgan. On the 9th, **Dr. John Carment**, a leading solicitor in Edinburgh, and a former commanding officer of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade. On the 9th, **Hereward Craufurd Wake, C.B.**, b. 1828. Was in the Indian Civil Service, and won distinction in the Mutiny by a gallant defence of an improvised fort. He retired in 1860, when he received a C.B. On the 10th, aged 68, **Thomas Preston**, formerly Record Clerk in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, and a well-known writer on judicature practice, as well as on some archæological and historical subjects. On the 11th, aged 82, **Lieutenant-Colonel Demetrius Wyndham Grevis James**, of Ightham Court, an officer whose services dated back to the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844; served also in the Kaffir War of 1851-2. On the 13th, at West Kensington, **Admiral Sir George Elliot**. Born 1813, and entered the Navy in 1827. In command of a brig, on the West Coast of Africa, before 1840, he captured six slaves, two of them sixty miles up the Congo. He served in the first China War, and commanded the new screw line of battleship, *James Watt*, in the Baltic during the Crimea. He was made an Admiral

in 1870, and in 1875 Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, resigning his seat as Conservative member for Chatham to take up that post. He retired in 1877, when he was made a K.C.B. in recognition of his naval services, and of his labours in connection with many Commissions of inquiry. He published in 1885 "A Treatise on Naval Battles, and How to Fight Them." On the 15th, aged 78, **Sir James Laing**, a well-known shipbuilder at Sunderland, and one of the authors of the Convention with the Suez Canal Company, on the Board of which he sat. On the 16th, at Llanstephen, South Wales, **Sir Francis de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B.**, formerly Controller of the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Born, 1835, and after a career in the Army, during which he served in the Crimea, and in the Diplomatic Service as military attaché, was appointed by the King of the Belgians administrator of the Congo region. He was afterwards employed by his own Government in the command of an expedition against the Yonnies in West Africa, and was Secretary to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition of 1888. On his return to England he was sent out to Swaziland as Commissioner, to inquire into its affairs in view of the Boer acquisitions in the country, and the consequent friction and appeals by the Swazis for British protection. He was for a time Governor of the possessions of the East African Association, and became Controller of the household of the late Duke of Clarence in 1892, taking the like position on the death of the Duke in the household of the Duke of York, now Prince of Wales. On the 18th, aged 87, the **Rev. George Renaud**, who held in succession many country benefices, and was at one time a well-known private tutor. He numbered Lord Rosebery, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Methuen, and other distinguished men among his pupils. On the 20th, at Pekin, **William W. Pethick**, an American who had a singular career as Secretary to Li Hung Chang. A work of his, "Li Hung Chang and His Times," on which several years had been spent, was left unfinished. On the 21st, **Colonel Sir Henry Collett, K.C.B.**, a distinguished Indian officer, who had been in very many campaigns since 1855, when he entered the Bengal Army. He was twice mentioned in despatches in the Abyssinian Campaign, four times in the Afghan War, 1878-80, and again in the Karenni Expedition; commanded a brigade in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-8, and commanded the Manipur Field Force in 1891, for which service he was thanked by the Indian Government. He was also a botanist of repute, and at the time of his death was preparing a handbook on the flora of Simla. On the 22nd, **Lady Lyndhurst**, the second wife of the great Lord Lyndhurst, whom she survived nearly forty years. Born 1807, a dau. of Lewis Goldsmith; she was a prominent figure in the political and social world of the first half of the century. On the 22nd, **General Sir Eneas Perkins, K.C.B.**, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers. Born 1838; saw much service in the Indian Mutiny, when he was mentioned in despatches, as he was no less than four times for services in the Afghan War of 1878-80; was closely associated with Lord Roberts, whom he accompanied on the famous march from Cabul to Kandahar; was made A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, 1881; and subsequently held high engineering and Public Works Department appointments in India. M., 1863, **Janette**, dau. of Werner Cathrey. On the 22nd, aged 66, **Somerset Arthur Butler, fifth Earl of Carrick**. Educated at Harrow; served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea (medal with clasp). On the 22nd, **Henry George Madan**, Senior Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; an excellent classical scholar, and renowned epigrammatist. He was also a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and a learned writer on Chemistry and Physics. On the 23rd, at St. John's Wood, **Edward Onslow Ford**, the distinguished sculptor and Royal Academician. He was born in 1852, and studied at Antwerp and Munich, devoting himself to sculpture. He was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1875, but his first commission of importance was in 1882 for the statue of Sir Rowland Hill in the Royal Exchange. Henceforth he had no lack of lucrative commissions. Mr. Gladstone, Professor Huxley, Dr. Dale, Sir Henry Irving, Queen Victoria, are among his many subjects, and it is to him Englishmen owe the spirited Strathnairn monument in Knightsbridge, the Shelley memorial at Oxford, the Gordon, mounted on a camel, at Chatham, the Marlowe memorial at Canterbury, and the Jowett memorial at Oxford. He was elected A.R.A., 1888, and R.A., 1895. His early death was a great loss to art, and to innumerable friends who knew him to be one of the most attractive and engaging men of the day. On the 23rd, at St. Albans, **Sir Henry Gilbert**, the well-known agricultural chemist and collaborator with the late Sir J. B. Lawes. He was born in 1817, and as a student worked with Lawes in the laboratory of Dr. A. Todd Thomson. He studied also at Giessen, under Liebig, with the late Lord Playfair, and was for a time engaged in the chemistry of

calico printing and dyeing in Manchester. In 1843, however, he began his life-long work in agricultural chemistry with Mr. Lawes at Rothamsted, work fruitful in honours to the two experimentalists, and of large advantage to the agricultural world. M., first, 1850, a dau. of Rev. George Lawrie; second, 1855, Maria, dau. of Mr. Benjamin Smith. On the 25th, aged 84, the **Rev. James Thomson**, for many years Second Master in the Upper Grammar School of Christ's Hospital, and afterwards Chaplain at St. Andrew's, Compiègne. On the 25th, aged 73, **Major Francis Beaumaris Bulkeley**, who was conspicuous in the New Zealand wars of the sixties. On the 26th, at Edinburgh, aged 80, **Sir Joseph Noel Paton, R.S.A.**, a painter, some of whose early work took high rank in direct competition with that of eminent artists; his subjects were mainly sacred, allegorical, or mythological, and although his style had ceased to be in fashion some years before his death, his pictures were always marked by lofty purpose, a reverent spirit, and careful workmanship, and some of them had enjoyed wide popularity. He was appointed Queen's Limner for Scotland 1865, and knighted, 1867. On the 26th, aged 48, **Major Walter Boulton Spooner**, Army Veterinary Department; served in Afghan War, 1879-80 (mentioned in despatches); and also in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and the Nile Expedition of 1884-5. On the 28th, aged 64, **David Law**, an eminent Scottish etcher and water-colour painter, of whom that high authority, the late Mr. P. G. Hamerton, said that he had never met with any interpretative etching more generally successful than Mr. Law's. On the 29th, at Winchester, aged 72, **Major-General H. P. Montgomery**, late of the King's Royal Rifles; served with distinction in the Kaffir War, 1851-3; and also saw service in China; an enthusiastic automobilist. On the 30th, **Thomas Dunbar Ingram**, Professor of Jurisprudence and Hindu and Mahomedan Law at the Presidency College, Calcutta; a close student of Irish affairs, and an author of various historical works on Ireland. On the 30th, aged 67, **Rear-Admiral Frederick William Hallowes**. He had seen much service in the Crimea (medals with clasps), and in China, where he commanded a gunboat at the captures of Canton and of the Taku forts (medal with four clasps); in command of *Argus* successfully defended Chi-fu against 20,000 rebels; served also in the Abyssinian Expedition. On the 31st, the **Very Rev. Henry Jellett**, Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; ordained, 1844, after successful career at Trinity College, Dublin, and spent many years of his ministry in the South of Ireland; when Archdeacon of Clonyne was also Canon of St. Patrick's, and in 1889 was elected Dean by the Chapter; was a sound theologian, an effective preacher, and a prominent figure in the representative body of the Irish Church. M., Elizabeth, dau. of the late Mr. James Morgan, of Tivoli House, Cork. At St. Louis, Missouri, aged 96, **Captain John Lawson**, an engineer who worked with George Stephenson, and under his direction built the first locomotive. He had made a fortune in the United States in steamship enterprises. In December, at Richmond, Quebec, aged 86, **Adolphus Aylmer**, seventh **Baron Aylmer**. He went to Canada in the thirties, when his father was Governor-General, and settled in the Dominion, where he took a great interest in agriculture and education, and, without becoming prominent in politics, served the colony in a variety of ways with much public spirit. He served with the Canadian Militia in the Rebellion of 1837, and later commanded the Richmond battalion of that force. His eldest s., who succeeded him, commanded the Canadian contingent at the Diamond Jubilee. In December, at Berlin, **Dr. Franz Xavier Kraus**, Professor of Church History at Freiburg University, and an authority on Christian archaeology and art, on which he had written much. At Brixton, **F. W. Robinson**, a prolific writer of novels, some of which enjoyed wide popularity, and a journalist of ability. He was the founder and editor of *Home Chimes*. In December, at Cambridge, Mass., **Professor Joseph Henry Thayer**, a theological teacher of wide repute in the United States, and an authority on New Testament criticism; for many years held the chair of that subject at Harvard, retiring, as Professor Emeritus, only a year before his death; was for some time Secretary of the New Testament Company of the American Revision Committee.



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